IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

Published for the D'Arcy McNickle Center
for the History of the American Indian
at the Newberry Library

rp
research publications
Woodbridge, CT Reading, England
1984

No further reproduction or publication of material contained herein may be made without written permission of the appropriate archive, publisher, author, or other person or agency holding copyright.

This work was made possible through the assistance of a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

Sources of Manuscripts

Albany County Clerk's Office, Albany, N.Y.

Albany Institute of History and Art, McKinney Library, Albany, N.Y

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Ma.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Les Archives Nationales, Paris, France. Copies obtained from microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Research Publications, Woodbridge, Ct.

British Library, London, England. Copies of Amherst, Bouquet and Haldimand Papers obtained from microfilm published by World Publications, Ltd., London, England.

Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y.

Burgerbibliotheck, Berne, Switzerland. Burgerbibliotheck should be informed when material in its collections is published.

Burke Library, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. Samuel Kirkland Papers.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Division, Pittsburgh, Pa. George Morgan Letterbooks.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Permission to reproduce or publish material must be obtained from the Clements Library.

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Pa.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SEE Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Land Records.

Connecticut Historical Society, Manuscripts Collection, Hartford,

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Ct. Material may not be reproduced or published without permission of the Connecticut State Library.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. SEE Public Archives of Canada.

Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, Mich.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. Livingston Family Papers, Indian Affairs are on indefinite loan from the National Archives and Records Service.

George Arents Library for Special Collections, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Museum, Cayuga, Ontario, Canada.

Hamilton College Library. SEE Burke Library.

Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa. Quaker Collection.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, Bronx, N.Y. Depository for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis, In.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Library Company of Philadelphia. Collections are housed at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Library of Congress, Manuscripts, Washington, D.C.

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Scholarly Resources, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Massachusetts Archives, Secretary of State, Division of Archives, Boston, Ma.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Ma.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. Diplomatic Branch, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch.

Neville Public Museum, Green Bay, Wi.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

New York, State of. SEE State of New York.

New York Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y.

New-York Historical Society, New York, N.Y. Material published courtesy of The New-York Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, New York, N.Y.

New York State Archives, Albany, N.Y., State Education Department, Albany, N.Y.

New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. No further reproduction of documents is allowed without written permission from the New York State Library.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Niagara County Clerk's Office, Lockport, N.Y.

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

North Carolina State Archives. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canadaigua, N.Y.

Penfield Library, State University of New York, Oswego, N.Y.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. Division of Archives and Manuscripts Division of Land Records.

Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal Archives Division, Manuscripts Division, Map Collection. Records in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, Ottawa, Ontario are under the auspices of the Public Archives of Canada.

Public Record Office, Kew, England.

Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Dalhousie Papers at the Scottish Record Office may not be cited, reproduced, or published without written permission of the Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus, Scotland.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wi. Archives Division.

State of New York, Department of State, Albany, N.Y. Indian Treaties.

State of North Carolina. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

State University of New York at Oswego. SEE Penfield Library.

Syracuse University. SEE George Arents Library for Special Collections.

Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Ok.

Union of Ontario Indians, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

University of Tulsa Library, Tulsa, Ok.

Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Printed Material

An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs Contained in Four Volumes, Transacted in the Colony of New York, from the year 1678 to the year 1751, by Peter Wraxall. Ed. Charles Howard McIlwain (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1915).

An Account of Conferences, and Treaties Made, Between Major-General Sir William Johnson, Bart, and the Chief Sachems and Warriours of the Indian Nations in North America at Fort Johnson, in the Colony of New York, in the Years 1755 and 1756. . . (London: A. Millar, 1756).

Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract. SEE *Friends Miscellany*.

American Archives: Consisting of a Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers, Debates, and Letters and Other Notices of Publick Affairs, the Whole Forming a Documentary History of the Origin and Progress of the North American Colonies. Ed. Peter Force. 9 vols. (Prepared and published under authority of an act of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1837-1853).

American Historical Record, and Repertory of Notes and Queries Concerning the History and Antiquities of America and Biography of Americans. Ed. Benson J. Lossing. Vol. 2, No. 13. January 1873. (Philadelphia: Chase and Town, Publishers, 1873).

American State Papers. Indian Affairs. 2 vols. (Washington: Duff Green, 1832-1834).

The British Invasion from the North, the Campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776-1777, with the Journal of Lieut. William Digby of the 53rd, or Shopshire Regiment of Foot, by James Phinney Baxter. (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887).

The Cadwallader Colden Papers. SEE *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*.

Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. America and West Indies. Ed. W. Noel Sainsbury et al., (London: H.M. Stationary Office, 1860-).

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. 10 vols. [Proceedings of treaty at Deerfield, 27 Aug-1 Sept 1735. Vol. 4, pt. 6, pp. 123-144 (1856).] (Portland: Maine Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Collections on the History of Albany, New York, from its Discovery to the Present Time, with Notices of its Public Institutions, and biographical Sketches of Citizens Deceased. Ed. Joel Munsell. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1871).

Congressional Series Set. SEE Serial Set of Congressional Documents.

The Correspondence of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, with Allied Documents Relating to His Administration of the Government of Upper Canada. Ed. E.A. Cruikshank. 5 vols. (Toronto: Ontario Historical Society, 1923-1930).

Court Minutes of Rensselaerswyck 1648-1652. Trans. and ed. A.J.F. van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: The University of the State of New York, 1922).

Découvertes et établissements des Francais dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amerique Septentrionale (1614-1754): Memoires et documents originaux recueillis et publiés par Pierre Margry. Ed. Pierre Margry. (Paris: D. Jouaust, 1876-1886).

Der Inhalt Von Den Vershiedener Conferentzen, Welche Mit Den Indianern Gehalten Worden Zu Eston, In Dem Monath July und August 1757. (Germanton, Grdruckt: Christopher Saur, 1757). A copy of this printed source is in The Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Doc.Hist.N.Y. SEE *Documentary History of the State of New York*.

Documentary History of the State of New York. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 4 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1849-1851). Folio edition, plus quarto edition, each with different pagination.

Documents of the American Revolution, 1770-1783 (Colonial Office Series). Ed. K.G. Davies. 21 vols. (Dublin, Ireland Irish Academic University Press...)

Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; Procured in Holland, England and France by John P. Brodhead. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 15 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1853-1887).

Early Records of the City and County of Albany; and Colony of Rensselaerswyck (1656-1675). Trans. and ed. J. Pearson. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1869).

Early Western Travels 1748-1846. Ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Cleveland: A.H. Clark, 1904-1907).

Extracts from the Journal of the Commissioners of the United States, United States Commissioners Appointed to hold a treaty at Sandusky 1793. Photostatic copy, Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Graff Collection 5086.

Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures. (Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1757).

Friends Miscellany. [Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract.] (Philadelphia: Society of Friends, 1832).

George Croghan's Journal of His Trip to Detroit in 1767. Ed. Howard H. Peckham. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939).

Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books: A Journal Kept in Canada and Upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777. By James M. Hadden. Ed. Horatio Rodgers. (Albany: J. Munsell's Sons, 1884).

Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. (Paris: Jean-Luc Nion and Fracois Didot, 1722).

Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France: avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amerique Septentionale par le P. de Charlevoix. P. de Charlevoix. (Paris: Nyon, 1744).

History of Hartwick Seminary. By Schmitthenner. Unpublished(?) work in the New York Metropolitan Synod archives of the Lutheran Church in America in Metropolitan New York. [Contains photostat of a deed pertaining to land obtained from Indians.]

History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. By Mann Butler. (Louisville, Kentucky: Wilcox, Dickerman, and Co., 1834).

History of the Indians of the Five Nations of Canada. By Cadwallader Colden. (London: Printed for J. Whiston, et. al., 1750).

A History of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County Pennsylvania from Its First Beginnings to the Present Time; Including Chapters of Newly Discovered early Wyoming Valley History, Together with Many Biographical Sketches and Much Geneaological Material. By Oscar J. Harvey. 2 vols. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Raeder, 1909).

Indian Historian. [Tawagonshi: Beginning of the Treaty Era. Vol. 1, Number 3, pp. 22-26. Summer 1968.] (San Francisco, Ca., 1968).

Indian Treaties Ratified at the Call Sessions of 1837-38 and 1839. Oneidas at Green Bay. (Washington, 1839). A copy of this printed material is in Special Collections at the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Jefferson Papers. SEE *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries, in New France, 1610-1791; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 73 vols. (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers, 1896-1901).

Jésuites. Abbreviation for *Un Collège de Jésuites aux XVIIe and XVIIIe Siècles: Le Collège Henri IV de la Fleche le Mans*. By Rochemonteix. 4 vols. [Lettre à un Pere Missionaire de Chine. Jean de Lamberville, Paris, 23 Jan 1695. Trans. and presented from vol. 3, pp. 628-630 of *Jésuites* by Reuben G. Thwaites, ed. in vol. 64, pp. 238-259 of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*.] 4 vols. (Leguicheux, 1889).

Journal of Isaac Norris During Trip to Albany in 1745, and an Accout of Treaty Held There in October 1745. By Isaac Norris. Ed. and published by J.P. Norris. (Philadelphia: Privately printed, Hawthorn Press, 1867). A copy of this printed material is in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Ayer Collection.

Journal of Nicolas Cresswell, 1774-1777. By Nicolas Cresswell. (New York: L. MacVeagh, 1924).

The Journals of Samuel Kirkland. Ed. Walter Pilkington. (Clinton, N.Y.: Hamilton College, 1980).

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. Library of Congress. 34 vols. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904-1937).

Journey to the Land of Eden and Other Tracts, History of the Dividing Line and Other Tracts from the Papers of William Byrd. (Richmond, Va., 1866).

The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden. In *Collections of the New York Historical Society*. (New York, N.Y.: New-York Historical Society, 1916-).

Letters of Members of the Continental Congress. Ed. Edmund C. Burnett. 8 vols. Publications No. 299. Papers of the Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1921-1936).

The Livingston Indian Records, 1661-1723. By Lawrence H. Leder. (Gettysburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 1956).

Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. 10 vols. [Witham Marshe's Journal of Treaty at Lancaster, 1744. In Vol. 7, pp. 171-201.] (Boston, Ma.: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aid to Washington, Together With an Appendix, Containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters, Hitherto Unpublished. . . Ed. Samuel Alexander Harrison. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1876).

Message from the President of the United States, Transmittiing a Treaty, as Amended by the Senate, and Negotiated with the New York Indians. 25th Congress (Confidential D), 3rd Session. (Washington, D.C.: Blair and Rives, Printers).

The Minute Book of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County[illegible] the Old New York Frontier . . . Ed. Howard J. Hanson and Samuel L. Frey. (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1905).

Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1668-1685. . . Being a Continuation of the Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 3 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1926-1932).

Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1920).

Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswyck, 1648-1652. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1922).

Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York, Albany. Ed. Victor Hugo Paltsits. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1910-).

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government, March 10, 1682 to September 27, 1775. Ed. Samuel Hazard. 16 vols. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Theophilus Fenn, 1838-1853).

Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and the Mohegan Indians, from Its Commencement, in the Year 1740, to the Close of the Year 1808. By John Heckewelder. (Philadelphia, Pa.: M'Carty and Davis, 1820).

Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664. Ed. J. Franklin Jameson. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909).

The New Regime 1765-1767, British Series. Ed. C.W. Alvord and C.E. Carter. In *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, vol. 2. (Springfield, Il.: Illinois State Historical Library, 1916).

New Voyages to North-America by the Baron de Lahontan. Reprinted from the English Edition of 1703, with Facsimiles of Original Title Pages, Maps, and Illustrations and the Addition of Introduction, Notes, and Index. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 2 vols. (Originally published 1905. Reprinted New York: Lenox Hill Publishing and Distributing Company [Burt Franklin], 1970).

N.Y.Col.Docs. SEE *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York.*

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. [Account of the Harrison-Tarhe Peace Conference. Reprinted as It Appeared in an Issue of 'The Freeman's Chronicle' of 25 June 1813.] Vol. 14, pp. 121-131. (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society).

The Olden Time. Ed. Neville B. Craig. 2 vols. (Pittsburg, Pa.: J.W. Cook, 1846-1848).

Our Revolutionary Forefathers, the Letters of Francois Marquis de Barbe-Marbois, 1779-1785. Ed. Eugene Parker Chase. (New York: Duffield and Company, 1929).

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin. Ed. Leonard W. Labaree et al. 20 Vols. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959-).

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Ed. Julian P. Boyd. Vols. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press).

Penn.Arch. Abbreviation for *Pennsylvania Archives*. Ed. Samuel Hazard, et al. 138 vols. (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns; Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1852-1949).

Penn.Prov.Coun.Min. SEE *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania . . .*

Private Papers of John, Earl of Sandwich. Ed. G.R. Barnes and J.H. Owen. (London: Navy Records Society, 1832).

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Appointed by Law for the Extinguishment of Indian Titles in the State of New York. Introduction and notes by Franklin B. Hough. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1861).

Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission. [Christoph Von Graffenreid's Account of the Founding of New Bern. Edited with an Historical Introduction and and English Translation by Vincent H. Todd.] (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., State Printers, 1920).

Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817. 3 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1898-1902).

Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Introduction by Hugh Hastings. 10 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1899-1910).

Public Speeches, Delivered at the Village of Buffalo, on the 6th and 8th Days of July, 1812 by Hon. Erastus Granger, Indian Agent, and Red Jacket, One of the Principal Chiefs and Speakers of the Seneca Nation, Respecting the Part the Six Nations Would Take in the Present War Against Great Britain. (Buffalo: Printed and sold by S.H. and H.A. Salisbury, 1812). A copy of this printed material is at the New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Ed. Frank H. Severance. Buffalo, N.Y.: The Peter Paul Book Company, 1896).

Red and White on the New York Frontier, A Struggle for Survival: Insights from the Papers of Erastus Granger, Indian Agent 1807-1819. Ed. Charles M. Snyder. Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978).

Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable . . .; Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France . . .; and Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la mission. . . These citations are to the original Jesuit Relations. Bibliographical detail is given with each appropriate entry in the headnotes and calendar.

Report of a Committee of the United States Continental Congress, Assembled 15 October 1783. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the Governor on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians, Made to the Legislature November 3, 1855. By J.M. Hotchkiss. (Montpelier, Vt.: Printed by E.P. Walton, Jr., 1855). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Report on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians upon the State of Vermont for Their 'Hunting Ground'. By Timothy P. Redfield. (Montpelier, Vt.: E.P. Walton, Jr., 1854). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society.

Royal Gazette. Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, 17 July 1839.

Samson Occum and the Christian Indians of New England. By William DeLoss Love. (Boston and Chicago: Pilgrim Press, 1899).

Serial Set of Congressional Documents. Publication of the U.S. Government, beginning with the 15th Congress, 1817. A reference guide is available in the form of Steven L. Johnson's *Guide to American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899*, Library of American Indian Affairs, (New York: Clearwater Publishers, 1977).

Simcoe Papers. SEE *The Correspondence of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. . .*

Sir William Johnson Papers. Abbreviation for *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*. Ed. James Sullivan, et al. 14 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1921-1965).

The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. Ed. James Matthews. (Richmond, Va.: R.M. Smith, 1864).

Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1903. Also known as *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1860 to 1903*. 2 vols. (Ottawa, Ontario: Queen's Printer, 1905-1912).

[*The United States and the Indians: A Collection of Congressional Documents Relating to the Indians, 11th Congress-   , 1810-*   ]. United States Congress, 29th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Report. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1810-   ). Report 156. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, Being Letters of Kilianen Van Rensselaer, 1630-1643, and Other Documents Relating to the Colony at Rensselaerswyck. Ed. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908).

Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, faits par le Sr. de Champlain Xainctongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine de Ponant, et toutes les descouvertes qu'il a faites en ce pais depuis l'an 1603, jusques l'an 1629. (Paris: Pierre Le-Mur, 1632).

Washington Irvine Correspondence. Ed. C.W. Butterfield. (Madison, Wisc., 1882).

William and Mary Quarterly. [Catastrophe in the Wilderness: New Light on the Canada Expedition of 1709, by Bruce T. McCully. Third Series, Vol. 11 (October 1954)]. (Williamsburg, Va.: Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1954).

The Writings of James Madison Comprising His Public Papers and His Private Correspondence, Including Numerous Letters and Documents Now for the First Time Printed. Ed. Gaillard Hunt. 9 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1900-1910).

The Writings of James Monroe Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now For the First Time Printed. Ed. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. 7 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1898-1903).

INDIVIDUAL TREATY PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT LISTED ABOVE BECAUSE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH IS GIVEN IN THE APPROPRIATE HEADNOTE OR CALENDAR ENTRY. FOR A GENERAL REFERENCE TO THIS MATERIAL, CHECK HENRY F. DEPUY'S A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL TREATIES WITH THE AMERICAN INDIANS, INCLUDING A SYNOPSIS OF EACH TREATY. (PRINTED FOR THE LENOX CLUB, 1917).

Sources of Wampum Belts

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa. Photograph of belts.

British Museum. SEE Museum of Mankind.

Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, N.Y.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Etnografiska Museet, Göteborg, Sweden.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Il.

McCord Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool, England.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Hamburg, Germany.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna, Austria.

Museum of Mankind, British Museum, London, England.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N.Y.

National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

New York State Museum, Albany, N.Y.

Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N.Y.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canandaigua, N.Y.

Peabody Museum, Salem, Ma.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Ma.

Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, N.Y. Courtesy of the Research Division.

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Ste-Marie Among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario, Canada.

Seneca Iroquois National Museum, Salamanca, N.Y.

Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History, National Museum of Man, Washington, D.C.

Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, Washington, D.C. Photographs of wampum belts.

The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Volkerkundiche Sammlungen der Stadt Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany.

WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

In

this Treaty they expressed amongst the great Satisfaction at the Proprietaries giving up their Claim to such Lands & hoped it would ease the Minds of all their Friends & Countrymen which have for some time been very much disturbed on that & some other Accounts. They returned Sir William many Thanks for communicating to them the particulars of the Treaty at Easton, and on his asking their Opinion of it, their Chief said that if all the Indians had promised at said Meeting was sincerely intended to be performed by them, it would be a very good thing for us & would give them also great Pleasure, but that the 5 Nations & Delawares were so used to speak fine words without meaning, that they were at a loss even now what Opinion to form of their future Behaviour, at the same time that if a general Meeting of the Nations was now to be called by Sir William they would be obliged to be more & more explicit than hitherto having that great burthen taken off their Minds, namely the Lands w^{ch} were now given up to them. Sir William told them he would consider of it & if found necessary & practicable at this Season of the Year he would call a Meeting of all the Nations, gave them Pipes Tobacco &c. Drink the things they wanted, parted.

Fort Johnson 30 Nov^r 1759.

Four Oneida Indians, 3 Squas & 5 Children arrived here & acquainted Sir William that the Sachems, Warriors some Women &c of their Castle, were on their way hither & would they thought be here the next day they said their Sachems were coming on Business of a good deal of moment. These Indians were going into the Woods a hunting.

The Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania
their Account with Richard Peters ---- Dr.

Albany Indian Purchase

1758 Novem 14	To Sundries left unpaid which should have been inserted in the General Account of Indian Purchase made at Albany	£ 11.9.0	
1755 January 13	To Cash paid for Copy of publick Treaty, besides one charged in a former Account sent to the Proprietaries	2.10.0	
Dº	To 2 Copies of Private Treaty & Copies of Indian Deeds.	1.10.0	15.9.0.

Charges on Account of Connecticut Deed.

1755 Nov. 15.	To Cash paid Lewis Gordon for Expences & trouble going to Cushetunk to prevent Settlement of Connecticut People on the West side of Delaware in those parts in November (1755) ------	10.0.–	
	To Cash paid Richard Tea who went with him on the same Account	10.6.10	
	To Cash paid Expences of Hendricks Journey to Philadº viz.t Daniel Clause as p Acct & Rect	20.3.–	
	paid James Ennis Express to Mr Weiser with an Acct of said Indians Arrival, he being 80 Miles from hence	5.–.–	
	paid the Indians in Council 100 ps of 8/	37.10.–	
	paid Hendrick ..... 50 ps of 8/	18.15.–	
	paid Brandt and four more of the most considerable Indians	18.15.–	
	paid Daniel Clause for 1000 black Wampum and half a pound of Vermillion, & 2 yds of Stroud for Brandts Wife	2.11.9	
	paid D. Clause for a Briddle and Saddle	2.1.9	
	Paid Dº towards defraying the Expences of the Indians on their return to the Mohock Country	32.–.–	
	Paid Thomas Lacy for Bread	1.16.–	
	Paid William Smith for Rum	2.5.2	
	Paid Mess.rs Nikels for Beer	3.1.–	
	Paid Mary Walker for meat	5.8.3	
	paid Edward Kelly for Sundry Disbursments --	11.[illegible]	
	Carried Over ---- £	[illegible]	15.9.–

[redacted]

	Brought over	£ 204.15.0	15	9.0
	To Cash paid for a Horse for Hendrick	8.2.0		
	paid for a Saddle and Briddle for d°	2.1.9		
	paid for mending Indian Saddles	0.18.9		
	paid for Portmanteau for Mr Clause	1.0.0		
	paid for Hay Oats &c for Indian Horses	7.4.-		
	paid for a Suit of Cloaths for Brandts Son	4.18.6		
	paid for Indian Shirts	7.4.9		
	paid Henry Hepple for Mr Weiser & Mr Clauses expences	7.8.9		
	paid the Constables for attending at the State House whilst the Mohock Indians were in Town ...	6.16.-		
	paid Kelly's Son towards expences of Journey with the Indians	1.9.6		
	paid John Shickcalamy and his Brothers for two Journeys among the Susquahannah Indians, the first giving them just Notions of the designs of the Connecticut People who were sent to Wioming to buy out those Indians, and the second to procure from them a proper Message to the Six Nations	24.10.6		
1755. May	To Cash paid Scarroyady & Davison the Interpreter for Services done in the Connecticut Deed	18.16.6		
7°	To Cash paid for Davisons Passage	0.11.10½		

N.B. Scarroyady going in December last to the Six Nations with Messages from the Governments of Virginia Maryland and Pennsylvania, The Governor by advice of Council informed him of the designs of the Connecticut People, and that a Deed was lying at Lydius's which the Indians were corrupted to sign by that false Man, of which he was desired to inform the Six Nations and lay the whole matter, on behalf of this Government, before the Council at Onondago. The Governor likewise sent by him a Message which he had received from Shickcalamy who had the care of the Wioming Lands delivered to him by the Six Nations in Council at Albany, complaining of some New England Men coming there and declaring they would settle those Lands forcibly, and both he and the Interpreter Davison, were promised to be satisfied for their Trouble.

On their Return Scarroyady declared that he had faithfully performed his Engagements, and that the Deed would be invalidated in open Council, and a Message sent by the Six Nations to this Government of

Carried over —	£ 295.17.10½	15	9.-

	Brought Over £	295.17.10½	15.9.0
	Connecticut to complain and Remonstrate against the fraudulent practices of the Inhabitants of that Province		
	To Cash paid William Parsons for Journey to Justice Brodheads and for two Messengers sent up by him to watch the Motions of the Connecticut People	5.0.-	
	To Cash paid a Messenger to the Court at Easton with Mr Francis's Opinion & Letters to the Justices	3.0.0	303.17.10½
	Sums expended in Presents to Indians at different times as they came to Philadelphia and of Sums paid on Account of Mr Clause.		
1754 Decemr 24	To Cash paid Scarroyady's Expences £	9.0.0	
do	To Cash paid Davison the Interpreter	3.0.-	
do	To Cash paid Jagreas Expences	3.8.-	
1755 June 6.	To Cash paid Samuel Neave for a Proprietary present made to the Sons of Kishequoquillis, the Father dying on his Journey to Philadelphia, as he was coming to confer with the Proprietary Agents about Lands having before hand sent a String of Wampum to the Governor to let him know he was coming on that Errand	10.2.6	
Augt 23.	To Condolence Presents made to Scarroyady on the Death of his Son shot by a Centry two days before the Action at Monongahela, and to Aroas and Johnny Son of the Half King on the death of his Father	23.7.6	
do	To presents made to Johnny the Half Kings Son Aroas, Newcastle, Mr Davison and other Indians who were in the Action at Monongahela	10.8.0	
Novemr 20	To a present made to Scarroyady & Andrew Montour delivered by Mr Weiser in the Name of the Propry £12.12.6 of which was paid by R Genl £11-5.0	1.7.6	
Decr 2	To Cash paid Mr James Stevenson of Albany on Account of Mr Clause	72.15.10½	
1756 Feby	To Presents made to Jno Shickcalamy who ventured thro' the Inhabitants with a Message to Mr Weiser at the time the Murders were committing in Berks Co [illegible] for the Support of himself & family in the time of their distress	10.10.0	
	£	143.11.4½	319.6.10½

Date	Particulars		£	s	d
1756	Brought Over £	143 . 11 . 4½	319	6	10
May 8th	To Cash paid the Widow Heinselman for board & lodging of Canquilaquoa's Sons, in full	3 : 5 : 0			
12	To Cash paid Mr Stevens on Account of Mr Clause	41 : 2 : 0			
			187	18	4½
	Sums expended on Account of Teedyuscungs Charges against the Proprietaries for Fraud at the Treaty held at Easton in November 1756				
1757					
January 23	To Cash paid Express for Yeats & Marshall to come to Philadelphia	1 . 18 . 6			
March 2	To Cash paid Edward Marshall for his trouble in coming to Philadelphia	5 . 0 . 0			
5	To Cash paid Alexander Brown for do	0 . 10 . 0			
16	To Cash paid Timothy Smith for do	1 . 0 . 0			
	To Cash paid James Innis for going Express	5 . 1 . 0			
	To Cash paid Hyder, Yeats and Smith for their attendance at Easton to confront and confute the false Stories raised about the Indian Walk	20 . 0 . 0			
	To Cash paid Mr Levers for Writing original and two Copies of Report (Deeds and Papers annexed	24 . 0 . 0			
			57	9	6
		£	564	14	9

Errors Excepted

Philadelphia 7th September 1758.

This is settled between the Receiver General & me

Richard Peters

The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania their Account with Richard Peters. Jersey Charges .... Dr.

			£	s	d
1755					
Augt.	12.	To Cash paid Express to the Council of Proprietors at Amboy to inform them that I could not attend, and to desire them to ~~attend~~ to put off the Affair of the 5000 Acre Tract which was to have a final hearing by Appointment ----	1	0	0
Decem.	26th.	To Cash paid David Ogden Esqr. for a retainer for the Proprietaries against Williams & Throgmorton's claim and Survey of the Swamp Tract of 5000 Acres ---	5	15	0
1756					
June	21	To Charges of Journey to the Council of Proprietors to settle matters after the Death of Mr. Alexander ----	5	3	—
Septemr.	21.	To Cash paid John Williams & Company, the Sum fixed by Governor Morris & Mr. Ogden for the Propsrs. to pay	70	0	—
Octobr.	24	To Cash pd. Richard Tea Expences to Burlington with Letter to Mr. Ogden, on Proprietrs. suit agt. Mc.Kinsey	0	8	—
1758					
Feby.	28.	To Cash paid Mr. Ogden for Expences & fees in Sundry Actions against Proprietary Tracts as p Acct. ---	11	10	—
		£	93	16	0

Errors Excepted

Philada: 7th. September 1758.

This is settled between the [illegible] & me.

Richard Peters

The Honourable the Proprietors of Pennsylvania their Account with Richard Peters of General Charges — Dr

			£	s	d
1755					
January	4th	To Cash paid James Innis Express to Reedy Island with Proprietary Letters to be put on board a London Ship	2	0	0
February	28	To Cash paid Thomas Woodward Surveyor of Marlboro. for warning and driving off Incroachers on Propry. Tracts	1	0	—
April	19th	To Pew Money	1	10	0
May	28	To George Claypool for Letter Boxes	1	10	6
June	4	To Cash paid David Hall for Advertisements	0	5	—
	18	To Cash paid Edward Kelley Express to Reedy Island to overtake a Ship going to Ireland, &c with Letters informing the Proprietors of General Braddocks Defeat	3	15	—
1756					
May	29	To Pew Money for one Year	3	0	0
November	22	To Cash paid Mr Naughter Express to New York with Proprietary Letters to go by the Packet	3	0	—
1757					
January	7th	To George Claypoole for Letter Boxes &c	4	1	6
	do.	To Cash paid George Emlen as p Rect	1	13	—
		To Cash paid James Innis Express to Chester to put Propr Letters on board a London Ship	0	10	—
June	7	To 1 Years Pew Money	3	0	—
Augt	11	To Cash paid Mr Naughter Express to New York with Letters by the Packet	4	—	—
October	2	To a Chest for the Land office	0	16	—
	12	To half a Years Pew Money	1	10	—
	23	To a list of Townships in Chester County	0	15	—
Decr	31	To Jno Jervis for Duplicates of Taxable in Philad County	5	10	—
1758					
January	23	To James Innis Express for Proprietors Letters at Mr Alexanders	5	—	—
		To Cash paid for a Trunk for Propry Indian Deeds	0	12	—
May	10	To half a Years Pew Money	1	10	—
		£	48	1	0

Errors Excepted

Philada 7th September 1758

This is settled between the Receiver General & me

Richard Peters

30th Novr 1758

Honoured Sirs

Not having yet settled with the Traders, whose Accounts depend on our knowing what the Provincial Commissioners will pay as to one or two Articles I cannot send my Account of private Expences disbursed during the late Treaty at Easton but will send them as soon as I can ascertain the Ballances. I am

Honoured Sirs

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Richard Peters

To the Honourable Thomas Penn &
Richard Penn Esquires

Indian affairs

Conference held by Colon. Bouquet with the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians at Pittsburgh December 4. 1758

Present

Colonel Armstrong and Several Officers
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to Sr. William Johnson
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Brethren

The General waited here several Days with the Army expecting to have seen you but as he was very unwell he was obliged to set off without having the pleasure to see you but has left me who is next in Command to receive you and communicate to you what he intended to have said. I bid you heartily wellcome and assure you I am glad to have the pleasure of seeing you here.

A String.

Brethren,

I return you hearty Thanks for the Speech you made to Mr. Croghan on Account of our People who are Prisoners amongst you and those Nations in Friendship with you, it is confirming me in that good Opinion I form'd of you, And I make no doubt but you will perform your Promise.

A String.

Brethren

We are not come here to take Possession of your Hunting Country in a hostile manner as the French did when they came amongst you but to open a large and extensive Trade with you and all other Nations of Indians to the Westward who chuse to live in Friendship with us. You are sensible we are at War with the French and cant send Traders amongst you as we formerly did to be robbed and plundered by the French as our Traders formerly were to the Westward, for which Reason the General has left here Two hundred Men in Order to protect our Traders and I can assure you that as soon as Goods can be brought up you will see a large Trade opened for You and all other Nations in Alliance with us. And you may depend on it, your Brethren the English are not only the most powerfull People on this Continent but the most wealthy and are inclined to serve you in everything you want and on the cheapest

Terms therefore the General expects as you tender the Friendship of your Brethren the English that you will treat those Men he leaves here as your Brethren and support them if in Case the Enemy should come and attempt to drive them away and as the Enemy can do Nothing in your Country without your knowledge he expects you will give the Commanding Officer Notice from time to time of the Enemies motions or what they are doing.

A String.

Brethren

The General has charged me as he marches away his Army out of your hunting Country to recommend it strongly to you to send the French away out of your Country as they are a restless & mischievous People and the Disturbers of your Peace this is in your Power and convincing of your Sincerity towards us. You are sensible that while they have Forts in your Country they will find Means to get Indians to commit Hostilities on his Maj^s Subjects w^ch will interrupt that Peace so happily concluded between you and us. This I must recommend to your serious Consideration and I expect my Request will be complied with your sending them out of y^r Country and obliging them to destroy their little Forts will be establishing an everlasting Peace between you and us.

A String.

Brethren

The General has desired me to recommend it to you to send to the several Nations to the West and make known to them the Peace now so happily concluded and invite Deputies from each Nation to come with You to Philadelphia to meet him and the Governors of the several Provinces this Winter where every thing that has been transacted may be ratified and confirmed and the Prices of Goods fixed on to your Satisfaction. The General expects you will make all the Dispatch you can to meet him in Philadelphia as he is to go to the Great King of England early in the Spring. Provisions will be laid on the Road for you.

A String

Brethren When we set out on this Journey we came as Warriors We brought out no Goods but as this is your hunting Season I present you with some Powder and Lead such as Warriors carry and desire Your Acceptance thereof to kill you some Meat for your Families.

December 5th 1768

The Chiefs of the Delaware Indians made the following Answer to Colonel Bouquet.

The Beaver, Speaker.

Brother

We excuse the General for not waiting to see us, as he was so very unwell, and we return you Thanks for your kind Reception you have given Us and the good Speeches you made us Yesterday and assure you that every thing you have said to Us is very agreable and well received by our Council.

You return'd us Thanks for the Speech We made to Mr Croghan in which we engaged to deliver up your Prisoners.

Brother We once more assure you that you shall see your Flesh and Blood again wch is in our own and that we will use our Interest with all other Nations to get your People from them likewise.

Brother

You desire us to make all the Messages we have given known to all Nations Westward of us to acquaint them of the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at Easton, this we assure you we will do immediately and believe it will be very agreable News to them.

You likewise desire us to send the French the [illegible] out of our Hunting Country we believe it will be for our Interest and you may depend on it we will send them a Message to remove out of Our Country. if they pay no Regard to that we must take such Measures as will oblige them to remove.

Four Strings of Wampum.

Brothers

When the Messengers from Pennsylvania with our Uncles the Six Nations had deliverd the Message from the General and the Governor we gave it for our Opinion that when they had drove the French away, out of Our Country then to come and build a Trading House here But Brothers as you tell us the General has left Two hundred Men here to support and defend the Traders you will send to Trade with us We assure you it is agreable to us We will give them all the Assistance we can and give them the earliest Notice of any Body of the Enemy moving this way as no Body can come across our Country without our Knowledge

Belt

316

to them. & must certainly give me a bad Opinion of them which will be the greatest Loss of all to them. this & any other Arguments which may occur to you necessary to use on that Occasion, You have my Liberty to make use of.

These Strings of Wampum you are to deliver to the Indians at their meeting & desire they will take notice of what I recommend

W. Johnson

Fort Johnson 9 Decr. 1758

The Oneida Sachems with several of their young Men, Women & Children to the amount of 40. arrived here. after quartering them, giving Provisions &c. the Sachems viz Canaghquieson, Conoghsy, Teyhaory Seroghsee's Brother &c. came into the Council Room & Canaghquieson spoke as follows.

Brother. We are come according to our engagement to see this Council fire. We are 14 Days on the way [illegible] ed by some of our People's falling sick & are now fatigued & hungry therefore must defer saying any thing to you till to morrow.

Sir William asked them whether it would be agreeable to them to have the Mohawks his Neighbours present when they were to deliver what they had to say, [illegible] Sir William said he would appoint the Mo[illegible] hours afterwards. they said they had [illegible] expected [illegible] (Bro) [illegible] had been [illegible] would be sorry at having been [illegible] they then asked what News was [illegible] Sir William told them he had none [illegible] that he understood two Deserters from the French brought an Account that 700 [illegible] marched from [illegible] Canada [illegible]

[illegible]

are along & was to attempt something this way, an-swer'd that they had since reached the French & would attempt to cut off their Cattle for their safety & constant Intelligence. thus ended this Conference

In the Evening of the same day Sequareesera Chief of the Tuscaroras with Kaghswaughtioni & several others of said Nation came into the Council room & after usual Salutations apologized for their not coming in before saying the Oneidas had not used them well in not telling them how they were coming in to wait on Sir William & begged he would not take amiss their not coming in before, but impute it to the Oneidas with whom they came in Company with the [illegible] from their Country, not giving them notice they were coming in.

Sir William told them he was satisfied of their good Intentions & with their apology - after drinking the Kings health they withdrew.

10 December. the Oneidas & Tuscarora Sachems to the amount of 30 came into the Council room

Pres.t Sir William Johnson
Capt Guy Johnson
Lieu.t Claus Dep. Sec.ry
Andw Montour Interp.r

Conoghquieson the Oneida chief Sachem in behalf of both Nations spoke as follows.

Brother we understood by an Onondaga who was going home that you was surprized at our not acquainting you with the murder of [illegible] one of our Chief Men by some French Indians lately at the Carrying place.

Brother upon the affair happened we dispatched a Messenger with this Belt to our

Brothers

as are now in want of Provisions as the best way of continuing their Friendship which secured will be the best means of preventing their being disturbed by the Enemy.

Also to let them know that you are in my name to speak to all the Indians there & desire they will live in Friendship with their Bretheren & not offer to molest them or their Properties, if they do that it will be a means of souring their Tempers & giving a check to their Donations to them & must certainly give me a bad Opinion of them, which will be the greatest Loss of all to them, this & any other Arguments which may occur to you necessary to use on that Occasion you have my Liberty to make use of.

These Strings of Wampum you are to deliver to the Indians after speaking & desire they will take notice of what I recommend.

W. JOHNSON

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[Dec. 9 - 12, 1758.]

Fort Johnson 9 Decr. 1758 —

The Onieda Sachems with several of their Young Men, Women & Children to the amount of 40 arrived here. after quartering them, giving Provisions &c. the Sachems, viz Ganachquieson, Sonoghsis, Teyhary, Senoghsis Brother &c. came into the Council Room when Conochquieson spoke as follows.

Brother

We of the Onieda Nation are glad to see You at this Council fire. We are 14 days by the way occasioned by some of our People's falling sick & are now fatigued & hungry therefore must defer saying anything to you till tomorrow.

Sir William asked them whether it would be agreeable to them to have the Mohocks his Neighbors present whan they were to deliver what they had to say. After some pause Conochquieson said there was no Occasion as Sir William could acquaint the Mohocks afterwards. They said they had no extraordinary News, but expected they should have when Chinughiata Chief of Onondaga returned from Canada which they expected would be soon he having been gone a good while. They then asked what News was stirring here. Sir William told them he had none, but that he understood two Deserters from the French brought an Account that 700 Men were marched from some part of Canada before they came away, & were to attempt something this way, on which they said they expected the French would attempt to cut off their Castle for their giving us constant Intelligence. thus ended this Conference.

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

In the Evening of the same day Sagueriza Chief of the Tuscaroras with Gagh'swangereris & several others of said Nation, came into the Council room & after usual Salutations appologized for their not coming before, saying the Oniedas had not used them well, in not letting them know they were coming in to wait on Sir William & begged he would not take amiss their not coming in before, but imputed it to the Oniedas (with whom they came in Company [*with the Oniedas*] from their Country) not giving them notice they were coming in.

Sir William told them he was satisfied of their good Intentions & with their Appology — after drinking the Kings health, they withdrew.

10 December — The Oniedas & Tuscarora Sachems to the amount of 30 came into the Council room.

Pres^{t}. Sir William Johnson
Capt. Guy Johnson
Lieu^{t} Claus Dep. Sec^{ry}.
Jacobus Clement Interp^{r}.

Conochquieson the Onieda Chief Sachem in behalf of both Nations spoke as follows.

Brother

We understood by an Onondaga who was going home that you was surprized at our not acquainting you with the murder of Kindarunte one of our Chief Men, by some French Indians lately at the carrying place.

Brother

As soon as the Affair happened we Dispatched a Messenger with this Belt to our Fathers the Onondagas & Senecas & our Brothers the Cayougas acquainting them with the Circumstances thereof & desiring them to consider upon it & let us know the Result. When the Messengers came to Cayouga they were stopped & desired not to proceed any farther, but return & tell their People to deliberate & maturely upon the affair & not act like drunken People.

Gave a Belt

Brother

Three of the Onondaga Chiefs who immediately after our Loss came to our Castle & condoled with us thereon, desiring that we would for the present defer doing anything in the Affair, as Bunt the Chief of their Nation with several more were in Canada & soon expected, assuring us at the same time that on their return, they would acquaint all their & our Allies of it and have a general Council upon it, and We have no reason to doubt but they will act agreable to the Fundamental Rules of our Confederacy, viz that if any Nation should kill one of the Confederate Nations, that all should rise against that Nation & revenge it which the Onondagas confirmed with this Belt.

a Belt.

Brother

Last year when you proposed a Trade amongst us you told us that the Goods should be sold us Cheap. Likewise last Summer the General at the Lake, told us that after having built a Fort at the Onieda Carrying Place he would procure us a Cheap & plentiful Trade there, but after all it seems these fair Promises came from your Lips, for we find that goods are sold us dearer than ever, wherefore some of our People are gone towards Pensilvania where we hear Goods are sold Cheap; and also the rest of our Young People after you stopped them from coming to join the Army the last time & desired them to go upon the hunt for Leather for Shoes in order to be prepared whan Occasion may require.

a Belt.

Brother

We are in a distressed Condition having nothing in the World for our Sustenance, our Crops of Corn having faild this year by the early Frosts and we find it to be the same Case with our Fathers the Connojoharys,[1] for when we passed by there they had not so much as a meal of Victuals to Give us on our way hither. Wherefore we must call upon you for your Assistance & Pity in this our distressed Condition & beg you will appoint a place where we may get some Provisions.

a Belt.

Brother

The Commanding Officer when we came there first, ordered us some Provisions, but after that would not let us have any more & treated them who went for it very ill, at the same time did not refuse any to some Onondagas that were then there. Brother this seems quite strange to us & should be glad to know the reason & beg you'l prevent such doing for the future & have us provided as usual.

a String.

They further added that after they were refused Provisions with very ill treatment as abovementioned, one Harman Fisher told them, he would go with them to the Fort & buy Provisions for them if he could get it no other ways, but when he came with them to the Gate they met Cap^{t}. Wendal & then could not get more for their whole Company than 3 peices of Porke which we attribute to Cap^{t}. Wendall.

---

[1] The Mohawks at Canajoharie.

Brother

By this String we not only in the name of our Selves but also in that of the Onondagas & Cayougas apply to you for having a stop put to the selling of any Strong Liquors to our People, first it not only disturbs us in our Meetings & Consultations where the drunken People come in quarelling & very often have Weapons in their hands, but it likewise carrys off many of our People both old & young.

Wherefore we earnestly beseech you to have no more Liquor brought among us to be sold. All we desire to be sold is dry Goods as usual for Necessary Cloaths & ammunition to hunt with.

a String.

here ended this Conference.

Fort Johnson 12 Decr. 1758.

Sir William Johnsons Answer to the foregoing Speech.

Bretheren of the Onieda & Tuscarora Nations.

I return you thanks for the Ceremony of Condolance which you have performed for our Losses & I on my part do the same for the several Losses you have sustained by Sickness &c. more particularly for that of your Sachem Kindarunte lately butchered by the French & their Indians in yr. own Feilds.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Bretheren

You say you sent immediately on the Death of Kindarunte a Belt of Wampum to accquaint the upper Nations of your Loss, and the Behaviour of the French & Indians on that Occasion. it was so far right, but I am surprized you did not accquaint me & the Mohocks at the same time. They are the head of the Confederacy, that would have been proper & keeping up to your former & once established Engagements & Customs, but I am sorry to see you daily falling off from & neglecting them which were so salutary & prudent that your wise & brave Ancestors flourished in their days by an Observance of them.

You must all remember that I have repeatedly advised your Nations in particular to take timely & proper Steps while in your power, to put a Stop to the French & their Indians coming thro your Country, otherwise it would be productive of ill consequences. You now find my Words true, and I wish for your sakes that the Loss of that Sachem may not be followed by a greater.

Your Bretheren of Cayouga acted a very wrong part in not forwarding your Belt & Message to the Senecas who probably might have paid more regard to it than they have.

here returned their Belt.

Bretheren

The Onondagas immediately you say sent some of their People to condole to to condole[1] with you the loss of Kindarunte at your Castle, so far it was friendly & well done if sincere, but their lulling You (then justly roused to a commendable resentment as I was informed) to a pacific Disposition for the present, until some of their People returned from Canada, who had they a regard for You, for us or their Country, would not have been so mean to creep to the French at this time, to me looks more like French Policy, than any thing else, and it is also doubtful with me whether they will return at all unless forced by hunger. the part the Bunt & they have acted is too base for any Beings who have the least power of Reflection to think of ever looking you or us in the Face. As for my part Bretheren I shall say but little more to you on this Subject, than that had you applied to your Brothers who altho with the Hatchet in their Head this long time and unregarded by you would have afforded you & will yet their assistance as they are well disposed to keep up to their Engagements with you.

a Belt.

Bretheren

The Promises I made to the Six Nations about Trade last Winter, I will remember, besides here it is recorded & their

---

[1] Repeated in manuscript.

Answer to it by their Deputies Tagodereghsere & Odaatsighte &^{c}. last May both w^{ch}. I shall repeat to you as I find your Memories are bad or do wilfully misconstrue my Proposal then made, by which was meant a general Trade as well for your Allies as your selves, which you must be all sensible could not answer the End intended at the place then proposed by those Deputies viz the German Flatts, thereupon that friendly & beneficial Offer was by you overset. still willing & desirous to open a Trade for your present Relief, the General promised to build a Fort at the Onieda Carrying Place which might not only protect a Trade there but be a lever to your Country; in a great Measure both have been effected. I had also an Indian Officer there to see Justice done you in your Dealings with our People & another is gone there lately for the same purpose.

I am sorry to find that notwithstanding all these Steps & precautions taken by us for the promotion of your Interest, you seem still insensible of them by Complaining in the Manner you now do & ungratefully Charge us with Dissimulation, a Character or Vice I wish our Bretheren of the Six Nations were as great Strangers to as the English. It is an Expression or rather a Charge of such a Nature as obliges me to call upon You here present & Challenge the 6 Nations to make it good. If you cannot I expect You will make a proper Acknowledgement.

Your Complaints of the dearness of our Goods I can prove to be ill grounded. for Instance a Stroud Blanket w^{ch}. in times of Peace when Goods are always Cheapest sold for 3℔ of Bever now you bought it for 2℔ or less owing to the high price of Bever & so all other Articles in like proportion. You do not or at least are unwilling to consider that a Scarcity of any Commodity makes it dear. for Example your Bever & Skins are double the Value they have been when plenty. The War we are engaged in employs many of our Manufacturers & Artificers & of Course Goods cannot be altogether so Cheap as otherwise, but if you compare the prices w^{ch}. the French make their Indians (who from their strong Attachment to their Interest should be entituled to the most reasonable Bargains) pay, with those you pay, you must think yourselves extreamly well used & the Complaints you have made quite idle & groundless. I am glad to hear our Bretheren of Pensilvania sell you Goods so Cheap, & would advise you to buy at the most reasonable Market. I am also glad to hear that your Young Men are gone a hunting, as that may relieve their Families much & supply themselves with Shoes so as to be ready on Occasion to act against the Enemy w^ch^. by this Belt I recommend to you all most strongly as you have the Hatchet in your Heads.

a Belt.

Bretheren

You tell me the Sachems & Women are come to me crying for the want of Provisions in your Country; I am sorry for it & should be much readier to relieve you, had it been occasioned by your Mens being employed in our Service so as to prevent their Attending our Crops, but as you well know the Contrary I am surprized at your unreasonable Demands, as much also at your Complaints against the Officer at Fort Herkemaar who altho he had no Orders that I know of to supply any Indians at that time, writes me this Letter, whereby it appears that you received from him above 600 Rations in a few days which is the Allowance of 30 Soldiers in 20 days. You also received as Gen. Stanwix tells me a vast Quantity at the Carrying Place this time past; what Service you have done for it is well known to yourselves.

I know of no reason why the Commanding Officer of Fort Herkemaar gave the Onondagas more Provisions than to you, unless it was for their joining our Troops against Cadaraqui & yours not w^ch^ is all known to your Bretheren & they will be regarded for it.

Bretheren

These Demands are very unexpected & find me unprovided with Provisions to answer them. I have sent to New York for a Quantity to be Shipped me in the Spring when I receive them all who are entituled to them shall have them. In the mean time as I know there are some among you who are our Friends tho but lukewarm, I will give you as much Money as will purchase 250 Schepels of Grain which with your Hunting will support you till the Spring, when if you convince me of your deserving it; you will find me as I have hitherto been, ready to serve you.

a Belt & String Wampum

Bretheren

Your request in Conjunction with the Onondagas that there should be a Stop put to the Sale of Rum to the aforesaid Nations, I must say to me appears very whimsical as you well know what a Noise was made about stopping it before by some of every nation, nay several Sachems now present told me unless it was allowed to be sold again they were in Danger of their Lives. What an Opinion must the Gov^{r}. of New York, his Council & assembly (before whom & by whom only such Laws can be passed) have of the Six Nations? Why first they must think them divided amongst themselves as the Request comes only from some of the Nations. in the next place they must imagine them very fickle to say no worse, being but 2 years ago since they passt such a Law at the 6 Nations earnest Request, tho against the Interest of the Subject. the Year After at their desire the Law was repealed, now to desire the same Law to be [*repassed*] renewed, must certainly appear to every body extreamly odd; wherefore as I should be unwilling to have you propose any thing to that Body improperly, I advise you to agree upon it at some general Meeting of all the Confederacy, not only to agree to desire such a Law may be past, but to determine what number of years you would wish to have it continued; when you do this I shall use my Endeavours to get such a Law past, being sensible the immoderate use of Rum is very pernicious to your Nations & which I have often endeavoured to convince you of.

a String

Bretheren

Your Arms & Axes I will give Orders to have mended & wish you may make a proper use of them.

After Sir William had delivered this Answer the Sachems consulted together & made the following Reply to it.

Brother

We heartily thank you for what you have said to us in answer to our Speech of Sunday last, and from the fullness of it we find no part has escaped your Notice. We have fully understood every particular thereof.

Brother

With regard to our Resolutions upon the Loss of our Sachem Kindarunte we declare to You as our only Friend, that we have not nor do we ever intend to drop it, for we the Oniedas & Tuscaroras are firmly agreed to revenge his Death & only wait an Answer from our Allies which as soon as we receive shall immediately accquaint you therewith.

Your reflecting upon our not accquainting You & our Father the Mohocks with Kindarunte's being Killed, surprizes us much, as we in a Meeting desired the Messenger who you sent to summons the 6 Nations the last time, to acquaint you & the Mohocks of it in form, why he did not do it we cannot account for.

Sir William then returned them a large belt which he formerly gave the Oniedas to send as a Token of Truth if any News of Consequence came to their knowledge, and they faithfully promised they would continue to give Sir William all the News they could learn of the French's Designs or Motions which Sir William strongly recommended to them as it would be a convincing proof of their Attachment & regard for us.

After all was over Sir William gave a French Scalp & Belt of 3000 black Wampum to replace Kindaruntie as is their Custom which gave very great Satisfaction, and on which all the Indians came & shook him by the hand, thanked him most heartily for it & told him, they would carry it in so public a manner & with the usual shout on such Occasions, that all the Nations should know it, then the fire was covered by Sir William and the Conference ended.

Some time after, the Chief of Onieda desired Sir William would come into the Council room where half a dozen of the other Sachems were met; On his entering the Room Conochquieson stood up & told him, that the reason of their Meeting & calling him in was to deliver the Medal which he formerly gave to Aguiyoda[1] then the Chief of the Onieda Nation who died last Summer at Sir Williams House, that he might give it to such of the Oniedas as he thought deserving or qualified for a Sachem. On which he told them he would enquire & learn who was the properest Person to succeed Aguiyoda & him he would appoint for which they returned him their hearty thanks and withdrew.

12 Dec^{r}. The Sachems of the Onieda & Tuscarora with a Number of their Warriors entered the Council room & sent the Interpreter to accquaint Sir William that they had a few Words to say to him & would be glad he would hear them. Sir William coming in they spoke as follows.

Bro^{r}. We are much obliged to you for ordering the few Axes, Locks of Guns &^{c}. we have brought with us to be mended. We have many at home out of Order w^{ch} as we expect we shall have use for in the Spring beg you will appoint some particular Smith to bring them to in order to be mended —

Sir William told them that he could not see how they could avoid resenting the Injury done them by killing one of their Chief Men as the French must otherwise despise them, as must every body else. If not that he expected they would without fail join His Majestys Arms in the Spring, in Confidence of which he gave them an Order on Peter Cremer to mend all the Guns, Axes &^{c}. w^{ch}. the Oniedas & Tuscaroras might bring him till that time, when he assured them if they behaved as he expected, he would immediately thereon order Smiths to their Country & supply them with Amunition &^{c}. & not otherwise.

They returned him their most hearty thanks & assured him their resolution was to do themselves Justice from the Maltreatment they received from the French & their Indians in Killing Kindarunte.

---

[1] Aguiotta.

After all was over Sir William gave a French Scalp & a large Belt of Wampum to replace Genaghquaia a great Onieda Sachem & Warrior, w^{ch}. gave great Satisfaction to them all.

Sir William had several private Conferences with the Chiefs afterwards who all acknowledged (after his using several Arguments to convince them of their Folly by acting the part they had done for some years) what he said & the Advice he had given them to be for their Interest & assured him that they began to pay a due regard to it & would more every day being thoroughly convinced he was their Friend &^{c}.

He gave them several little private Presents & so they parted very well satisfied.

uneasiness & was it attempting any thing this way, in- [illegible] said they [illegible] the Council [illegible] attempt to act, & then [illegible] for their [illegible] instant [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible]

In the Evening of the same day the [illegible] Chief of the Tuscaroras with [illegible] generally eleven of said Nation came into the Council Room & after some salutations apologized for their not coming in before, saying the Senecas had not [illegible] them out, in not letting them know they were coming in to wait on Sir William; & begged he would not take amiss their not coming in before, but impute it to the Senecas with whom they came in Company with the Senecas from their Country not giving them notice they were coming in.

Sir William told them he was satisfied of their [illegible] with their apology — after [illegible] they withdrew.

11 December. The Senecas & Tuscarora Sachems to the amount of 60. came into the Council Room.

Present Sir William Johnson
Capt. Guy Johnson
Lieut. [illegible] Secry.
[illegible] Deputy [illegible]

[illegible] the Seneca chief Sachem in behalf of both Nations spoke as follows.

Brother we understand [illegible] who was coming here that you was surprised at our not acquainting you with the murder of Seneca- [illegible] by some [illegible] one of our chief [illegible] lately at the [illegible] place.

Brother [illegible] the affair [illegible] with this [illegible]

Brethren

[illegible] Chiefs at Onondaga & since at their Castle there the [illegible] acquainting them with the Circumstances there & desiring them to consider upon it & acquaint the Result. when the Messengers came to Cayouga they were stopped & desired not to proceed any farther but return & tell their People to deliberate maturely upon the Affair & not act like a drunken People. gave a Belt

Brother Three of the Onondaga Chiefs who immediately after our Loss came to our Castle & condoled with us thereon desiring that we would for the present defer doing anything in the Affair, as [illegible] the Chief of their Nation with several more were in Canada & soon expected, assuring us at the same time that on their return they would acquaint [illegible] & Allies with it and have a general Council upon it, and We have no reason to doubt but they will act agreeable to the fundamental Rules of our Confederacy, viz that if any Nation should kill one of the confederate Nations that all would rise against that Nation & revenge it which the Onondagas confirmed with this Belt. a Belt.

Brother Last year when our Meeting was made amongst us you told us that the Goods should be sold us cheap, likewise [illegible] over the General at the Lake told us that after having built a Fort at the Oneida Carrying Place he would procure us a Cheap & plentiful Trade there but after all it seems these fair Promises came [illegible] for we find that Goods are now dearer than ever wherefore some of our People are gone towards Niagara where we hear Goods are sold Cheaper; and also the rest of our young People soon after you stopped them from coming to join the

Army the Capt. kindly desired them to go upon the hunt for Leather to Shoes in order to be prepared when Occasion may require. a Belt.

Brother We are in a distrest condition having nothing in the World for our Sustenance our Crops of Corn having fail'd this year by the early Frosts and we find it to be the same Case with our Brethren the Onondagoes for when we passed by there they had not so much as a meal of Victuals to give us on our way hither Wherefore we must call upon you for your Assistance & Pity in this our distressed condition & hope you will appoint a place where we may get some Provisions. a Belt.

Brother The Commanding Officer when we came there first ordered us some Provisions but after that would not let us have any more & treated them who went for it very ill, at the same time did he give any to some Onondagoes that were then there. Brother this seems quite strange to us & should be glad to know the reason why you'll prevent such things for the future & have us provided as usual. a String.

They further added that after they were refused Provisions with very ill treatment as before mentioned one Harman Ritter told them he would go with them to the Fort & buy Provisions for them if he could get it no otherways, but when he came with them to the Gate they met Capt. Wendel & then could not get more for their whole Company than 3 pieces of Porke which we attribute to Capt. Wendall.

Brother By this String we not only in the

name of our sister [illegible] in that of the Gover
& [illegible] apply to you for Remedies [illegible]
to the Selling of any strong Liquors to us. Bro
feel not only the Hurts it does our Children and
Inhabitants where the Drunken People come
quarelling every of them have weapons in their
that it likewise raises of [illegible] many [illegible] bo
old & young. Wherefore we earnestly beseech
to have no more Liquor brought among us to
sell. All we desire to be sold is dry goods an
for buying [illegible] to hunt wit

a String.

Here ended this Conference.

name of our [illegible] and also in that of the [illegible] [illegible] apply to you for having a stop put to the selling of any strong liquors to our People as it not only disturbs us in our Meetings & consultations where the drunken People come in quarrelling & very often have weapons in their hands but it likewise carrys off many of our People both old & young. Wherefore we earnestly beseech you to have no more Liquor brought among us to be sold. All we desire to be sold is dry goods ammunition for [illegible] [illegible] them to hunt with

a String.

Here ended this Conference.

Fort Johnson 12 Decr. 1758.

Sir William Johnsons Answer to the foregoing Speech.

Brethren of the [illegible] & Tuscarora Nations

I return you thanks for the Ceremony of Condolance which you have performed for our Losses & on my part do the same for the several Losses you have sustained by Sickness &c. more particularly for that of your Sachem who was lately butchered by the French & their Indians in yr. own Fields.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brethren

[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] right. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] head & the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Engagements & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daily telling of

[illegible]

321

been inattentive [illegible] whilst you so [illegible] & prudent
that your allies [illegible] Brothers, [illegible] in their
[illegible] of them.

[illegible] I must also remind [illegible] that I have
repeatedly advised your Nations in particular to
take [illegible] whilst in your power,
to put a Stop to the French & their Indians coming
thro your Country, otherwise it would be productive
of ill consequences. You now find my Words true
and I wish for your sakes that the Loss of that Ca-
[illegible] be not followed by a greater.

[illegible] Brethren [illegible] I think you were very wrong
[illegible] in not considering your Belt & Message
to the [illegible] who probably might have paid more
regard to it than they have.

Gave [illegible] their Belt.

[illegible] [illegible] immediately [illegible]
your return to your Castle to condole & consult
with you the Loss of [illegible] at your Castle,
& [illegible] done [illegible]; but
[illegible] Resolved to recommend a
[illegible] Resentment [illegible] informed to a pacific
Disposition for the present, untill some of their
People returned from Canada, who had [illegible] regard
[illegible] Country would not have
been so [illegible] to the French at this time,
[illegible] the French [illegible] than any
thing else and it is also doubtful with me whe-
ther they will return at all unless forced by
Hunger. [illegible] they have [illegible] is
[illegible] Beings who have the Least power
of Reflection [illegible] to think of [illegible]
in the [illegible]: As for my part Brethren I shall
say but little more to you on this Subject than
that had you applied to your Brothers who [illegible]
with the Hatchet in their Head this long time

and unregarded by you would have afforded you their aid and their assistance as they are well disposed to keep up to their Engagements with you

Brethren a Belt

The Proposal I made to the Six Nations about Trade last Winter, you'll remember, & as it is recorded when answer was [illegible] by their Deputy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shall repeat to you, refreshing your Memories in- [illegible] fully misconstrue my Proposal then made by which was meant a general trade [illegible] for your selves & your allies which you must be [illegible] sensible would [illegible] answer the end intended & the [illegible] then proposed by their Deputies to the Gov. and [illegible] thereupon that friendly & beneficial Affair as by you [illegible] still willing & desirous to open a Trade in your present Way the Gov. promised to Build a Fort at the Oneida Carrying Place which might not only protect Trade there but be a Cover to your Country, which Measure both have been effected [illegible] a Commissary is [illegible] there to see Justice done you in your dealings with our People & another is gone there [illegible] for the same purpose.

I am sorry to find that notwithstanding [illegible] been [illegible] Precautions taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Manner you now doe un- [illegible] with Dissimulation a Character [illegible] the French [illegible] Brethren the Six Nations [illegible] strangers to [illegible] the English. [illegible] Impression [illegible] of such a Nature would [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] the C. [illegible] If you cannot [illegible] will [illegible] acknowledgment

Your Complaints of the Dearness of our Goods

I can prove to be ill grounded. for instance a Stroud Blanket &c. in times of Peace when Goods are always cheapest sold for 3 Dr of Bever now you bought it for 2 Dr or less owing to the high price of Bever & so all other Articles in like proportion. You do not or at least are unwilling to consider that a Scarcity of any Commodity makes it dear. for Example your Bever Skins are double the value they have been when plenty. The War we are engaged in employs many of our Manufacturers & Soldiers & of Course Goods cannot be altogether so cheap as otherwise; but if you compare the prices wth the French make their Indians who from their strong attachment to their Interest should be entitled to the most reasonable Bargains, nay, with those they pay, you must think your selves extreamly well used & the Complaint you have made quite idle & groundless. I am glad to hear our Brethren of Pen-silvania sell you Goods so cheap, & would advise you to buy at the most reasonable Market. I am also glad to hear that your Young Men are gone a hunting, as that may relieve their Families much & supply themselves with Shoes &c. & be ready on Occasion to act against the Enemy wth. By this Belt I recommend to you all most strongly as you have the Hatchet in your Heads.

A Belt.

Brethren You tell me the Sachems & Women are come to me crying for the want of Provisions in your Country. I am sorry for it & should be much readier to relieve you, had it been occasioned by your Mens being employed in our Service so as to prevent their Attending our Crops but as you well know the Contrary I am surprised at your unreasonable Demands, as much as at your Complaints against the Officer at Fort Hunter who tho' he had no Orders that he was only to supply any Indians at that time, writes me this Letter whereby it appears that you received from him since 600 Rations in a few days which is the Allowance of 30 Soldiers in 20 days. You also received as Gen. Stanwix tells me a vast Quantity at the Carrying Place this time past, what Service you have done for it is well known to yourselves.

I know of no reason why the Commanding Officer of Fort Herkimer gave the Oneidaes more Provisions than to you unless it was for their going with our Troops against Cadaraqui & yours not. It is all known to your Brethren & they will be rewarded for it.

Brethren

These Demands are very unexpected & find me unprovided with Provisions to answer them. I have sent to New York for a Quantity to be shipped me in the Spring when I receive them all who are entituled to them shall have them. In the mean time as I know there are some among you who are our Friends tho' but few I will give you as much Money as will purchase 250. Schepels of Grain which with your Hunting will support you till the Spring, when if you convince me of your deserving it you will find me as I have hitherto been, ready to serve you.

A String Wampum.

Brethren

Your Request in conjunction with the Oneidaes that there should be a stop put to the Sale of Rum to the aforesaid Nations, I must say to me appears very whimsical, as you well know what a noise was made about stopping it before by some of every Nation, nay several Sachems now present

told

so no weight it was allowed to be sold again they were in danger of their Lives. what an Opinion must y[illegible] the Governor his Council & Assembly, before whom you know only such Laws can be passed, have of the Six Nations? why first they must think them divided amongst themselves as the Request comes only from some of the Nations. in the next place they must imagine them very liable to say no worse, being but 2 years ago since they past such a Law at the Nations earnest Request, tho against the Interest of the Subject. the Year After at their desire the Law was repealed, now to desire the same Law to be ~~repealed~~ renewed, must certainly appear to every body extreamly odd; Wherefore as I should be unwilling to make or propose any thing to that body improperly, I advise you to agree upon it at some general Meeting of all the Confederacy not only to agree to desire such a Law may be past, but to determine what number of years you would wish to have it continued; when you do this I shall use my Endeavours to get such a Law past, being sensible the immoderate use of Rum is very pernicious to your Nations & which I have often endeavoured to convince you of.

A String

Brethren

Your Arms & Axes I will give orders to have mended which you may make a proper use of them.

After Sir William had delivered this Answer the Indians consulted together & made the following Reply to it together

We heartily thank you for what you have said to us in answer to our Speech Yesterday last and from the fullness of it we find no part has escaped your Notice. We have fully understood [illegible] thereto.

Brother with regard to our Reputation upon the Loss of our Sachem Kindarunte we declare to you as our only Friend, that we have not nor do we ever intend to drop it for We the Oneidas & Tuscaroras are firmly agreed to revenge his Death & only wait an Answer from our Allies which as soon as we receive shall immediately acquaint you therewith.

Your Reflection upon our not acquainting you & our Brother the Mohocks with Kindarunties being killed, surprizes us much, as we in Sending desired the Messenger who you sent to summons the 6 Nations the last time, to acquaint you & the Mohocks with it in form, which if he did not do it we cannot account for it.

Sir William then returned them a large Belt which he formerly gave the Oneidas to send as a Token of Truth if any News of consequence came to their knowledge, and they faithfully promised they would continue to give Sir William all the News they could learn of the French's Designs or Motions which Sir William strongly recommended to them as it would be convincing proof of their Attachment & regard for us. After all was over Sir William gave a Black Belt & 2000 black Wampum to condole Kindaruntie as is their Custom which gave very great Satisfaction and on which all the Indians came & shook him by the hand thanked him most heartily for it & told him they would carry it in so publick a manner & with the usual shout on such Occasions, that all the Nations should know it, then the fire was covered by Sir William and the Congress ended. —

Some time after, the Chiefs of Oneida desired Sir William would come into the Council Room where half a dozen of the other Sachems were met. On his entering the Room Conochquieson stood up & told him, that the reason of their Meeting & calling him in was to deliver the Medal which he formerly gave to Aquiyoda then the Chief of the Oneida Nation who died last Summer at Sir Williams House; that he might give it to such of the Oneidas as he thought deserving or qualified for a Sachem. On which he told them that he would enquire & learn who was the properest Person to succeed Aquiyoda & him he would appoint for which they returned him their hearty thanks & withdrew.—

12 Decr The Sachems of Oneida & Tuscarora with a Number of their Warriors entered the Council Room & sent the Interpreter to acquaint Sir William that they had a few Words to say to him & would be glad he would hear them. Sir William coming in they spoke as follows.

Bro.r We are much obliged to you for ordering the few Axes Locks of Guns &c we have brought with us to be mended, We have many at home out of Order w.ch as we expect we shall have use for in the Spring beg you will appoint some particular Smith to bring them to in order to be mended—

Sir William told them that he could not see how they could avoid resenting the Injuries done them by killing one of their Chief Men as the French must otherwise despise them, as must every body else. & not that he expected they would without fail join His Majestys Arms in the Spring, in Confidence [illegible] [illegible] gave them an Order on [illegible] [illegible] to the many [illegible] of the Indians [illegible] might give him till that time, when he assured them if they behaved as he expected, he would immediately send [illegible] Smiths to their Country & supply them with Ammunition &ca at otherwise.

They returned him their most hearty thanks & assured him their Resolution was to do themselves Justice from the Ill Treatment they received from the French & their Indians in killing [illegible].

After all was over Sir William gave a Crown & half & a large Bowl of Rum punch to welcome [illegible] Sahquaia created him a Sachem Warrior w[hich] gave great Satisfaction to them all.

Sir William had several private Conferences with the Chiefs & other [illegible] & all [illegible] after using several Arguments to convince them of their Folly by taking the part they had done for some years [illegible] at [illegible] said the Advice he has given them was for their Interest & assured him that they w[ould] [illegible] pay a regard to it & would [illegible] every day being thoroughly convinced he was their Friend &ca. He gave them several little private Presents & so they parted very well satisfied.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*Fort Johnson, Dec. 16 - 18, 1758*]

16 December — Capt. Jellas Fonda returned from Schohary & made the following Report of his Proceedings at that place in Consequence of the Instructions given him by Sir William viz.

That at a Meeting with the Schohary & River Indians held at the house of Josias Swaart the 14 Inst present Capt. Fonda, Josias Swaart & Cornelius Vroman both principal Inhabitants there that after Capt. Fonda had delivered the Indians Sir William's Message &c.

Seth the Chief Man & Warrior of that Village spoke as follows —

Brother

We are all extreamly thankful to our Brother Warraghyjagey for his regard & care now shown for us by sending you here & advising us to follow such Steps & Measures as may greatly contribute to our Happiness & avoid those which may prejudice us all which we shall, you may assure him, strictly follow & observe. His writing to the white People of this Settlement to behave kind to us & supply us with a little Provision now in our Distress, lays us under the greatest Obligation & he may depend upon our living in such Friendship with our Bretheren as will leave them no room to complain & we hope they will do the same on their parts. and this we confirm with these Strings

here they gave 3 Strings Wampum

A Mohikander Indian stood up & spoke to the same purport as above & gave a String of Wampum to confirm his Words

David a Schohary Warrior followed Capt. Fonda to Mr. Lawyers[2] where he desired Mr. Fonda to accquaint Sir William with the following particulars

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Johannes Lawyer, of Schoharie.

That all the Damage on which the Complaint was made against the Indians by the Schohary People was only the Oniedas having Killed a Hog of one Whitmire, and says that the People to whom it belonged did not express themselves in the manner it was reported.

David further desired Capt. Fonda to inform Sir William that the Death of Ogachte the Onieda who was killed by a River Indian was condoled by the Schohary Indians & that it was resolved upon the said Murderer should be killed & an Onieda Indian is appointed to do it, this being the Third Murder he hath committed amongst the Indians

a String of 2 Rows

The People of Schohary on Sir Williams Letter to them of the 9 Currt. had a meeting at which they returned him their hearty thanks for the early Steps he had taken to prevent the late little differences which happened between them & the Indians their Neighbors from going further, & assured him they would pay all due regard to his Admonitions & also make a Collection of Indian Corn &c. for the Indians about them who were in want, according to his Advice.

Mr. Lawyer of Schohary also wrote Sir Wm. a Letter of thanks for his Care of that Settlement & therein assured him that he would use all his Influence to keep up a good Understanding between the People of that Settlement & the Indians being very Sensible it was for their Interest, & more particularly so at this time.

Decr. 18. — Sir William Dispatched Capt. Jellas Fonda to reside at Fort Herkemaar with Instructions a Copy of which are entered in the Blue Cover Book of this date.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 21st of December, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, } Esquires.
John Mifflin,
Thomas Cadwalader,

General Forbes' Letter of the 20th of November was again read, and a Letter from General Amherst, in these words:

"NEW YORK, December the 13th, 1758.

"Sir:

"The King having been pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, and having at the same time signified to me his Royal Pleasure, that I should Correspond with and apply to all his Governors on the Continent for their Aid and Assistance in carrying on the Services pointed out to me, I am, in Obedience to those Commands, to acquaint you, that altho' I have not yet any particular Orders relative to the Operations of the Ensuing Campaign, I imagine they will require the same Number of Provincial Troops that were voted by the respective Provinces and Colonies this year; and it will likewise be necessary, in order to carry those Operations the more effectually into Execution, that those Troops should be at the place of Rendezvous as early in the Spring as possible; I would therefore recommend it to you, if the Troops raised by your Province for the Service of the last Campaign are not already disbanded, that you would move your Assembly to continue them in their Pay during the Winter, which will not only be a great Saving in Point of Time, but, by what I can understand, a great Saving of Expence to the Province; Wherefore, I should hope you will the more easily succeed in your Application. But if it should so happen, that before the receipt of this Letter, those Troops had already been disbanded, in that case, I must desire that you will lose no Time in using your Influence with your Assembly, to move them to order New Levies, and to cause these to be provided with the Usual Necessaries, and to be ready by the Time the Season will admit their taking the Field.

"Having also received His Majesty's Orders to recruit and compleat the Regiments now serving on the Continent, I am likewise to beg your Countenance and Protection to the Officers I shall have Occasion to send, as well as to those that have already been sent by my Predecessor on that Service; and that you will be aiding and Assisting unto them in the execution thereof.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obed^t. Hum^e. Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST,"

The Draught of a Message to the Assembly on the said Letters was read and approved, and ordered to be wrote fair.

Last Night Two Members waited on the Governor, to acquaint him that the House were met agreeable to his Summons, and requested his Honour would be pleased to furnish the House with a Copy of the Writt by which they were called. And the Secretary was directed to carry to the House, the following Message, the Letters from General Forbes and General Amherst, with one of the Summons's:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I have the Pleasure to Lay before you a Letter I lately received from Brigadier General Forbes, with the interesting and important Account of his Success in the Expedition against his Majesty's Enemies to the Westward, An Event which, it is true, has been purchased at a Considerable present Expence, but when the Consequences are cooly weighed and Considered, of suffering the French to lay the Foundation of our Future Slavery, by possessing themselves, and fortifying the back Parts of his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, and to keep open a Communication between their Settlements from Canada to the Mississippi, I am perswaded every real Friend of Liberty will think this Conquest could not have been too dearly bought.

"Under Divine Providence, and the Courage, Prudence, and steady Conduct of the General, who is known, during the Campaign, to have struggled with and surmounted Difficulties almost insuperable, under the severest Indisposition of Body, the Success of this Expedition is owing to the good Effects of our Several Treaties and Negotiations with the Indians on the Ohio, who were determined, by the Messages sent them from the last Treaty at Easton, to withdraw themselves, and observe a Neutrality.

"The great Advantages that will attend this success of his Majesty's Arms, will be sensibly felt by all the British Colonies, but none so much as this Province, whose Inhabitants have been the most exposed to the Incursions and Cruelties of the French and their Allies from that Quarter. It is not, however, to be expected that our Vigilant and crafty Enemies will permit us long to remain in the quiet and undisturbed Possession of the Country, which they have been compelled to abandon to us. Common Prudence, therefore, as well as a Sense of Duty to our Sovereign and ourselves, demand of us to lose no Time in preparing to repel any attempts they may make next Spring to retrieve their Losses. In the mean Time, also, it highly behooves us, by every probable Expedient, to confirm the Indians on the Ohio in their Present good Dispositions, and conciliate their Affections to His Majesty, His Subjects, and Government. To effect this, much remains to be done; Yet wavering in their Minds, & probably not unanimous in their Councils on this new Turn of Affairs, they will be liable to be again poisoned and misled by the French, unless we speedily evince to them that a firm Reliance may be had on our Friendship, and that we are able and willing to protect them against the French.

"You will find by the General's Letter, dated at Fort Duquesne, that he had determined to leave Two Hundred of our Provincial Troops to join a proportionable Number of Virginians and Marylanders to protect the Country, and he desires my advice how to dispose of the rest of the Provincials for the ease and Conveniency of the Province and Inhabitants. It was not in my power to comply fully with the General's Request without previously knowing what Number of Troops you will agree to support the ensuing year; I was therefore under the Necessity of convening you before the Time of your adjournment, to deliberate on this and the other important Matters I have above mentioned to you.

"General Forbes is of opinion that the Building of a Block House and Saw Mill upon the Kiskemontias, near Loyal Hannon, will be of the utmost Consequence to this Province; and, at this pressing Instance, I recommend it to you to make speedy Provision for so necessary a Work.

"I have appointed Indian Agents to reside at Fort Allen, and in any Place that shall be thought most proper over Susquehannah. And the Commissioners under the Act of Assembly for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, &ca· have, with my approbation, already sent up Quantities of Indian Goods, which will, I hope, have a very good Effect on our New Friends, and be a Means of disposing them to continue hearty in His Majesty's Interest.

"I must also inform you that I have very lately received a Letter from General Amherst, dated the Thirteenth Instant, which will be laid before you by the Secretary, wherein his Excellency informs me that though he has not as yet any particular Orders relative to the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, he imagines the same Number of Provincial Troops will be required that were voted by the respective Colonies this year; and that it will likewise be necessary, in order to carry those Operations the more effectually into Execution, that those Troops should be at the Place of Rendezvous as early in the Spring as possible. He therefore recommends it to me, if the Troops raised by this Province for the Services of the last Campaign are not already disbanded, that I would move you to Continue them in their Pay during the Winter, which will not only be a great saving in point of Time, but, by what he can understand, a great Saving of Expence to the Province. But if it should so happen that the Troops should have been already disbanded, in that Case he desires I would lose no Time in using my Influence with you to order New Levies, and to cause them to be provided with the usual Necessaries, and to be ready by the Time the Season will admit their taking the Field.

"Before I received the General's Letter, I had given Orders for the Discharge of the Companies which were inlisted for the Campaign Only, and sent the Paymaster to adjust their Accounts, that every Man might receive, with the Discharge, a Certificate of the Sum due to him, on which he might, perhaps, obtain Credit for the purchase of Necessaries. The Paymaster is likewise directed to appoint some Proper Person to receive and take Care of the Arms, Accoutrements, and Blankets of every Soldier before he is discharged.

"The Reasons assigned by General Amherst, for keeping up the Provincials raised for the Service of the last Year, are so Cogent and judicious, that it would be vain for me to add anything in Support of them. I hope, therefore, you will take his Excellency's Requisition into your Serious Consideration, and enable me to give him a Speedy Answer.

"Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I must remind you, that Large Arrears are due to the Troops in Pay of the Province, more than the last Sum raised for his Majesty's Use, will, as I am informed, be Sufficient to Discharge, and beg you will Consider that it is the Honour, as well as the Interest of this Province, that means should be found for the speedy Payment of this Debt.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"December the 21st, 1758."

An Address from the Meeting of Sufferings, dated the Fourteenth Instant, signed by their Clerk, James Pemberton, was read in these words:

"*To WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*The Address of the Meeting for Sufferings of the People called Quakers, for the said Province and New Jersey, met at Philadelphia, the 14th of the 12th Month,* 1758,

"*Respectfully Sheweth:*

"That we have been lately informed that a report of a Committee of thy Council, appointed to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty of Easton, the 8th of November, 1756, hath been some Months past drawn up and laid before the Governor, and since transmitted to England, and that there are some Matters alledged therein, in which the Reputation and Interest of our religious Society are immediately concerned. We, therefore, request the Governor would be pleased to order a true Copy thereof to be made out and communicated to us, in order that we may have an Opportunity of perusing the same, and be more perfectly acquainted with the Contents thereof.

"Signed in behalf and by appointment of our said Meeting,

"JAMES PEMBERTON, Clk."

The Report of Council referred to in the said Address is a report made by the Council on the Sixth of January, 1758. After Considering the Address and the manner in which the said Report was cited, a Draught was made of the Governor's Answer, and kept under Advisement for further Consideration.

—

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-third a Verbal Message from the Governor was sent to the House by the Secretary, with a Letter from Colonel Peter Schuyler, inclosing a Demand of Sums expended by him in Canada on Prisoners belonging to Pennsylvania, and the Secretary was ordered by the Governor to request the House would repay that Gentleman. On the same Day, in the Afternoon, the Governor received a Verbal Message, by Two Members, that the House inclined to adjourn to the Fifth Day of February next, and at the same time they delivered a Message to the Governor in these words:

"May it please your Honour:

"The Advices of the Success of His Majesty's Forces employed in the Reduction of Fort Duquesne, which you have been pleased to lay before us in your Message of the Twenty-first Instant, are so interesting and important, as well to the Peace of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, as to the British Interest in General, that we shall not fail to do everything which can be reasonably expected from this young Colony, in frustrating the Ambitious Views of the French to destroy our Settlements, and extend their own from Canada to the River Mississippi; and we hope the Success of our late Campaign under General Forbes will greatly contribute to this good End.

"This Happy Event, we agree with your Honour, under Divine Providence, and the Courage, Prudence, and steady Conduct of the General, is owing to the good Effects of the several Treaties held with the Indians at the Expence of this Province, and especially to the late negotiations and Messages with those on the Ohio, before and since the last Treaty at Easton, by which they were induced to withdraw themselves from the French, and Observe a Neutrality; in Consequence whereof the Enemy have been necessitated to abandon the Fort from whence they have so frequently distressed our Frontier Settlements, and those of the Neighbouring Colonies.

"The regaining the Indian Affections, from which we always expected the most natural Barrier and Security of the extended Western Boundary of this Colony, has been and will still continue the object of our Strictest Attention, and we shall, whenever we receive sufficient Information of the Disposition of the Indians on the Ohio, and the Treaty held with them by order of General Forbes, exert our best Abilities to render it their true Interest to join cordially with us, and by all means in our Power endeavour to receive & effectually Secure that Friendship which happily subsisted between them and us, will within these few years, from the first Settlement of this Province.

"In expictation of a vigorous effort to be made upon the Enemy in the next year, and at the Requisition of his Excellency, General Amherst, we shall continue the Fourteen Hundred Old Troops in the Pay of the Province till our next Meeting, at which Time we hope to receive further Information from our Most Gracious Sovereign of the intended Operations of the Ensuing Campaign.

"Your Honour's Care to Discharge the New Levies in persuance of their Agreement, and the Method you have taken to grant them Certificates for their Arrears, are very agreeable to us, as thereby the public Faith will be preserved, should the last supplies fall short, till this Debt can be provided for in the Aids to be granted to His Majesty for Defraying the Expences of the ensuing Year.

"We return your Honour our Thanks for your ready Concurrence with the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, in providing an early supply of Goods for our Indian Allies, which we hope will have a good effect; and if the Act for preventing Abuses in the said Trade, should, on Experience, and a larger Extension of our Trade, require any Alterations, or a larger Stock, we shall, on all Occasions, be willing to make such Alterations or Amendments to that Act, as may render it effectual.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"December the 23d, 1758."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 10th of January, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, Esquires.

The address of the Meeting of Sufferings, presented the Four-

Meſsage from the Governor of Pennsylvania and the General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Army in these Parts to the Indians at Wyoming and other Places on the Sasquehannah

Brethren,

You who live on and near Sasquehannah, and all those who encline to live in Peace with the English, and are willing to promote and strengthen the Peace among the other Indians, hearken to this Meſsage which we are going to deliver to you in behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Army in these Parts.

A String.

Brethren,

You know how cruelly the French on the Ohio, and the Indians under their Influence, have murdered the King of Great Britain's Subjects and Children, in the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, which has induced His Majesty to send a great Number of Troops to chastise the Children of the French King and their Indians. The Southern Indians, out of Regard to the King of Great Britain, and at the Request of the Southern Provinces, are come to help us, and revenge the Blood of the English spilt by the French and their Indians.

Brethren,

Out of Brotherly Love to you our Friends, we have sent this Belt on purpose to acquaint you with our Proceedings, and desire you would send privately to your Friends and Relations at Ohio to come away to your Towns and there sit still. If they will do so, we will take care, that neither they nor you shall be hurt. We should be sorry, that any of those who have an Inclination to come home to their native Country, and live in Peace with us, should suffer, and therefore, as these Southern Indians, who are now with the King's Army are very numerous and exasperated against the French and their Aſsistants we send you this Belt, and earnestly preſs you to come away.

Here give a white Belt, or one that has little black in it.

Brethren,

You know a great deal of Pains has been taken by this Government and some of your Nations, in order to dispel the Clouds that arose from the North and darkened our Country. We sometimes thought that they were entirely dispelled; but we find here and there a Cloud, and we do not as yet see clearly one another's Faces; we therefore invite you to come down to us as quickly as you poſsibly can, and you will find us willing to talk over every thing, and clear up the Sky entirely, that all Darkneſs and Clouds may be dispelled.

A String of Wampum of Seven
or Eight Rows.

Copy

Meſsage of Governor of
Pennsylvania and
General Forbes to the
Indians on Sasquehanna

cause the summer is now coming on, when we shall stand in great need of the Horses, there were six Horses.

his
JOSUA ⋈
mark.

his
JOHANNES ⋈
mark.

his
DANIEL ⋈
mark.

Directed.

To Richard Peters, Esq^{r}., Secretary of the Province of Pensylvania.

THOMAS AND RICHARD PENN TO THE DELAWARE INDIANS, 1759.

To our Friends and Brethren the Indians of the Delaware Nations.

A Copy of the Treaty between our Lieutenant Governor and your new Chief Teedyuscung at Easton, in the Month of November, 1756, having been sent over to us, we were filled with surprize and concern, on reading it, to find he had accused us of forging a deed, in order to take from your Nation more Land than was sold to our Father, and as we knew the charge was unjust, we applied immediately to the Council here, that our great King has appointed to take care of his Provinces in America, and desired they would recommend it to Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs, as the most disinterested Person, both with regard to the Indians and us, to enquire into this Complaint, and see that Justice should be done to us, by convincing the Indians of the injustice of so heinous a charge, and desiring to be informed what wicked People had insinuated such notions into them.

The next year we find Teedyuscung refused to have this charge heard before Sir William Johnson (for which refusal we cannot see any good reason assigned) and desired that Copys of Deeds might be delivered to Isaac Norris, that he and the Assembly might lay them before the King. Copys of several Deeds were then delivered to Teedyuscung's Clerk, this was done the 4th Day of August, 1757, and we have, ever since that account has been received, impatiently expected the Agents of the Assembly here would lay the Case and these Deeds before the King's Ministers, but after frequent enquirys finding no such Complaint had been presented, we did in the Month of July last year direct our Agent to write to the Agent of the Assembly here, and also to a Gentleman who corresponds with the Association of Quakers and others, that have held Treatys with your Nation, to know whether any such Papers were come, and to declare our desire that the Matter may be speedily inquired into, and our Characters cleared from so gross a charge; we had from them no satisfactory Answers; but that you may yourselves know what passed between us, we send Copys of these Letters to be interpreted to you; after this they suffered your Complaint to lye without presenting it, 'til the 5th Day of this Month, when a Petition was at last presented to the King by an Agent from the Assembly, but no Copys of the Deeds.

This account we thought necessary to send you, more especially as our Governor told you in the last Treaty at Easton, that his Majesty is engaged in a war with the French, which takes up a great deal of his time and attention, as if his attention to other Affairs had obliged him to put off the consideration of yours, when it really was either neglect in the Assembly, or their Agent, or a design to make you believe that we desired to put off the hearing, and the settlement of all differences between us.

We assure you, since you have chose to lay this Matter before the King, we will answer it as speedily as possible, and do every thing to show you, and all the world, our desire to act a fair, honest, and kind part by you, and do expect when you shall be satisfied that we have not been guilty of so base an Act, as to forge, or alter a Deed, that you will openly and plainly declare such your belief, and if any of our own People have given you such information, that you will discover who they are, that they may be known, as disturbers of the Peace established between you and the English Nation.

As your Chief, Teedyuscung, had not been at any Treatys 'til within a very few years past, he could not be so well acquainted with what was transacted at them, but we must recommend it to you in general, and to him in particular, to examine at leisure into all these Affairs, of such Indians as were present at the several former Treatys, and to be thoroughly inclined to act as one Brother should towards another, which we shall be always careful to do on our parts, and as you are now restored, by the consent of the Six Natians, to the power of holding Treatys, we shall always confer with you with great pleasure, and do not want the persuasions of any of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, to incline us to support, with the closest attention, that friendship between us, which was entered into by our Fathers, and which has been re-established by you with our Governors and Council, at the several Treatys that have been lately held.

We pray God that this friendship may subsist as long as the Sun shall shine upon the Earth, and are,

Your Friends and Brethren,

THOS. PENN,
RICH. PENN.

this Conduct seems extraordinary, but much more so in favour of such dissolute persons, especially as it was done on Exparte Evidence, without any examination or recognizance of the defendants, and in their absence, it's said from the number of persons indicted, that even in case of an acquittal the expence will be very great. When I can have an opportunity of examining the witnesses for the defendants, I shall write Mr. Chew more fully.

I am, Sir,
Your most obt
Humbl Servt.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Peters.

Directed,

To Richard Peters, Esqr., Secretary of the Province.

Gov. Denny to Teedyuscung, 1759.

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, and to all the Indians at Wyomink.

Brethren:

Mr. Frederick Post and Mr. Isaac Stille, wait on you to inform you of what has passed at Allegheny, in Consequence of the Messages sent to Easton. Their Proceedings have given us great satisfaction, and I hope they will be as agreable to you. I have order'd them to Hide nothing from you, being desirous you shoud, both on this and every other occasion, be made acquainted with all the particulars that are worthy your Notice. By this String I recommend them to you, and desire you will give them a kind Reception, and hearken to what they say.

A String.

Brothers:

Isaac Stille chose to stay all Winter among the Indians, that he might spread far and wide the good Tydeings of the Peace establish'd at Easton between Us, and he has been very serviceable in doing this good office. He is but lately returned.

It has been our great misfortune to lose the late General, who commanded the King's Forces in these Provinces. He was sick whilst on the Campaign, and when he came here he linger'd a long Time incapable of doing Business, so that every thing was at a stand till the new Appointment of a General, and this has been but lately made. I mention Isaac Stilles late Return, and the General's Indisposition, that you may be satisfied it was not owing to any want of Respect for you, but to unavoidable Accidents, that you have not heard from us sooner.

A String.

Brethren:

The Indians living at the Heads of the Ohio, at Canawago and Boccaloons, hearing of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne, and of the Arrival of the Messengers from Easton, in the Indian Towns on Beaver Creek, sent some of their Chiefs to see the English General and those Messengers, in order to be informed what the Messages were, and how they were received, and likewise what the English intended to do further at the opening of this year. These, tho' they came above two months ago, did not receive their Answer sooner than last Week, owing to what has been before mentioned.

The King's General in Chief, as well as the General who commanded under him in these Parts, together with myself, and the Governor of N. York and New Jersey, took those Deputies kindly by the Hand and gave them the strongest Assurances of our Good will and Friendship for them, and all the other Indians, and likewise of the good Reception that all wou'd meet with, who wou'd return to their antient Friendship and Alliance with us. We further acquainted them, that the English intended this Campaign to oblige the French to abandon all the Country on the Ohio, without any design of setling those lands themselves; They only propose to establish a trade with the Western Indians on a fair and good Footing, and, as a protection for their Traders, and such Indians as incline to Trade with us, to build one or more Magazines for Indian Goods, fortifying the same in such a manner as to prevent any bad designs of the French.

Brother Teedyuscung:

I request you wou'd be so good as to let all the Indians round you know that we have a most hearty Love and Regard for them, and that we have sent to the Indians at Ohio, to collect all their People and Friends, and come and meet us at a great Council, to be held for the final Accommodation of all our Differences and the Conclusion of a firm Peace. I rely much on the Continuance of your zeal and Service. You know, you are the Councellor and Agent of this Government, and I choose you shou'd say, for it, on this and all occasions, what you judge proper and necessary to engage your, and the other Tribes of Indians, in the interest of the English.

Brethren:

I now acquaint you, that the King intends to continue his Forces on the Western Frontier, until the French shall have abandoned all their Forts there; if they refuse to go away voluntarily, they must be compelled by force to do it, so that the operations of the next Campaign will depend on the Measures which the French shall think proper to take. In the meantime, it is His Majesties Orders that a Place of Strength be built on or near the Ruins of the late French Fort, in order to protect the Indians, and place our good Brethren, the Indians, as well as ourselves, in a safe and respectable condition.

Brethren:

I have waited with Impatience for the Answer of the Ohio Indians to our Messages, and not being yet come, I have sent off a Message to them to desire they would fix the time of a general Meeting, in this City, for the final Establishment of a Peace. I wou'd have done it, but when I considered any Time I cou'd fix, might not suit with the various Tribes of Indians who were expected to join in this good Work, I thought it best to leave it to them, and to desire they would settle it among themselves, and the sooner the Meeting was appointed the more agreeable it would be to us, who were heartily disposed for a firm Peace.

I expect to hear every day from Ohio, as soon as I receive any thing from thence, or any other Place that concerns you, I will communicate it to you with all Dispatch.

Brethren:

I have open'd my mind to you; I have told you all our future designs. The General joins with me in this Message, and I give you this Belt to assure you of the Truth thereof.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You are to hear and see for us, I therefore desire to be informed of what has happen'd among the Indians, in any Place where you, or your Young Men have been or heard from. This String is to clear your Throat, that you may speak fully and clearly to me.

A String.

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburg with the Indians

January the 3d.. in the Evening arrived two Indian Runners with a String of black & white Wampum signifying to me, that nine chiefs of the 6 nations, Shawanese & Delawares, from a Town up the Ohio, about one hundred miles above Venango, near the Boughelloons would be be here to morrow with Forty of their Attendance, —— Accordingly the 4th.. in the Evening they arrived: One of them Producing Six Strings. of Wampum, told us that he came from Weayough, the King or great Chief of Kannawagogh, that these men were his Counselors, Then taking the Strings proceeded "Brethren, the Cloud that was before "our Eyes is now removed and we see clearly "our ears are Opened, and we are ready to hear "What you say, and every ill thing that was "in our Hearts is ~~from~~ now removed and we "come in Friendship to see you, I give this String "in behalf of the 6 nations Shawanese & Delawares.

" Next morning the following Chiefs, being "present with the Commanding Officer and Captains "waggons ~~and~~ and Ward Viz"

Cannewaungh, Sagowihe
Awnne Enus, Sonoueyough
Owistogah or Capt. Peters, Tecanushategh
Occondenaghe, the Chief Counsellor
Acquatinquish Canigaat, the White Mingo
Snakes Sun Interpreter in Shawanese &

Jo: Hickman Interpreter in English.

The Speaker taking out 5 Strings of Wampum Sayd "Our King and Great men
"at Conwahago heard that their friends the
"English and Delawares had talked Together,
"and We are come to See and talk with you
"likewise, We are Sorry that we cannot understand
"one another, but as much as we can make
"plain to you we will let you know, The
"Delawares told us that they and their brothers
"the English had become Acquainted, and
"had Shaken hands here, and we are come
from our Town, to become Acquainted & Shake Hands with our Brothers likewise. We represent three nations, the 6 nations Shawanese and Delawares. — We desire to know of You What the English Said to the Delawares, When you first came here.

The 6th.. in the forenoon the Officers of the Garrison and the above named Chiefs and a good many other Indians being present, — The Commanding Officer presented them with 6 Strings of Wampum telling them that they were Welcome, that he was glad that they could see One another with Chearful faces, and Unite their hands & hearts So firmly as never to be Seperated any more.

Then he related to them the Substance of what Col. Bouquett had delivered in his Treaty with the Delawares here as far as it could be collected from One of the Delawares to wit Kakauscung, who was present at the Treaty, the Chiefs then said they would Speak to morow

(what a

whatever they had further to say.——

In the Evening of the same Day five of the Head Counsellors all of the Nation came privately to the Commanding Officers Tent who being present with Capt. Waid was informed by them — "They come to unbosome themselves, and freely open their minds to us, That what they had to say was all for our good, but is to be kept private from the Delawares and Shawanese."

Then taking 8 Strings of Wampum proceeded

"Brothers, The Delawares & Shawanese are not yet to be depended On, they may tell whatever they know to the French.

Brothers I am Glad that we are of One mind, that we have joined hands, this Wampum is to assure you that my heart is become One with yours, therefore be Strong and be assured of my Friendship.——

Gave 8 Strings of Wampum

Brothers I have listened attentively to Yr ~~the~~ words, they are good they are gone down into my heart And are not to be removed, I return you thanks for them by this String.—— Gave 6 Strings

" Brothers Take good heed to what we are to Say, it is of the greatest importance, therefore listen and be attentive.

"Brothers Listen I am hard put to it the French are but a little way beyond my Town, perhaps they may Come and kill me, I dont know how soon they may Strike me, Brothers

„be Strong, now is the time to drive them from
„the Country, Tell your Great man to be Strong
„and Come and fight them, that we may live
„in peace as formerly. The French will Talk
„to the Taways, and their others Indians
„and Set them On. They are So nigh that
„one of them Sits on my Shoulder, and the other
„on my Arm, but be Strong, let your men
„come Soon, and fight Strong for the French
„are not many, Write to the Great man,
„he must be attentive and be Strong, he must
„Run & bring a Great body with him, Otherwise
„both you and us will be killed a few, men
„wont do for there are many Indians now in
„their Time.

„Brothers Listen to these words,
„they come from the Bottom of my heart, We
„expect, you will take notice of them, and not
„disregard our Words as you have done formerly.

„Brothers come immediately, with a great
„many men Otherwise these will be the last
„words we Shall Speak, for both you & we
„Shall be killed.

Gave 6 Strings.

„Brothers The French Say they have a House
„with Provisions Stored up and Arms deposited
„at Kuskkushkung; They give out that
„will soon be here, and Say that you are
„bringing, Flower and meat to this place
„Which will soon be theirs; What we Say
„comes from our Hearts, be Strong they will
„be here in One month perhaps in less do not
(loose

„loose a minute for when you are struck we
„shall certainly be so too.

Gave 5 Strings

Then taking up a large belt he proceeded.

"Brothers This Belt the French sent to invite
„me to come from my town to Venando, & on
„my coming, he said, the English are come
„to Ohio, go and Discharge them from living
„there tell them to be gone.

Brothers I took the
„Belt to carry it here and tell you, but not
„a word of it has entered my Lips, the words
„it contained do not concern me, I regard them
„not.

Brothers Tomorrow, I will talk of this
before the Delawares & Shawanese, You are not to
mind What is said then, it is outside my Lips,
but what is now said be attentive to for it comes
from my heart.

Brothers Tomorrow I will give
you the belt to return home to your own Country
but you are to return it back to me & tell
me at the same, that you are resolved to ~~say~~
stay here & fight the French, till they are
drove off from this Country.

The 7th in the afternoon Present the Officers of the Garrison
and a good many Indians One of the Chiefs
of the 6 nations taking out a Belt of Wampum
Said.

We heard the English say when they
came there that, they came with an intention
(to)

"to kill the French here or to ~~drive~~ drive
"them away, and that as soon as the English
"killed or drove Off they ~~the~~ French, they Woul
"return back to their own Country.

"Brothers your
"Great man said that as soon as the French
"was drove entirely away from this Country
"he would send and invite and bring all
"sorts of nations of Indians to this place, &
"there would establish a strong & lasting
Peace & friendship with all the Indians, &
"as soon as he had done this he would
"return home.

"Brothers we met yesterday
and ~~[illegible]~~ talked together
"in this place, the 6 nations Delawares and
"Shawanese then joined in a strong Friendship
"with you, and now they say you must leave
"this place & Go home, and When you
"are at Home, provide goods to send to
"trade with us —

Delivered a Belt

" Colonel Mercer Answered

Brothers, "The Great man told you that when
"he had drove the French intirely out of this
"Country, he would then send for all the Indians
"and make a lasting Peace & friendship with them
"and afterwards go home.

"Brothers The French
"are not gone from this Country, they are just

"at our Door, and Give out that they will Soon
"Return to this place, our Great mans words are
"true as Soon as the French are gone he will
"make a Treaty with all the Indians & then
"go home, but the French are Still here."

"Brothers

"We know the French much better
"than you do, Should we go now they would
"Return immediately. Our Great man has Ordered
"me to Stay here, if the French Should come
"I will be Strong and make them Run away once more.

"Brothers, "When the French came here they made
"us quarrel with our good old Friends & by so
"doing they have hurt both you and us, Your
"Brothers the English are a great People, their
"Eyes are now Opened, and While the Sun shines
"and the Rivers Run they will never Suffer
"a Frenchman to Sit here.

"Brothers I Return you
"this belt, what you have now said must be told
to General Forbes, if you have a mind to Send
this Belt to him, I will send one along with you.

The Six nation said

Brothers Listen and be attentive to what I
Say, I am Sorry that you have Returned the
Belt which I gave you, But if you will
give me One Cagg of Rum I shall feel
perfectly well again.

Hugh Mercer

4th January 1759

Indian Conference

(long talk)

Compared

The above endorsement was

on the back of the original

Transcriber

In the following Journal I have not made many reflections; I only put down the most remarkable Facts that happened from day to day. Now I intend by way of a short preface to communicate to his Excellency General Forbes an observation or two made in my ſeveral Conversations with Indians and especially in this [illegible]

As the Five Na[illegible] e the most Potent among [illegible] Indians, they [illegible] g all the [illegible] ſettled maxims of gov[illegible] t a. well as other [illegible] Political School is at Onondaga. Their first Principles are to bring all the other Nations, if not under an absolute Dependency at first under a certain ſubmiſsion. The means they make use of to come at these ends are ſome times over Force, ſometimes Treaties and Alliances. Prudence and Circumspection are their Guides. When they see that their Neighbouring Indians like a certain Tract of Land, ſuch Land will be very Valuable to the Five Nations, they will invite these Neighbours to come and live there and promise to grant them ſuch Tract forever: But they only mean for a short Time. When their Friends have dwelt there Five or Six Years then they call others in their Place, ordering these to move further back in the Country, they grant their Lands to the Newcombers also forever. So they have done with Wiomink. They gave it first to the Tuteloes, afterwards to the Shawnese, then to the Nanticoaks then to the Mohiccons, then to the Delawares and at last they invited the Chickasas to come and live there. And according as each of these several Nations are into their favour and Interest of the Five Nations, so they receive the same into their Alliance.

In Consequence they settle these New Allies on the Frontiers of the White People and give them this as their Instruction. "Be watchfull [illegible] no bodies of the White People may come to settle near you. You [illegible] appear to them as frightfull Men, and if notwithstanding [illegible] come too near give them a push, We will secure and defend you"

[illegible]

[illegible] certainly by the consent [illegible] approbation of all the [illegible] who send or permit their Young Men to follow such [illegible] War: and in a Company of 20 such Warriors I met but six Delawares, the rest were of the Five Nations. If we think the Delawares and Shawneese are the Enemy we are, in my opinion, mistaken. [illegible] Chain of Union betwixt the several Indian Nations is of that Nature that if we have with one of them we have a War with them all. Altho it seems that certain Nations are Neutral and pretend to be the Mediators to bring about a Peace between the English and the [illegible] th them, these Neutral Powers by their Influence [illegible] bitiators of the Affair, and Peace is no sooner [illegible] than they think fit. In the mean while they have every where as well among the White People as among the several Indian Nations their Emissaries who attend the Treaties and take Notice of every thing that happeneth and give information thereof to the Council at Onondago from whence they receive their further Directions. The present Union or Unity of the Indians seems to be greater and stronger than it has ever been. When the two Cayuga Chiefs shewed the Belt of Eight Diamonds from the eight Northern Nations to King Beaver, then he produced another Belt of Seven Diamonds ſaying these are the ſeven numerous and powerful Nations to the Westward who are also united with us.

2nd The Indians are Liars in common Conversation even as the White People: nevertheleſs in publick ~~Conversation~~ Negociations they will hear Words to be depended upon. It is not only Speeches and Meſsag[illegible] that they want to be [illegible] Character but also the W[illegible] Conversation of a Person sent to them, ought to be [illegible] within the exactest limits of Truth. Gain is the chief view of the Children of Men, and when a Person cometh in the Name of the King or Great Men to the Indians then they listen to what Advantages this Meſsenger will give them hopes of Receiving and they are apt to believe it if even such Meſsenger would promise that each Indian should have every Year three New Suits of Cloaths. But what can be the consequence of such fair words? Bitterneſs and Revenge. I think it would be a good thing to give a strict Charge to every Man who goes in the Country's Service to the Indians that he must not flatter the Indians with other Promiſing words than such as are given him in Commiſsion. The Lyes of our Traders often expose us to the Hatred of the Indians; but the Lyes of our Meſsengers will always expose us to danger from the Indians.

I intreat his Excellency the General to believe that it is no Preſumption in me to Offer these Reflections, I thought I could not better Discharge my Duty to the King and my Country tha to deliver my Opinion, leaving it to the Judgment of Wise Men whether it is of any Value or not. And his Excellency may further be persuaded that I thankfully acknowledge the Trust and Confidence which he has pleased to repose in Me on account of this Affair. I pray God Almighty bless these beginnings of Peace, that our Country may enjoy the Fruits of its perfection, and that on this occasion the General's Memory be blessed by the White people and by the Heathens of this .

Recd Janry 1759
Private Intelligence or
rather Observations on
Indian Politicks by
Fred. Post

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburgh wth. the Indians.

January the 3d. in the Evening, arrived 2 Indian Runners, with a String of Black & White Wampum, signifying to me, That Nine Chiefs, of the 6 Nations, Shawanese & Delawares, from a Town up the Ohio, about One hundred Miles, above Venango, near the Boughelloons, would be here tomorrow, with 40 of their Attendance.

Accordingly the 4th. in the Evening, They arrived, One of them, produ=:cing Six Strings of Wampum, told us, that he came from Weeayough, the King or Great Chief of Kannawagogh; that these Men were his Councillors. Then taking the String he proceeded.

Brothers, The Cloud that was before our Eyes is now remov'd, and we see clearly, Our Ears are open'd, and we are ready to hear what you Say, And every ill Thing that was in our Hearts, is now remov'd & We come in Friendship to see You, I give this String in Behalf of the 6 Nations, Shawanese and Delawares.

Next Morning the following Chiefs being present with the Comanding Officer, and Captains Waggener and Ward. Viz.t

Cannewaungh,
Lagowinne,
Awinne Inus,
Sonoyeyough,
Onistogah, or Captn. Peter.

Secaneshalegh,
Oceondenagh, the Chief Councillor,
Acquedtinguish,
Canizaat, the White Mingo.
Snakes Son Interpreter in Shawanese.

Jo: Hickman Interpreter in English.

The Speaker taking out 3 Strings of Wampum said, "Our King "and Great Men at Conwahago heard that their Friends the English and "Delawares had talked together, and we are come to see and talk wth. "You likewise, We are sorry that we cannot understand one another, "But as much as we can make plain to you, we will let you know.

"The Delawares told us, that they and their Brothers the English "had become acquainted, and had Shaken Hands here; And we are "come from our Town, to become acquainted with and shake Hands "with Our Brothers likewise. We represent three Nations, The 6 "Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, We desire to know of You "what the English said to the Delawares when you first came here.

The Sixth in the Forenoon, the Officers of the Garrison & the above named Chiefs with a good many other Indians being Present. The Commanding Officer presented them with 6 Strings of Wampum telling them, that they were wellcome, That he was glad that they coud see one another with chearfull Faces, & unite their Hands and Hearts so firmly as never to be seperated any more. Then he related to them the Substance of what Colon.l Bouquet had deliver'd in his Treaty with the Delawares here, as far as it coud be collected from one of the Delawares, to wit, Kahauscung, who was present at the Treaty. The Chiefs then said, They woud speak tomorrow whatever they had further to say.

In the Evening of the same Day Five of the Head Councillors all of the 6 Nations came privately to the Commanding Officer's Tent, Who, being present with Captain Ward, was inform'd by them, They were come to unbosom themselves, and freely open their Minds to us. That what they had to say was all for our Good, but is to be kept private from the Delawares and Shawanese. Then taking out 8 Strings They proceeded.

"Brothers, The Delawares and Shawanese are not yet to be depend:
"ed on. They may tell whatever they know to the French.

"Brothers, I am glad that we are of one Mind, that We have join'd
"Hands, this Wampum is to assure you that my Heart is become One
"with Yours, therefore be Strong and be assured of my Friendship.

Gave 8 Strings of Wampum.

"Brothers I have listen'd attentively to your Words, They are
"good, They are gone down into my Heart, and are not to be removed.
"I return You thanks for them by this String.

Gave 6 Strings.

"Brothers. Take good heed to what we are to say, it is of the
"greatest Importance, therefore listen and be attentive.

"Brothers, Listen, I am hard put to it, the French are but a
"little Way beyond my Town, perhaps They may come and kill me, I
"dont know how soon they may strike me. Brothers, be strong, now
"is the Time to drive them off from this Country, tell your Great Man
"to be Strong, and come and Fight them, that We may live in Peace
"as formerly. The French will talk to the Tawwaws, and their other
"Indians and set them on. They are so Nigh that one of them sits
"on my Shoulder, and the other on my Arm, but be Strong, let y.e Men
"come soon, and fight Strong, for the French are not many. Write to
"the Great Man, he must be attentive and be strong, He must run and

"bring a Great Body with him, otherwise both you and we will be
"killed, a few Men wont do, for there are many Indians now in
"their Time.

"Brother Listen to these Words, they come from the bottom
"of my Heart, we expect you will take Notice of them and not disre-
"gard our Words, as you have done formerly.

"Brothers Come immediately with a Great Many Men, otherwise
"these will be the last Words we shall speak for both you and we will
"be killed.
Gave Six Strings.

"Brother The French say they have a House with Provisions
"stored up, and Arms deposited at Kuskuskies, they give out that they
"will soon be here, and say that you are bringing Meat and Flour to
"this Place which will soon be theirs: what we say comes from our
"Hearts hasten, they will be here in One Month perhaps in less do not
"loose a Minute, for when you are struck we shall certainly be so too.
Gave 5 Strings.

Then taking up a long Belt he proceeded.
"Brothers, This Belt the French sent to invite me to come from my
"Town, to Venango, and on my Coming he said, The English are
"come to Ohio, go and discharge them from living there tell them to
"begone.

"Brothers I took this Belt, to carry it here and tell you, but
"not a Word of it has enterd my Lips, the Words it contains do not concern
"me I regard them not.

"Brothers, Tomorrow I will talk of this before the Delawares
"and Shawanese, You are not to mind what is said then, it is outside
"my Lips, but what is Now said be attentive to, for it comes from my Heart.

"Brothers, Tomorrow I will give you that Belt, to return home to
"your own Country, but you are to return it back to me, and tell me at
"the same Time, that You are resolved to stay here, and fight the French
"till they are drove off from this Country."

The 7th in the Afternoon the Officers of the Garrison and a
good many Indians Present, One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations taking
out a Belt of Wampum said, "We heard the English say, when they
"came here that they came with an Intention to kill the French here,
"or to drive them away, and that as soon as the English had killd or
"drove off the French they would return back to their own Country.

"Brothers, Your Great Man said, that as soon as the French
were

"were drove entirely away from this Country he wou'd send and invite
"and bring all sorts of Nations of Indians to this Place, & there wou'd
"establish a strong and lasting Peace and Friendship with all the
Indians, and as soon as he had done this he wou'd return home.

"Brother. We met Yesterday and talked together in this place,
"The Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese, they join'd in a strong
"Friendship with ~~You~~, and ~~now~~ they say you ~~must~~ leave ~~this~~ Place
"and go home; and when you are at Home provide Goods to send to Trade
"with us. Deliver'd the Belt.)

Colonel Mercer answer'd;

Brothers, The Great Man told you that when he had drove off the French, entirely out of this Country, he wou'd then send for all the Indians and make a lasting Peace and Friendship with them and afterwards go home.

Brothers, The French are not gone from this Country, They are just at our Door, and give out that they will soon return to this place. Our Great Man's words are true, as soon as the French are gone, he will make a Treaty with all the Indians, and then go Home; but the French are still here:

Brothers, We know the French better than You do, shou'd We go now they wou'd return immediately. Our Great Man has order'd Me to stay here, if the French shou'd come I will be strong and make them run away once more.

Brothers, When the French came here they made us quarrel with our good Old Friends, and by so doing They have hurt both you and us. (Your Brothers the English are a great People; their Eyes are Now open'd, and while the Sun shines, and the Rivers run, We will [illegible])

I return you this Belt, what you have now said must be told to General Forbes; if you have a Mind to send this Belt to him I will send one along with you.

The Six Nation Chief said

"Brothers,

Listen and be attentive to what I say, I am sorry that "You have return'd the Belt which I gave You; But if you will give "Me one Cagg of Rum, I shall feel perfectly well again.

(Hugh Mercer

Indian Conferences
Pittsburgh 6 Decr

Minutes Copy of Conferences held at Pittsburgh with the Indians &c

January the 3d

In the Evening arrived two Indian Runners, with a String of Black and white Wampum signifying to me, that nine chiefs of the six Nations, Shawenese and Delawares from a Town up the Ohio about one hundred miles above Venango, near the Boughelloone would be here tomorrow with Forty of their Attendants. Accordingly the fourth in the Evening they arrived, One of them producing Six Strings of Wampum told us that he came from Weazough the King or great chief of Kannawagogh, that these men were his Councellors. Then taking the Strings he proceeded.

Brothers

The cloud that was before our Eyes is now removed and we see clearly, our Ears are opened and we are ready to hear what you say, and every ill thing that was in our hearts is now removed, and we came in Friendship to see you, I give this String in behalf of the Six Nations, Shawenese and Delawares.

Next Morning the following Chiefs being present with the Commanding Officer, and Captains Waggoner and Ward.

Vizt.

1 Cannewaungh
2 Sazowinne
3 Auinnie Onee
4 Snoyeyough
5 Ouristoghk or Captain Peter
6 Tecanushalegh
7 Oeantenagh the Chief Counciller
8 Aequatanguish
9 Canigaatt the White Mingo
10 Snakes Son, Interpreter in Shawene
11 Jo: Hickman Interpreter in English.

The Speaker taking five Strings of Wampum said, Our King and great men at Conwahaga heard that their Friends the English and Delawares had talked together, and we are came to see and talk with you likewise, we are sorry that we sorry that we cannot understand one another, but as much as we can make plain to you, we will let you know. The Delawares told us that they and their Brothers the English had become acquainted, and had Shaken Hands here, And we are come from our Town, to become acquainted with, and shake Hands with our Brothers likewise.

We represent three nations, The Six nations Shawenese and Delawares, We desire to know of you, what the English said to the Delawares when you first came here.

The sixth in the forenoon, The Officers

of the Garrison, and the above named Chiefs, and a good many other Indians being present, The Commanding Officer presented them with Six Strings of Wampum, telling them that they were welcome that he was glad that they could see one another with chearfull faces, and unite their Hands and hearts so firmly as never to be seperated any more. Then he related to them the Substance of what Colonel Bouquet had delivered in his treaty with the Delawares here, as far as it could be collected from one of the Delawares, to wit, Kahauwcung who was present at the Treaty. The chiefs then said they would speak tomorrow whatever they had farther to say.

In the Evening of the same day five of the head councellors all of the Six Nations came privately to the Commanding Officers Tent, who being present with Capt. Ward, was informed by them they were to unbosom themselves and freely open their minds to us. That what they had to say was all for our Good but is to be kept private from the Delawares, and Shawenese, & then taking out eight strings of wampum proceeded.

Brothers

The Delawares and Shawenese are not yet to be depended upon, they may tell whatever they know to the French.

Brothers I am glad that we are of one mind, that we have joined Hands, this wampum is to assure you that my heart is become one with yours, therefore be strong and be assured of my friendship.

Gave Eight Strings of Wampum

Brothers I have listened attentively to your words they are good, they are gone down into my Heart, and are not to be removed; I return you thanks for them by this String.

Gave Six Strings.

Brothers Take good heed to what we are to say it is of the greatest importance, therefore listen and be attentive.

Brothers Listen I am hard put to it, the French are but a little way beyond my Town, perhaps they may come and kill me I don't know how soon they may strike me.

Brothers Be strong now is the time to drive them from this country, tell your great man to be strong, and come and fight them, that we may live in Peace as formerly. The French will talk to the Tawways and their other Indians and set them on. They are so nigh that one of them sits on my shoulder and the other on my Arm but be strong let your men come soon, and fight strong for the French are not many. Write to the great man he must be attentive and be strong, he must run and bring a great Body with him, otherwise both you and us will be killed, a few men won't do, for there are many Indians, now is their time.

Brothers Listen to these words, they come from the bottom of my Heart, we expect you will take notice of them, and not disregard our words, as you have done formerly.

Brothers

Come imediately with a great many men, otherwise these will be last words we shall speak, for both you and we will be killed.

Brothers The French say they have a house with provisions stored up, and Arms deposited at Kuskuskies they give out that they will soon be here and say, that you are bringing flour and meal to this place which will soon be theirs, what we say comes from our hearts, be strong they will be here in one month, perhaps in less do not loose a minute for when you are struck we shall certainly be so too.

Gave five Strings.

Then taking up a long belt he proceeded.

Brothers

This Belt the french sent, to invite me to come, from my town to Venango, and on my coming he said, the English are come to Ohio, go and discharge from living there, tell them to be gone.

Brothers I took the belt to carry it here and tell you, but not a word of it has entered my lips. the words it contains do not concern me I regard them not.

Brothers Tomorrow I will talk upon this before the Delawares and Shawenese, you are not to mind what is said there, it is outside my lips, but what is now said be attentive to, for it comes from my Heart.

Brothers Tomorrow I will give you that Belt to return home to your own Country, but you are to return it back to me and tell me at the same time, that you are resolved to stay here and fight the French till they are drove off from this Country.

The seventh in the afternoon the officers of the Garrison and a good many Indians being present, One of the chiefs of the Six Nations taking out a belt of wampum said We heard the English say when they came here, that they came with an intention to kill the French here or to drive them away, and that assoon as the English had killed or drove off the French they would return back to their own Country.

Brothers your great man said that assoon as the French were drove intirely away from this Country he would send and invite, and bring all sorts of nations of Indians to this place, and there would establish a strong and lasting peace and Friendship with all the Indians and as soon as he had done this he would return home.

Brothers We met yesterday and talked together in this place the six nations Delawares and Shawense then joined in a strong Friendship with you, and now they say you must leave this place and go home, and when you are at home provide goods to send to trade with us.

Delivered the Belt.

Colonel Mercer answered

Brothers The great man told you that when he had drove the French intirely out of this Country, he would then send for all the Indians, and make a lasting peace and friendship with them and afterwards go home.

Brothers The french are not gone from this Country, they are just at our door, and give out that they will soon return to this place. Our great mans words are true, as soon as the French are gone he will make a treaty with all the Indians, and then go home, but the French are still here.

Brothers We know the French better than you do, should we go now they would return imediately, Our great man has ordered me to stay here, if the french should come I will be strong and make them run away once more.

Brothers — When the french came here they made us quarrell with our good old friends, and by so doing they have hurt both you and us, your Brothers the English are a great people, their Eyes are now opened, and while the sun shines, and the Rivers run we will never suffer a frenchman to sit here.

Brothers. I return you this Belt what you have now said must be told to Genl. Forbes, If you have a mind to send this belt to him I will send one along with you.

The Six Nations chief said

Brothers Listen and be attentive to what I say, I am sorry that you have returned the belt which I gave you, but if you will give me one Kegg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again

Pittsburgh 8th January 1759

Copy Pittsburgh 8th January 1759

Sir

When my Battalion marchd from Fort Ligonier to be desbanded at the End of the Campaign, I did myselfe the Honour of writing to you by Ensign Warnsdorff.

Soon after this General Forbes thought proper to appoint me to take the Command of what Troops were left on the Ohio what Discoveries of the Enemies Designs and Temper of the Indians this Station may afford me I shall think it my Duty to communicate to your Honour.

The Intelligence I have from every Quarter makes it evident that the French have not yet lost hopes of recovering a Post here. They are extremely busy in collecting their Overlake Indians, and propose assembling them near to Kuskuskies. For this purpose they are now forming a Magazine of Arms and Provisions near that Place.

They have yet many Friends among the Delawares & Shawonese, as appears by our not receiving the least Information of this Design, tho it is formed in the heart of the Delaware Country; and these Scoundrels come in Shoals every day to live upon us, pretending the utmost Friendship. They have indeed alarmed us with an Account of a formidable Body of French being at Venango, and making Preparations to fall down from thence upon us. This we found to be false, as the Deputies of the Six Nations, who are just come from thence, saw but a very inconsiderable Garrison there.

The Minutes of some Conferences held with these Deputies I have inclosed for your Honours Perusal. The Chiefs of the Six Nations come here to supplicate a powerful Aid from the English - they appear to be under the greatest anxiety least we should abandon this Country. For a very powerful Confederacy of the Over Lake Indians are set on by the French to cut them off as Allies to the English; and should the Delawares & Shawonese join in this Confederacy, as the Six Nations apprehend, their Ruin would soon be completed. Two of their Chiefs go from hence to wait on the General in hopes he will immediately enter upon the most vigorous measures for driving the Enemy entirely off from this Country.

There is a great Demand for Indian Goods. I have refused great Quantities of Skins and Furrs. a fair Trade cannot be too soon begun. This Garrison consists of two hundred and Eighty. The works are now capable of some Defence, tho hudled up in a very hasty manner, the weather being extremely severe

I am

Sir

Your Honours

Most Obedient

and Most Humble

Servant

Hugh Mercer

Governor Denny

(Copy)

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburg with the Indians

January the 3d. In the Evening arrived ~~Two~~ Indian Runners with a String of Black & White ~~from~~ Wampum, signifying to me that Nine Chiefs of the ~~Six Nations~~ Shawonese and Delawares, from a Town up the Ohio ~~about one~~ hundred Miles above Venango, near the Buccaloons would be here to morrow with forty of their attendants accordingly the 4th in the Evening they arrived. One of them producing Six Strings of Wampum told us that he came from Cuscusough the King or great Chief of Kannawagogh that these Men were his Councellors. Then taking the String he proceeded

Brother / the Cloud that was before our Eyes is now removed and we see clearly, our Ears are opened, and we are ready to hear what you say, and every ill thing that was in our hearts is now removed and we come in friendship to see you. I give this String in behalfe of the Six Nations Shawonese & Delawares.

Next morning the following Chiefs being present with the Commanding Officer and Captain Wagonser & Ward viz

	Tecanushategh
Cannewaungh	Occondenagh, the Chief Councellor
Sagowinne	Acqueatenguish
Awinnee Onus	Canigaatt, the White Mingo.
Sonoyeyough	Snakes Son - Interpreter in Shawonese.
Owislogah, or Captain Peter.	Jo: Hickman Interpreter in English.

The Speaker taking out five Strings of Wampum said — Our King and Great Man at Conwahago heard that their Friends the English and ~~Delawares~~ had talked together, and we are come to see and talk with you likewise. We are sorry that we cannot understand one another, but as much as we can make plain to you we will let you know. The Delawares told us that they and their Brothers the English had become acquainted, and had shaken hands here, & we are come from our Town to become acquainted with and shake hands with our Brothers likewise. We represent three Nations — The Six Nations Shawonese & Delawares. We desire to know of you what the English ~~said to the~~ Delawares when you first came here.

The 6th Jany. in the fore noon. The Officers of the Garrison & the above named Chiefs and a good many other Indians being present the Commanding Officer presented them with Six Strings of Wampum telling them that they were welcome, that he was glad they could see one another with chearfull faces & unite their hands &

hearts so firmly as never to be separated any more. Then he related to them the Substance of what Colonel Bouquet had delivered in his Treaty with the Delawares here as far as it could be collected from one of the Delawares to wit Keekyuscung who was present at the Treaty. The Chiefs then said they would speak tomorrow whatever they had further to say.

In the Evening of the same day Two of the Head Councellors of the Six Nations came privately to the Commanding Officers Tent who being present with Capt. Ward was informed by them they were to unbosom themselves & freely open their minds [illegible] that what they had to say would be for our Good but is to be kept private from the Delawares & Shawnese. Then taking out 8 Strings of Wampum proceeded

Brothers/ The Delawares & Shawnese are not to be depended on — they may tell whatever they know to the French.

Brothers/ I am glad that we are of one mind, that we have joined hands this Wampum is to assure you that my heart is become one with yours, therefore be strong and be assured of my Friendship.
Gave 8 Strings of Wampum

Brothers/ I have listened attentively to your words they are good they are gone down into my heart & are not to be removed. I return you thanks for them by this String. Gave Six Strings.

Brothers/ Take good heed to what we are to say this is of the greatest Importance therefore Listen & Be attentive.

Brothers/ Listen. I am hard put to it, the French are but a little way beyond my Town, perhaps they may come & kill me I don't know how soon they may strike me. Brothers/ Be strong now is the time to drive them from this Country. Tell your great Man to be strong, and come and fight them, that we may live in peace & friendly. The French will talk to the Twightwees and their other Indians and set them on. They are so nigh that one of them sets on my Shoulders and the other on my Arm. But be strong. Let your men come soon, and fight strong for the French are not many. Write to the great Man, he must be attentive and be strong. He must run and bring a great Body with him, otherwise both you & we will be killed. a few men wont do, for there are many Indians now in their time.

Brother

Listen to these words they come from the Bottom of my Heart, we expect you will take notice of them, and not disregard our words as you have done formerly.

Brothers/ Come immediately with a great many men, otherwise these will be the last words we shall speak, for both you & we will be killed. Gave Six Strings.

Brothers/ The French say they have a House, with Provision stored up, and Arms deposited at Michilimackinac. They give out that they will soon be here, and say that you are bringing Flour and Meat to this place which will soon be theirs. What we say comes from our hearts. Be Strong. they will be here in one Month, perhaps less; Do not lose a Minute, for when you are struck we shall certainly be so too. Gave 5 Strings.

Then taking up a long Belt he proceeded -

Brothers/ This Belt the French sent to invite me to come from my Town to Venango, and on my coming he said. The English are come to Ohio. Go and discharge them from living there. Tell them to be gone.

Brothers / I took this Belt to carry it here and tell you. But not a word of it has entered my Lips. The words it contains do not concern me. I regard them not.

Brothers/ [illegible] I gave talk of this before the Delawares and Shawanese. You are not to mind what is said there. It is Outside my Lips. But what is now said, Be attentive to, for it comes from my heart.

Brother/ To morrow I will give you that [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ home to your own Country. But you are to return it [illegible] to me and tell me at the same time that you are resolved to stay here and fight the French till they are drove off from this Country.

The 9th [illegible] the Morning. The Officers of the Garrison and a good many Indians. One of the Chiefs of the six Nations taking out a Belt of Wampum said I have heard the English say when they came here that they came with an Intention to kill the French here, or to drive them away, and that as

② 100
⑤ of

as the English had killed or drove off the French they would return back to ~~their own~~ Country.

Brothers / Your Great man said that as soon as the French was drove entirely away from this Country, he would send and invite [illegible] all sorts of Nations of Indians to this place & there would establish strong and lasting Peace and Friendship with all the Indians and as soon as he had done this he would return home.

Brothers / we met yesterday and talked together in this Place. The Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese then joined in a strong Friendship with you and now they say You must leave this Place, and go home and when you are at home Provide Goods to send to trade with us. Delivered the Belt.

Colonel Mercer answered.

Brothers / The Great Man told you that when he had drove the French entirely out of this Country, he would then send for all the Indians and make a lasting Peace and Friendship with them & afterwards go home.

Brothers / The French are not gone from this Country, they are just at our door, and give out that they will soon return to this Place. Our great Mans words are true; as soon as the French are gone he will make a Treaty with all the Indians and then go home, but the French are still here.

Brothers / We know the French better than you do. Should we go now they would return immediately. Our Great man has ordered me to stay here. If the French should come I will be strong and make them run away once more.

Brothers / When the French came here they made Quarrels ~~with our~~ old Friends and by so doing they have hurt both you & us. Your Brothers the English are a great People. Their Eyes are now opened, and while the Sun Shines and the Rivers run we will never suffer a French man to sit here.

Brothers / I return you this Belt. What you have now said must be told to General Forbes. If you have a mind to send this Belt to him I will send one along with you.

~~The Six Nation~~ Chief said

Brothers / Listen & be attentive to what I say. I am sorry that you have returned the Belt which I gave you. But if you will give me one Cagg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again

Hugh Mercer.

To Genl. Forbes   Pittsburgh 8th January 1759   2d

Sir

I have sent inclosed for your Excellency's perusal, the minutes of Conferences held here with nine Chiefs of the Six Nations, Shawneese, and Delaware Indians.

What the Chiefs of the Six Nations delivered by themselves in private appeared to be of such Consequence that I have lost no time in communicating it, and as Captain Ward is the only Person here, that understands any thing of their Language, he accompanies two of their Chiefs as Interpreter.

The Intelligence they bring is, that twelve considerable Nations of Indians inhabiting on the other side of Lake Erie are intirely in the French Interest, and engaged by them to cut off the Six Nations as allies to the English.

This Stroke they have reason to dread, as they are by no means that powerfull and Warlike People they were on our first settling America: and should the Shawanese and Delawares Joine in the Confederacy against them, their ruin would soon be compleated, unless a very powerfull aid is afforded them by the English.

This Support from us they come now to Supplicate but are obliged to cover this design of waiting on your Excellency, as well from the Shawanese & Delawares as from the French, for they observe too great an intimacy still subsist between these: at the same time they appear to be convinced that the French may be easily drove from this Country; that one or two Defeats will make their Indians drop their Alliance, and universally join the English.

The Strength of the Enemy at Venango, does not amount to one Hundert; at the Carrying Place, and Presqu'Isle both the Garrisons don't make up that number. Their Magazines of Provisions, and Arms is forming a little above Kuskuskas, a most — convenient for assembling the Lake Indians, to fall down on this Place. they may from thence move in Concert with a body from Venango if they purpose bringing Artillery, for the two Places are about an equal distance from us.

Not a word of this we have heard from the Delawares, tho' Hundreds of them from that Place have been here, living upon us at a very great Expence of Provisions, and pretending the utmost friendship: they have alarmed us by their accounts of the force at Venango ready to fall down the River, but carefully concealed every Circumstance that would make their own Villainy, and treachery appear.

Tis however necessary to keep fair with them till such a time as a Sufficient Force is sent to — defeat any designs the Enemy can form on this River: Then & not before the Delawares & Shawnese Indians from pretended, will become real Friends.

I mentioned in my letter to Col. Bouquet the necessity of sending an Interpreter here, wth a large quantity of Indian goods, the constant Sollicitations of all our friends obliges me again to repeat it, as a measure equally necessary to gain the Indian Interest, as a Body of Troops is to secure the country.

Give me leave to hint to yr. Exy. that these Chiefs of the Six nations expect some genteel Presents, rather to testify the — generosity of the English to their countrymen at their Return home, than to satisfy their own avarice.

I am &c.

Signed H. Mercer

To Col. Bouquet

Dr. S.

My spy is not yet returned from Venango since his setting off. Intelligences somewhat — differing from the former have been brought. What dependence is to be had on what either Party says, is not easy to judge: You will see by the Conferences sent to the General, that the Six Nations are equally jealous of the Tribes inhabiting near us, as of the French, and apprehend that the Delaware & Shawanese would readily join the French, in order to shake off their dependence on the Six Nations: I could not avoid ſending Ward along with those Deputys, as he is the only person here who understands their Language; If George Croghan or any other Interpreter is with the General, I Should be glad he was returned.

For these five or Six days, we have entertained here upwards of 150 Indians, as one Party goes, another comes. It is not in my Power to prevent an extravagant Conſumption of Provisions.

It Seems two Pieces of Cannon are ſunk in the Ohio near the Fort; as Soon as the Ice will permit, I ſhall have them weighed.

I am &c.

Signed H. M.

Letter from Col.
Mercer, 8th Jan. 1759
relating to Indian
Conſumed at
Pittsburgh

Indian Goods
at Fort Bedford
1st Jany 1759

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburgh with the Indians

January the third in the Evening Arrived two Indian Runners with a String of Black and white Wampum Signifying to me that nine Chiefs of the Six Nations, Shawanese, and Delawares from a Town up the Ohio, about one hundred Miles above Venango, near the Boughtelloons, would be here tomorrow with forty of their Attendants. Accordingly the fourth in the Evening they Arrived, One of them producing Six Strings of Wampum, told us that he came from Weaybagh, the King Or Great Chief of Kannawagogh; that these Men were his Councellors, then taking the String he proceeded

Brothers

The [illegible] and we see Clearly, by the Great Spirit, and we are Ready to hear what you say, and every ill thing that was in our hearts is Now Removed, and we Come in Friendship to see you. I give this String in behalf of the Six Nations Shawanese and Delawares.

Next Morning the following Chiefs being present, with the Commanding Officer and Captains [illegible] and [illegible]

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 Soneyeyough
5 Quistogah, or Capt. Peter
6 [illegible]
7 [illegible] the Chief Councellor
8 [illegible]
9 Kanigaatt, the White Mingo
10 Snakes Son, Interpreter in Shawanese
11 Tom Hickman Interpreter in English

The Speaker taking out five Strings of Wampum Said. [illegible] And great men at Conwahaga heard that their friends the English and Delawares had talked together; and we are come to See and talk with you likewise. We are Sorry that We Cannot Understand one Another, but as much as we can make plain to you, we will let you Know.

The Delawares told us that they and their brethren the English had become acquainted, and had shaken hands long, and we are come from our Towns, to become acquainted with, and shake hands with our Brothers likewise – We represent three nations, the Six Nations Shawanese and Delawares, we desire to know of you, what the English said to the Delawares when you first came here

The Sixth in the forenoon the Officers of the garrison, and the Above named Chiefs, and a good many other Indians being present. The Commanding officer presented them with Six Strings of Wampum, telling them that they were Wellcome, that he was glad that they could see one another with Chearfull faces and unite their hands and hearts, so firmly as never to be separated any more, then he related to them the Substance of What Col Bouquet had delivered in his treaty with the Delawares there, as far as it could be collected from one of the Delawares to wit [illegible] Who was present at the Treaty. The Chiefs then said they would Speak tomorrow whatever they had further to say

In the Evening of the same day, three of the head Warriors one of the Six Nations came privately to the Commanding officers tent, we being present with him, and informed by them they were to deliver [illegible], and freely [illegible] Eight Strings to ~~[illegible]~~ That what they had to say was all for us and was to be kept private from the Delawares and Shawanese [illegible] Eight Strings of Wampum, proceeded

[illegible] the Delawares and Shawanese are not yet to be depended on they would tell whatever they know to the French

Brothers You said that we are of one mind, that we have joined hands, this Wampum is to assure you that my heart is become yours therefore be strong and be assured of my friendship

Gave Eight Strings of Wampum

Brothers We have listened attentively to your words, they are good they are sunk down into my heart and are not to be removed. I return you thanks for them by this String

Gave Six Strings

Brothers, Give good heed to what we are to say, it is of the Greatest Importance, therefore Listen and be attentive

Brothers, Listen, [illegible] put to it, the French [illegible] little way of [illegible] perhaps they may come and kill me. I don't know

How soon they may strike me

Brothers, Be Strong, now is the time to drive them from this [illegible] Tell your great man to be Strong, and Come and fight here, that We may live in peace as formerly. The French will talk to the Tawways and their other Indians, and Set them on, they are so high that one of them Sitts on my Shoulder, and the Other on my Arm. But be Strong, let your men come down, and fight Strong. for the French are not many. Write to the great man, he must be attentive and Strong, he must Run, and bring a great body with him. Otherwise both you and us will be killed a few men won't do, for there are many Indians, now is their time.

Brothers. Listen to these words, they come from the bottom of my heart, We expect you will take notice of [illegible] And not disregard our words, as you have done formerly.

Brothers Come immediately with a great many men Otherwise these will be the last words we shall speak for both you and we will be killed.

Gave Six Strings

Brothers. The French say they have a house with provisions Stor'd up and Arms deposited at [illegible] they give out, that they will soon [illegible], and say, that you are bringing flour and meat to this place which will soon be theirs, what We say comes from our hearts, be Strong. They will be here in [illegible] in less. Do not lose a minute, for when you are Struck, we shall Certainly be so too

Gave five Strings

Then taking up a large belt he proceeded

Brothers.

This Belt the French sent, to invite me to come from my Town, to Venango, and on my Coming he said, the English are come to Ohio, go and discharge them from living there, tell them Be gone. Brothers — I took the Belt, to carry it here and tell you But not a Word of it has entered my lips, the words it contains do not concern me. I Regard them not

Brothers Tomorrow I will talk upon this before the Delaware and Shawanese, you are not to mind what is said then it is but from my lips; but what is now said be attentive to for it Comes from our heart

Brothers — Tomorrow I will give you that Belt to return home to your Own Country, but you are to return it back to me, and tell me at the Same time, that you are Resolved to Stay here, and fight the French till they are drove off from this Country — The Seventh in the Afternoon the officers of the Garrison and a good many Indians being present, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, taking out a belt of Wampum, said, We heard the Englishmen, when they came here, that they came with an Intention to kill the French here, or to drive them away, and that as soon as the English had killed or drove off the French, they would Return home to their Own Country. Brothers — Your Great man said, that as soon as the French was drove intirely away from this Country, he would send and invite, and bring all sorts of Nations of Indians to this place, and there would Establish a Strong and lasting peace and friendship with all the Indians, and as soon as he had done this he would Return home —

Brothers We met yesterday and talked together in this place the Six Nations Delawars and Shawanese then joined in a Strong friendship with you, and now they say you must leave this place and go home, and when you are at home, provide goods to send to trade with us.

Delivered the belt

Col. Mercer Answered

Brothers. The Great man told you, that when he had drove the French intirely out of this Country he would then send for all the Indians, and make a lasting peace and friendship with them and afterwards go home —

Brothers The French are not gone from this Country, they are just at our door, and give out that they will soon Return to this place. Our Great mans Words are true, as soon as the French are gone, he will make a Treaty with all the Indians and then go home: but the French are still here

Brothers We know the French better than you do, should we go now, they would Return Immediately & our Great man has ordered me to stay here, if the French should come, I will be strong, and make them Run away once more —

Brother

Brothers

When the French came here they made us Quarrel With our good Old friends, and by so doing they have hurt both you and us: Your Brothers the English are a Great People. Their eyes are now Opened, and While the Sun Shines, and the Rivers Run We will never suffer a French man to Set here.

Brothers

I Return you this Belt, what you have now Said must be told to General Forbes, if you have a mind to Send this Belt to him. I will Send one along with you—

The Six Nation Chief Said

Brothers

Listen and be Attentive to what I say. I am Sorry that you have Returned the Belt which I gave you. But if you will give me one Cagg of Rum, I shall feel perfectly well again

Pittsburgh 8th Jany 1759

Conference with
the Indians upon
the Ohio January
1759.

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburgh with the Indians

January the Third in the Evening arriv'd Two Indian Runners with a String of Black and white Wampum. Signifying to me that Nine Chiefs of the Six Nations, Shawneese and Delawares from a Town up the Ohio about One Hundred Miles above Venango, near the Boughelloons, would be here tomorrow with Forty of their attendance. Accordingly the Fourth in the Evening they arrived: One of them producing Six Strings of Wampum told us that he came from Weayough, the King or great Chief of Cannawagogh, that these Men were his Councillers; Then taking the string he proceeded

Brothers The Cloud that was before our Eyes is now removed and we see clearly, our Ears are open'd and we are ready to hear what you say, and every ill thing that was in our Hearts is now removed, and we came in Friendship to see you. I give this String in behalf of the Six Nations, Shauneese, and Delawar

Next morning the following Chiefs being Present with the Commanding Officer and Captains Waggener and Ward

Viz:

1 Canyenaugh
2 Sagowinne
3 Arunne Ones
4 Conneyeyough
5 Owistogah or Captain Peter
6 Tecanushalegh
7 Tecondenagh the Chief Counceller
8 Tequeatenaguick
9 Oniezaatt the White Mingo
10 Snakes Son, Interpreter in Shawnee
11 Jo. Pickman, Interpreter in English

The Speaker taking out Five Strings of Wampum said our King and great Men at Connewahaga heard that our Friends the English and Delawares had talked together, and we are come to see and talk with you likewise. We are sorry that we cannot understand one another, but as much as we can make plain to you, we will let you know. The Delawares told us that they and their Brothers the English had become acquainted, and had shaken Hands here and we are come from our Town to become acquainted with,
and

[illegible]

defence [illegible]

[illegible] Amherst

Shake Hands with our Brothers likewise. We represent Three Nations. the Six Nations. Shawneese, and Delawares. We desire to know of you. what the English said to the Delawares. when you first came here.

The [illegible] in the forenoon, the Officers of the Garrison, and the above named Chiefs. and a good many other Indians being present the Commanding Officer Presented them with Six Strings of Wampum telling them that they were wellcome. that he was glad that they could see one another with cheerful Faces and unite their Hands & Hearts so firmly as never to be separated any more. Then he related to them the substance of what Colonel Bouquet had delivered in the Treaty with the Delawares here so far as it could be Collected from one of the Delawares, to wit. Katanaveung who was present at the Treaty. The Chiefs then said they would keep to morrow whatever they had further to say.

In the Evening of the same day. Five of the Head Councillors all of the Six Nations came privately to the Commanding Officers Tent. who being Present with Captain Ward, was informed by them they were to unbosom themselves and put open their minds to us. That what they had to say was all for our good. but is to be kept private from the Delawares. and Shawneese. Then taking out Eight Strings of Wampum proceeded.

Brothers,

The Delawares and Shawneese are not yet to be depended upon they may tell whatever they know to the French.

Brothers

I am glad that we are of One mind. that we have joined Hands. [illegible] to assure you that my Heart is become one with yours. therefore be strong. and be assured of my Friendship.

Gave Eight Strings of Wampum

Brothers,

I have listned attentively to your words. they are good. they are gone down into my Heart and are not to be removed. I return you thanks for them by this String

Gave one String

Brothers,

Take good heed to what we are to say. it is of the greatest importance. therefore Listen and be attentive.

Brothers,

Listen. I am hard put to it. the French are but a little way beyond my Town perhaps they may come and kill me. I don't know how soon they may Strike me.

Brothers, be strong, now is the time to drive them from this Country. tell your great Man to be strong. and come and fight them. that we may live in Peace as formerly. The French will talk to the Twightwees, and their other Indians, and set them on. They are so nigh. that one of them sitts on my Shoulder. and the other on my Arm: but be strong. let your Men come soon. and fight strong for the French are not many. Write to the great Man he must be attentive and be strong he must Run and bring a great Body with him. otherwise both you and us will be kill'd. a few Men wont do. for there are many Indians; now its their time.

Brothers,

Listen to these words. they come from the bottom of my Heart. we expect you will take Notice of them. and not disregard our words as you have done formerly

Brother

Come immediately with a great many Men. otherwise these will be the last words we shall speak. for both you and we will be Killed

Gave Six Strings

Brother

The French say they have a house with Provisions Stored up. and Arms deposited. at Kuskuskies they give out. that they will soon be here and say. that you are bringing Flour & Meat to this place which will soon be theirs. what we say, comes from our Hearts. be strong they will be here in One Month, perhaps in less. do not lose a Minute. for when you are Struck, we shall certainly be so too

Gave Five Strings

[illegible] taking up a long Belt He proceeded

Brother

This Belt the French sent. to invite me to come from my Town to Venango and on my coming he said. the English are come to [illegible] and discharge them from living there. tell them to be gone.

Brother

I took the Belt to carry it here and tell you. but not a word of it has entered my lips. the words it contains do not concern me. I regard them not

Brother

Tomorrow I will talk upon this before the Delawares and Shawnees and you are not to mind what is said then. it is out of my lips. but what is now said be attentive to. for it comes from my Heart

Brother

Tomorrow I will give you that Belt to return [illegible] to your Country. but you are to Return it back to me and tell me at the same time, that you are resolved to Stay here and fight the French till they are drove off from this Country

[illegible] Delawares [illegible] and a good many [illegible] being present [illegible] of the [illegible] taking out a Belt of Wampum said

[illegible]

defenceless

[illegible] Major General Amherst

We heard the English say when they came here. that they came with an Intention to kill the french here. or to drive them away. and that as soon as the English had killed or drove off the French. they would return back to their own Country.

Brother:

Your great Man said that as soon as the french was drove intirely away from this Country. he would send and invite. and bring all Sorts of Nations of Indians to this place. and there would Establish a strong and lasting Peace and Friendship with all the Indians. and as soon as he had done this he would return home.

Brother: We met yesterday and talked together in this place. the Six Nations Delawares and Shawneese then Joind in a strong Friendship with you. and now they say you must leave this place and go home and when you are at home Provide goods to send to Trade with us.

Delivered the Belt

Colonel Mercer Answered

Brother: The great Man told you that when he had drove the French intirely out of this Country he would then send for all the Indians. and make a lasting Peace and Friendship with them and afterwards go home

Brother:

The French are not gone from this Country. they are just at [illegible] and give out that they will soon Return to this place.

Our great Mans words are true, as soon as the French are gone he will make a Treaty with all the Indians and then go home but the French are still here.

Brother: We know the french better than you do. should we go now they would Return immediately. our great Man has ordered me to stay here. if the French should come I will be strong and make them run away once more.

Brother

[illegible] they made us Quarrel with our good old Friends and by doing so they have hurt both you and us. your Brothers the English are a great People their Eyes are now opend and while the Sun Shines and the Rivers Run we will never suffer a French man to [illegible] here

Brother

[illegible] you this Belt [illegible] you have now said must be told the General [illegible] you have [illegible] to him I will send one along with you.

The Six Nation Chief said

Brother:

Listen and be attentive to what I say I am sorry that you have Returnd the Belt which I gave you. but if you will give me One Cagg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again

Pittsburgh 8th January 1759

Hugh Mercer

Pittsburgh 8th January 1759.

Sir,

When my Battalion march'd from Fort Ligonier to be disbanded at the End of the Campaign, I did myself the honour of writing you by Ensign Warnsdorff. Soon after this General Forbes thought proper to appoint me to take the Command of what Troops were left on the Ohio: What Discoveries of the Enemies Designs, and Temper of the Indians, this Station may afford me, I shall think it my duty to communicate to your Honour.

The Intelligence I have from every Quarter makes it evident, that the French have not yet lost hopes of securing a Post here; they are extreamly busy in collecting their Over Lake Indians, and propose assembling them near to Kushkushkung, for this Purpose. They are now forming a Magazine of Arms and Provisions near that Place.

They have yet many Friends among the Delawares and Shawonese, as appears by our not receiving the least Information of this Design, tho' it is formed in the heart of the Delawares Country, and these Scoundrels come in Shoals every day to live upon us pretending the utmost Friendship, they have indeed alarmed us with an Account of a formidable Body of French being at Venango and making preparations to fall down from thence upon us. This we find to be false, as the Deputies of the Six Nations who are just come from thence, saw but a very inconsiderable Garrison there.

The Minutes of some Conferences held with these Deputies, I have enclosed for your Honours Perusal: The Chiefs of the Six Nations come here to supplicate a powerfull Aid from the English, They appear to be under the greatest Anxiety least we should abandon this Country. For a very powerfull Confederacy of the Over Lake Indians is set on by the French to cutt them off as Allies to the English; and should the Delawares and Shawanese Join in this Confederacy as the Six Nations apprehend, their Ruin would soon be compleated.

Two

Pittsburgh 8th Jan. 1759
Colon. Mercer's Letter
Indian Conferences enclo.

Two of their Chiefs go from hence to wait on the General in hopes he will immediately enter upon the most Vigorous Measures for driving the Enemy intirely off from this Country.

There is a great Demand for Indian Goods, I have refused great Quantities of Skins and Furrs; a fair Trade can not be too soon begun. The General has upon my Remonstrances orderd up a Reinforcement of Men to secure this Post, so that what Goods may be sent will be in no danger of falling into the Enemy's Hands.

This Garrison consists of Two hundred & Eighty, the Works are now capable of some Defence, tho' huddled up in a very hasty Manner the Weather being extreamly severe.

I am Sir
Your Honour's Most
Obed^t. and most hble Serv^t.
Hugh Mercer.

Governor Denny.

distressed our Frontier Settlements, and those of the Neighbouring Colonies.

"The regaining the Indian Affections, from which we always expected the most natural Barrier and Security of the extended Western Boundary of this Colony, has been and will still continue the object of our Strictest Attention, and we shall, whenever we receive sufficient Information of the Disposition of the Indians on the Ohio, and the Treaty held with them by order of General Forbes, exert our best Abilities to render it their true Interest. to join cordially with us, and by all means in our Power endeavour to receive & effectually Secure that Friendship which happily subsisted between them and us, will within these few years, from the first Settlement of this Province.

"In expictation of a vigorous effort to be made upon the Enemy in the next year, and at the Requisition of his Excellency, General Amherst, we shall continue the Fourteen Hundred Old Troops in the Pay of the Province till our next Meeting, at which Time we hope to receive further Information from our Most Gracious Sovereign of the intended Operations of the Ensuing Campaign.

"Your Honour's Care to Discharge the New Levies in persuance of their Agreement, and the Method you have taken to grant them Certificates for their Arrears, are very agreeable to us, as thereby the public Faith will be preserved, should the last supplies fall short, till this Debt can be provided for in the Aids to be granted to His Majesty for Defraying the Expences of the ensuing Year.

"We return your Honour our Thanks for your ready Concurrence with the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, in providing an early supply of Goods for our Indian Allies, which we hope will have a good effect; and if the Act for preventing Abuses in the said Trade, should, on Experience, and a larger Extension of our Trade, require any Alterations, or a larger Stock, we shall, on all Occasions, be willing to make such Alterations or Amendments to that Act, as may render it effectual.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"December the 23d, 1758."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 10th of January, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, Esquires.

The address of the Meeting of Sufferings, presented the Fourteenth of December, was again Considered, and a Draught that was kept under advisement was Amended and agreed to, in these words:

"Gentlemen:

"After Teedyuscung had in the Treaty at Easton, publickly charged the Proprietaries of this Province with defrauding them of their Lands, I desired the Council to examine into the State of the Indian Treaties, Purchases, and all other Transactions with them, for my own satisfaction; and they were kind enough to do it, and to make a Report to me of their Examinations, which fully convinced me of the Falsehood of the Charge.

"This Report I transmitted to the Proprietaries at London, together with Copies of the Deeds and other Papers referred to therein; and as this Matter principally affects those Gentlemen, who are to make their Defence against this Charge before His Majesty, you will easily perceive that I cannot, consistent with my Trust, order you the Copy you desire.

"I can only say that there is not the least Reflection in it upon any Religious Society, and I conceive the meeting of Sufferings have nothing to do with it. If they think otherwise, I refer them to the Proprietaries.

"And Am, Gentlemen,
"Your Most Humble Servant,
"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Philadelphia, the 10th of January, 1759.

"To Moses Forster, Owen Jones, Joshua Morris, Thomas Lightfoot, and the other Members of the Monthly meeting of Sufferings."

The Secretary being indisposed, Mr. Richard Tea, his Clerk, was sent with the Answer to Owen Jones, and he was ordered to acquaint him that the Governor desired when those Gentlemen, or any other Members of the Society should have Business with him, they would let the Secretary know it before hand, that his Honour might appoint the Time when he would chuse they should wait on him.

the above Remarkable delivery of the Above, that there were [illegible] in number [illegible] than their party that were Scouts sent out by the French to take as near [illegible] to this place as possible they could, and to get one or two Prisoners for Intelligence as they understood we were assembling here for a Winter Expedition which they much wanted to know the certainty. He said [illegible] nothing of the 400 Men at Canahage nor of those at [illegible]

I am &c.

Thos. Butler

P.S. The Indians say the Enemy design to continue halting here this Winter & propose by Force to draw out a Party from the Garrison. The Indians living about this place have notice sent them by the French to have as little Concern with the white People as possible & as soon they have done their affairs with them to return to their Castles for fear of Mistake in case of an Attack

N.B. Sir William sent an Extract of the above Letter to Genl. Stanwix by Lieut. Claus. —

Fort Johnson 11th Janry. 1759 -

Sir William received the following Letter from Capt. Fonda dated at [illegible] of Herkemar 2d Decr. 1758.

Sir

This comes by Oneida Indian named [illegible] with three Strings of Wampum Sent down in order to invite Sir William & the Mohawks to a Meeting which is to be held at Onondaga. he will not or cant tell me what it is to be about. So I have no more to add. But remain

Sir your Dutiful Servt.

Jelles Fonda

P.S. The Oneidas that are here say that if Sir William will go to the Meeting they would be glad if you would let them know so that they might stay to meet & bring you up. it is Nicolaus [illegible] that brings this

16 Janry. Sir William arrived at Canajoharey with some [illegible] & Mohawk Sachems.

The

33+

Dec. 17th He ordered the Indians living at some distance to be called home, which was accordingly done.

Dec. 18th They being assembled at their Council Room sent him Notice that they were ready to hear him. on which Sir William with Capt. Johnson & Fonda, Lieut. Claus, Clement the Interpr. & the Seneca & Mohock Sachems went to the House they were assembled in & then after the usual Ceremonies Sir William condoled the Losses they had sustained by Sickness &c. with three Strings of Wampum   3 Strings

They on their part did the same in their usual way for the Losses we suffered by the Sword &c.

with 3 Strings Wampum

Then Sir William desired their Attention & spoke as follows.

Brethren of the two Mohock Castles & Senecas

I take the first Opportunity of acquainting you that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. Amherst Commander in Chief of all his Forces in North America in the room of Major Gen. Abercromby who is called home, also that the General has by Letter desired I would use my utmost Endeavours to get as great a Number of our Brethren the 5 Nations to join him early next Spring as possibly I can; this I shall endeavr to do & would be glad of your Advice & assistance therein which by this Belt of Wampum I desire you as our steady Friends will afford me.

A Belt.

Brethren

As you are all acquainted with the Cruel & unprecedented Murder of John Mc. Mickison on your Side by ~~a~~ a Cayuga Indian near Fort Stanwix whom he employed to escort him to [illegible] -- I shall not repeat the disagreeable Circumstances to you as I am sensible it affects you as well as me I would only ask your Opinion in what are the properest Steps to take in this affair, & I will [illegible] have great Weight with me.

3 Strings —

Brethren
I lately received these Strings of Wampum from the Oneidas by Capt. Oreda, by which they say I am invited to a Meeting proposed to be held soon at Onondaga where you are also desired to Attend. I am ready & willing to go if you think it will be for the good of his Majestys Service. at the same time I must observe to you that I think it an unprecedented manner of inviting either you or me without some of the Onondagas coming down with it as usual. I nevertheless submit to your Judgment as being better acquainted with their Forms, & expect you will give it me as well as some of the properest steps for me to take in order to get what Prisoners of ours may be among the several Nations.

6 Strings Wampum

After this Sir William told them what News was stirring amongst us of our several Conquests by Land & Sea which gave great Satisfaction to them all. then he ordered them some Liquor & left them to consider of the several Matters he had laid before them.

The same day Tarrawarriax & another Seneca Sachem came to Sir William at Brandts house & told him that the Messengers he had sent last Fall among the Chenundadies & Ottawawas were returned, and that he would soon be acquainted with their answer they had brought from said Nations, that he Tarrawarriax & his Party would come to Sir William in the Spring & go with him against the Enemy. he made an Apology at the same time for his not coming on his former Invitation & said he was hindered by the Sachems.

Sir William thanked him & told him he expected he would come according to his Promise & assured him he & his Party should be well cloathed &c. as well as all others who should join His Majestys Arms.

298 [illegible] then [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] to Mr [illegible] at the German Flatts in a [illegible] been on their journey downwards, & parted very well pleased.

10th Jany the Sachems being met at the Council Room in order to acquaint Sir William, they were ready to give him their Answer to what he had said to them, accordingly the same Indians who attended him Yesterday went to the Meeting, when [illegible] alias [illegible] Chief of Conajoharey spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are much obliged to you for giving us such early notice of the General's Demand of Indians [illegible] which will be ready to take the field very early, which in our Opinion is what should always be done. You may depend upon our Attachment & Assistance, being determined as we declared to you in the beginning, to stand or fall with you, and as you desired our Opinion with regard to the Senecas, we have considered it & think it best that all their Sachems [illegible] down to your House as soon as may be, where we shall be ready to attend & assist you all in our power.

Delivered the Belt.

Brother

We take it under our [illegible] Brethren [illegible] of the upper Nation [illegible] the French Interest, gives us great Concern [illegible] brought to be severely punished [illegible] likewise for the Senecas [illegible] a better [illegible] than they have hitherto we would advise you not to say any thing about it until they come to the Meeting at your House and then we think the matter [illegible] to them [illegible] at this time [illegible] in our Opinion.

Delivered 3 Strings

Brother

N. B. Sir William sent an Abstract of the above Letter to Brig^r. Stanwix by Lieu^t. Claas. —[1]

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[2]

[Jan. 16 - 19, 1759]

16 Jan^{ry}. — Sir William arrived at Connojohary with some Seneca & Mohock Sachems.

The 17th. — He ordered the Indians living at some Distance to be called home, which was accordingly done.

The 18th. — They being assembled at their Council room sent him Notice that they were ready to hear him on which Sir William with Cap^t. Johnson[3] & Fonda, Lieu^t. Clause, Clement the Interp^r. & the Seneca & Mohock Sachems, went to the House they were assembled in. When after the usual Ceremonies Sir William condoled the Losses they had sustained by Sickness &^{c}. with three Strings of Wampum.

3 Strings

they on their part did the same in their usual way for the Losses we suffered by the Sword &^{c}.

with 3 Strings Wampm

Then Sir William desired their Attention & spoke as follows.

Bretheren of the Two Mohock Castles & Senecas.

I take the first Opportunity of accquainting You that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Maj. Gen. Amherst Commander in Chief of all his Forces in North America in the room of Major Gen. Abercromby who is called home, also that the General has by Letter desired I would use my utmost Endeavours to get as great a Number of our Bretheren the 6 Nations to join him early next Spring as possibly I can; this I shall endeavr. to do & would be glad of your Advice & assistance therein which by this Belt of Wampum I desire you as our steady Friends will afford me.

---

[1] The N. B. is an entry in the Indian Records, and not part of the letter.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[3] Guy Johnson, captain of rangers, although he was commissioned a lieutenant in December 1759.

a Belt.

Bretheren

As you are all accquainted with the cruel & unprecedented Murder of John Mc.Micking[1] one of our People by a Cayouga Indian near Fort Stanwix who he employed to escourt him to Fort Herkemaar—I shall not repeat the disagreable Circumstances to you as I am sensible it affects you as well as me. I would now ask your Opinion what are the properest Steps to take in the Affair, as it will always have great Weight with me.

3 Strings

Bretheren

I lately received these Strings of Wampum from the Oniedas by Capt. Fonda, by which they say I am invited to a Meeting proposed to be held soon at Onondaga where you are also desired to Attend. I am ready & willing to go if you think it will be for the Good of His Majestys Service. At the same time I must observe to you that I think it an unprecedented manner of inviting either you or me without some of the Onondagas coming down with it as usual. I nevertheless submit to your Judgement as being better accquainted with their Forms, & expect you will give it me as well as your [opinion][2] of the properest Steps for me to take in order to get what Prisoners of ours may be amongst the several Nations.

3 Strings Wampum

After this Sir William told them what News was stirring amongst us of our several Successes by Land & Sea which gave great Satisfaction to them all. then he ordered them some Liquor & left them to consider of the several Matters he had laid before them.

---

[1] John McMickel. See Thomas Butler to Johnson, Dec. 29, 1758, *ante*, p. 82, for details.

[2] Omitted in manuscript.

The same day Tarrawarriax & another Seneca Sachem came to Sir William at Brandts[1] house & told him that the Messengers he had sent last Fall among the Chenundadus & Ottowawas, were returned, and that he would soon be Accquainted with the[ir] Answer they had brought from said Nations, that he Tarrawarriax & his Party would come to Sir William in the Spring & go with him against the Enemy. he made an Apology at the same time for his not coming on his former Invitation & said he was hindered by the Sachems.

Sir William thanked him & told him he expected he would come according to his Promise & assured him he & his party should be well cloathed &c. as well as all others who should join His Majestys Arms. He gave them some Cloathing, Money for Provisions & an order to Mr. Visger at the German Flatts for a Keg of Rum on their Journey homewards, so parted very well pleased.

19 Janry.—The Sachems being met at the Council room sent to accquaint Sir William, they were ready to give him their Answer to what he had laid before them, on which he with the same Gentlemen who Attended him Yesterday went to the Meeting, when Arogheyadecka alias old Brandt Chief of Connojohary spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

We are much obliged to you for giving us such early notice of the Generals Desire & Intentions and we hope & wish that he may be ready to take the Feild very early which in our Opinion is what should always be done. You may depend upon our Attachment & assistance, being determined as we declared to you in the beginning of this War, to stand or fall with you, and as you desired our Opinion with regard to the 5 Nations, We have considered of it & think it best that you call their Sachems, Chief Warriors & leading Women down to your House as soon as may be where we shall be ready to Attend & assist you all in our power.

returned the Belt

---

[1] Called Nickus (Nicholas) Brant, or "Old Brant," of Canojoharie.

Brother

The late Murder of one of our Bretheren near the Carrying place by one of the upper Nations in the French Interest, gives us great Concern & think he ought to be severely punished for it, but as we hope the 5 Nations may now act a better part than they have hitherto, we would advise you not to say any thing about it until they come to the Meeting at Your House, and then we think the milder you speak to them the better at this time, and this is our Opinion.

returned 3 Strings.

Brother

As for the Strings of Wampum lately sent by the Oniedas to invite you & us to a Meeting at Onondaga, we think with you that it was not according to our antient & usual Custom nor was it even a proper Invitation, We are of Opinion that your inviting them all to your House is much better & more in Character. Wherefore we would be very glad you would give them an Invitation & at the same time send some strings of Wampum desiring they would bring what Prisoners of our Bretheren may be among them.

3 Strings Wampum

Brother

We return you hearty thanks for the Confidence you repose in us & be assured we shall ever study to act so as to continue your good Opinion of us. We are also thankful to you for the good News you have yesterday told us & we heartily congratulate you thereon & hope further Success may attend the Kings Arms.

then ended. —

Sir William told them he approved of their Judgement in the several Matters considered by them & thanked them for the close Attention they had given thereto, and in their Presence appointed 4 Men to go to Onondaga with the Belt of Invitation & Strings desiring the Six Nations to bring down with them what Prisoners they had amongst them in 20 days. The Embassadors sent were

2 Senecas, 2 Connojoharys. The old Belt the Seneca was the Chief they set off Satturday the 20 Jan^ry^. from Connojohary.

Thus ended.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Conajohary Jan^ry^. 19^th^. 1759.

SIR/

I have received your Excellency's favour of the 8^th^. Inst.[2] & am now settling some affairs here with respect to the Six Nations which I hope may be productive of good consequence.

The demand made in my last[3] of 4 or 5000^l^. sterling, to enable me to furnish the Indians with the requisites for the ensuing campaign, was as near as I could Judge the Sum absolutely necessary to answer that purpose. I have formerly had occasion, and received warrants for the same sum, when our Affairs bore not so favourable an aspect, and when consequently we could not expect the assistance of so many Indians as we now have reason to hope for, from the success of the last Campaign. It was always my study to lighten the acc^t^. of Indian expences as far as possible with good policy, & should be glad it were now in my power to lessen the demand, but, am certain it cannot be done consistent with the good of the service if we consider the expence attending the fitting out a body of Indians with all manner of necessaries for service, presents to be made to leading men among them, & their families, Salaries to Officers, and many occasional expences which do not imediately occurr. The prudent measures already taken by your Excellency for the security of this Country will I hope have the desired effect, & in a great measure prevent the apprehensions of its Inhabitants, who were before in a very defenceless scituation.—It is as yet imposssible for me to transmit your Excellency, the determinate number of Indians which I

---

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39.

[2] See *Johnson Papers*, 3:16.

[3] Johnson to Amherst, Dec. 26, 1758, *Johnson Papers*, 3:13-15.

We are the more [illegible] for Providing an order to Mr. Byer at the German Flatts for a Dram [illegible] them on their Journey homewards, so parted very well pleased.

19th Ind.ns being met at the Council Room sent to acquaint Sir William, they were ready to give him their Answer to what he had said to them, on which he with the same Gentlemen who attended him Yesterday went to the Meeting, when [illegible] alias old Grand Chief of Connojo-hary spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

We are much obliged to you for giving us such early notice of the Generals Design & Intentions, we think it right [illegible] we may be ready to take the Field very early, which in our Opinion is what should always be done. You may depend upon our Attachment & Assistance, being determined as we declared to you in the beginning of the War to stand or fall with you. And as you desired our Opinion with regard to this Station, we have considered of it & think it best that we all their Sachems, Chief Warriors & [illegible] Women down to your House as soon as may be where we shall be ready to attend & assist you all in our power.

delivered the Belt.

Brother

The late Murder of one of our Brethren near the Carrying place by one of the upper Nations in the French Interest, gives us great Concern & [illegible] ought to be severely punished for it, but as we hope the Nations may now act a better part than they have hitherto, we would advise you not to say any thing about it until they come to the Meeting at your House and then we think the sooner you speak to them the better at this time and this is our Opinion.

delivered 3 Strings.

Brother
As for the Strings of Wampum lately sent by the Oneidas to invite you & us to a Meeting at Onondaga, we think with you that it was not according to our antient Custom nor was it even a proper Invitation, We are of Opinion that your inviting them all to your House is much better & more in Character, Wherefore we would be very glad you would give them an Invitation & at the same time send some Strings of Wampum desiring they would bring what Prisoners of our Brethren may be among them.

3 Strings Wampum

Brother
We return you hearty thanks for the Confidence you express in us & be assured we shall ever study to act so as to continue your good Opinion of us. We are also thankful to you for the good News you have yesterday told us & we heartily congratulate you thereon & hope further Success may attend the Kings Arms. Then ended.

Sir William told them he approved of their Judgment in the several Matters considered by them & thanked them for the close Attention they had given thereto, and in their Presence appointed 4 Men to go to Onondaga with the Belt of Invitation & Strings desiring the Six Nations to bring down with them what Prisoners they had amongst them in 20. days. The Embassadors sent were 2 Senecas, 2 Connojoharys. The old Belt the Seneca was the Chief they set off Satturday the 27 Jany from Connojohary. Thus ended.

Ft Johnson 2. Feby 1759.

Arrived the two Messengers that were sent from Connojohary

Pittsbg 19th Jany 1759

Dear Sir,

16

My late Intelligence from Venango appears to be of no immediate consequence (depending upon it till now. A Young Delaware, son to one of our firmest friends in that Tribe, was two days in ye Fort, The Garrison consists of about an hundred Men commanded by Seven Officers all formerly stationed at Duquesne — a few days before his arrival there, about 200 Men had marchd for the Lakes, intending to Canada; And the Indian Chief Custaloga, who had remaind at Venango's watching the Motions of the French, in order to give us Notice of their Hostile Intentions this Way (as he pretends) had just returnd to his Town which is situated half way to Le Boeuf; three Mingo & one Delaware Indian were in the Fort And severals hunting round it, to provide the Garrison in Meat, their Stock of Flower is Small but give an allowance equal to Ours

Only Six Battoes and these hawld up a good way from the River, The Soldiers employed in the— haveing the Fort, It is a Square with four Bas [illegible] the Barracks form three of the Curtains

appears [illegible] immediate consequence) [illegible] defend-
ing it till now. A Young Delaware, son to one
of our firmest friends in that Tribe, was two days in ye
fort, The Garrison consists of about six hundred Men
commanded by Seven Officers all formerly stationed at
Du Quesne — a few days before his arrival
there, about 200 Men had marched for the Lakes, in-
tending to Canada. And the Indian Chief
Custaloga, who had remained at Venango's Fort
watching the Motions of the French, in order to give
us Notice of their Hostile Intentions this Way,
(As he pretends) had just returned to his Town
which is Situated half way to Le Boeuf, three
Mingo & One Delaware Indian were in the fort
And severals hunting round it to provide the
Garrison in Meat, their Stock of Flower is small
but give an allowance equal to Ours —
Only Six Battoes and these hauld up a good way
from the River, The Soldiers employed in the
repairing the Fort. It is a Square with four Bas-
tions, The Barracks form three of the Curtains
And tall Stockades enclose the Bastions, No
Ditch and but One Swivel pointing down the
River — The fort stands about 200 Yds
from the Ohio a little below the Junction of French
Creek

Creaty. The Curtain opposite the Gate which fronts the River is taken down and New Loggs prepared and the French dug for planting them — The French looked very hard & suspecting him of being a Spy, but offered him no Insult; he learns from the Indians that it was intended to watch the Communication from hence to Legonier; of this I have Apprized Col Lloyd, that too Small Parties may not be entrusted with our Convoys of Provisions —

If the Above Accounts are true, such Pettyfull Enterprizes are all the Enemy can Attempt against us at Present — and I shall have a fair Chance to be Apprized even of these, have enough to Disappoint them, for I faithfully observe Your Instructions as to Spys

Two are gone off to observe the Enemy's Motions above Kiskuskes, One to Presqu'ile, And the Mingoes are engaged to find me the State of the Fort & Garrison of Niagara, immediately on their return home

I send Another up the Ohio to day, with Instructions to go to Custalogas Town, to have the Chat of the Indians, from whose different Accounts, & Sentiments, some Truth may be picked out, he returns by Venango

Together with a Return of the Garrison and State of Provisions I have enclosed you a Plan of Pittsbg, the Ditch is opened and would be compleated in two Days; I am Glad to have Mr Gordon's Directions and shall conform to them.

Suspecting him of being a Spy, but offered him no Insult. he learned from the Indians that it was intended to watch the Communication from hence to Legonier, of this

I have Apprized Col. Steph, that too Small Parties may not be entrusted with our Convoys of Provisions —

If the Above Accounts are true, such Pitifull Enterprizes are all the Enemy can Attempt against us at Present — and I shall have a fair Chance to be Apprized even of these, time enough to disappoint them; & as I faithfully observe Your Instructions as to Spys

Two are gone off to observe the Enemys Motions above Kiskuskes, One to Presquisle, And the Mingaes are engaged to send me the State of the Fort & Garrison of Niagara, immediately on their return home

I send Another up the Ohio to day, with Instructions to go to Custaloga's Town, to have the Chat of the Indians, from whose different Accounts, & Sentiments, some Truth may be picked out, he returns by Venango

Together with a Return of the Garrison and State of Provisions I have enclosed you a Plan of Pittsbg, the Ditch is opened and would be compleated in two Days; I am Glad to have Mr. Gordons Directions and shall conform to them.

Tho I should think the Ditch too wide in our present weak State; He had forgot part of his first Plan viz the Commandg Officers House & the Tower — Another thou of Barracks are now Raising, Opposite the Stores, Five Batteaus are finished to the Caulking and Stuff preparing to keep Horsey at Work, who is industrious enough —— The Ice has prevented the Indians from bringing me either Po-[illegible] or Indian Corn, but I have omitted no Opportunity of engaging both, & soon expect some Corn —— My grand difficulty as to Provisions consists in saving the Flour, and not afronting the Indians on asking them suspect us of greater Parsimony and Poverty than the French. They are utterly unacquainted with Economy and therefore have no Idea of the necessity of being Stinted —— A Blacksmith with a Sett of Tools, to Work entirely for the Indians is absolutely necessary for their little Jobbs are perpetually impeding the Publick Work →

Capt Waggoners Letters to the People on the So Branch accompany this, to be forwarded from Bear Town; I am extreamly pleas'd to find that the true Spirit of supporting a Number of Men here is entered into, I make no doubt of this Garrison's being well Supplied, and Money saved to the Government, even at the high price offered the Country —

[illegible] me either to—
vented the Indians from bringing
ness or Ind. in Corn, but I have omitted no Op-
both, & soon expect some
portunity of engaging
Corn — My grand difficulty as to Provision
consists in saving the Flour and not of contenting the
Indians or making them (in respect of greater
Parsimony and Poverty) than the French; They
are utterly unacquainted with Economy and
thereto have no Idea of the necessity of being
Stinted — A Blacksmith with a sett
of tools, to Work entirely for the Indians is ab-
solutely necessary for their little Jobbs are per-
petually impeding the Publick Work

Capt Waggoner's Letters to the People on the So Branch
accompany this, to be forwarded from Reas Town;
I am extreamly pleased to find that the true Spirit
of supporting a Number of Men here is entered into,
& make no doubt of this Garrison's being well
supplied, and Money saved to the Government,
even at the highest price offered the Country —

I am Dear Sir Your most obedient and most
Humble Servant Hugh Mercer

Colonel Bouquet

I should be glad to have your Opinion, of every Part of the proceeding's lying without the Works, which is Good and Plain 60 or 70 Men could be tolerably well lodged, by running two Shades along the Outside of the two Barracks fronting the River, and leave a Flanker of Seven or eight feet; the Enemy cann make an Approach on that side when the Works are compleat — but this shall not be undertaken unless you approve of it — The two Rivers are almost Shut up since Monday — The Weather is excessive

Col ——

In the following Journal I have not made any Reflexions, I only put down the most remarkable Facts that Happened from day to day. Now I intend by way of a Short preface to communicate to his Honor the Governor an Observation or two made in my Several Conversations with Indians & especially in this Journey.

1st As the five nations are the most potent among our Western Indians, they are also the wisest among all the rest, they have their Settled maxims of Government as well as other nations; and their Political School is at Onondago. Their first principles are to bring all the Other nations, if not under an absolute Dependency, at least under certain Submission, the means they make use of to come to these ends are Sometimes Overt Force, Sometimes Treaties and Alliances. Prudence & Circumspection are their Guides, When they see that their neighbouring Indians like a Certain tract of land, such Land will be very Valuable to the five nations, they will invite these neighbours to come and live there and promise to grant them such a tract for ever but they only mean for a Short time when their friends have Dwelt there 5 or 6 years then they call Others in their place Ordering these to move further back in the Country, they Grant their Lands to the Newcomers also forever, so they have since with Ivyinemh. they gave it first to the Tutaloes, afterwards to the Shawonese, then to the Nanticokers then to the Inohickons, then to the Delawares, and at last they invited the Chickasaws to come & live there, and According as each of these Several nations are into the Favor & Interest of the two nations, So they receive the Same into the alliance.

In consequence they Settle these new allies on the Frontiers of the Whole People, and give them this as their Instructions. Be Watchful that no body of the White People may come to Settle near you, You must appear to them as frightful men and if notwithstanding they come too near ~~you~~ give them a push, we will Secure and defend you against them,

And if ~~any~~ one of these petty nations i.e. Delawares or Shawonese declares War it is certainly by the consent and approbation of all the two nations, who Send or present their Young People to Follow Such nations in their War; and in a Company of 20 Such Warriors, I met but Six Delawares, the rest were of the five nations.

If we think the Delawares & Shawonese are the Enemies we are in my Opinion mistaken, The Chain of Union between the Several Indian nations is of that nature, that if we have been with one of them, we have also war with them all Altho it Seems that certain nations are neutrals & pretend to be the moderators to bring about a peace between the English and the nations in war with them, these neutral powers by their influence are in truth the Arbitrators of the affair & peace is no Sooner restored than they think fit. In the mean While they have every where as well among the White People, as among the

Several Indian nations their Emissaries who attend the treaties, and take notice of every thing that happens & give information thereof to their Council at Onondago, from whence they return their further directions.

The present Union or Unity of the Indians Seems to be greater & Stronger than it has ever been. When the Two Cayuga Chiefs shewed the belt of 8 Diamonds from the 8 northern nations to King Beaver, then he produced another Belt of 7. Diamonds Saying these are the Seven numerous and powerful nations to the westward who are also United with us.

2d The Indians are Liars in Common Conversation even as the white people nevertheless in publick negotiations, they will have words to be depended upon. It is not only Speeches and Messages that they want to bear that Character, but also the words in Conversation of persons sent to them these ought to be spoken within the exactest limits of truth. Gain is the chief view of the children of men, and where a person cometh in the names of the Kings Great men to the Indians then they listen to what advantages this messenger will give them hopes of receiving, and they are apt to believe it if ever such messenger would promise that each Indian should have every year three new suits of Cloths, but what can be the consequence of such fair words; Bitterness & Revenge. I think it would be a good thing to give a strict charge to every man who goes in the Countries Service to the Indians that he must not flatter the Indians with other promisory words than such which are given him in Commission. The Lys of our traders often expose us to the Hatred of the Indians. But the Lys of our Messengers will always expose us to danger from the Indians.

19th January 1759
Papers Delivered by
Frederick Post with
his Journal 19th
Jany 1759
D

Copied

The above endorsement was
on the original, but no
Direction nor Signature
Transcriber

Pennsylvania 1759

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 20th of January 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker
William Logan	Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin } Esqrs.

A Second Addreſs from the Meeting of Sufferings presented to the Governor the Thirteenth Instant was read in these Words. —

"To William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Council of the said Province. —

"The Addreſs of the Meeting for Sufferings of the People called Quakers in the said Province and New Jersey. —

Respectfully Sheweth,

That we have Seriously considered the Answer given by the Governor the Tenth Instant to our Addreſs presented on the Fourteenth of last Month and believe it to be our Duty in Justice to ourselves and our Friends whom we are appointed to represent, Now to renew our Request to the Governor and his Council to favour us with a Copy of the Report of the Committee of Council appointed by the Governor to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty of Easton the 10th of November 1756. And we humbly desire that our Addreſs may be again Considered and our Request granted, that we may have an Opportunity of vindicating ourselves from the Aspersions cast on us, and of giving a true Account of our Conduct and Proceedings in the late Negotiations of this Government with the Indians by which we have no doubt of being able to obviate any Cause of objections thereto; and making it Evident to our Superiors and all others that we have acted through the Course of our Transactions in the Fear of God, with Loyalty to our most gracious King, and the most Sincere Concern to put a Stop to the Ravages, Distreſses and Blood Shed, which prevailed on our Frontiers Inhabitants, and to promote the Interest and Peace of our Country. We are the more Earnestly engaged to urge this Request, as we have received undoubted Intelligence from our Friends in London; that though the Name of our Religious Society may not be Expreſsly mentioned in the said Report of Council yet, it evidently appears to be designed to lay on us the whole Blame of the late Indian Ravages; As a Paragraph of the said Report communicated to us, is to the following Effect: —

We cannot But impute the said Teedyuscung's making the base Charge of Forgery against the Proprietaries to the Malicious Suggestions and Management of some wicked People Enemies to the Proprietaries, and perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those Busy forward People, who in disregard of the Expreſs Injunctions of His Majestys Ministers against it, and Your Honours repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheleſs appear in such Crowds of the late Indian Treaties, and there shew themselves so Busy and active in the Management and Support of the Indians in their Complaints against the Proprietaries.

We are Conscious of our Innocence and that we are not justly chargeable

with

any with Any to the Injury of the Proprietaries of this Province, either in their Reputation or Interest, and it is now too generally known here to need any Proofs to be offered, that many of us have used our Endeavours as far as we could consistant with our Stations and a due Regard to the Authority of the Government under which we live, for the restoring and confirming the Peace of the Province; but as the Insinuations of our Influencing the Indians to Complain of Injustice and Fraud committed by the Proprietaries or their Agents, are made use of to render us obnoxious to our Superiors in England. We are desirous of receiving from the Governor and Council the whole of these Charges in such manner that we may acquit ourselves, and by manifesting the Integrity of our Principles and Practices prevent the Injuries which by this private attack on our Characters seem to be intended against our Interest and reputation as as a Religious Society.

As the Governor on a former Occasion gave us assurance that he would Countenance and protect us in our religious and Civil Rights and Liberties, and that no Act should be done during his Administration by which either of them should be affected, without our being timely acquainted therewith and a full Opportunity given us of our being heard in our own Justification. We therefore desire the Governor and Council will on this Interesting Occasion grant us a full Copy of the said Report of Council &c. and thereby indulge us with the Common Rights of Englishmen of being heard before we are Condemned.

If the Proprietaries were here we should make our Application to them agreeable to the Governors directions, but as it is not practicable to do it without defeating our Intentions of doing ourselves Justice in a proper Way and Time. We desire the Governor and Council may not be displeased with this Application, but may give it the most Charitable Construction and grant this our Reasonable Request.

Signed by Appointment and in behalf
of said Meeting held at Phila. 13th of the 1st month
James Pemberton Clk.

Whilst the Address was reading, a Servant came to tell the Governor that Mr. Hugh Roberts and Mr. Abel James were waiting. The Secretary was ordered to know what they wanted, and on acquainting the Council that they waited on the Governor and Council for an Answer to their Address, and, if it was agreeable, they would beg Leave to say something in support of the Address, or something to that Purpose — The Governor returned them an Answer, that the Address was under Consideration and the Answer should be sent to Mr. Roberts's this Day.

Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan having perused the Report of Council which lay on the Table, declared that this was a Transaction utterly unknown to them, and that the Secretary had never given them Notice that such Report was drawn, Mr. Shoemaker said further he did not so much as know that the Council were any way concerned in this inquiry; for that it was committed to James Hamilton William Logan and himself, and they had met several Times and did not agree to any Report. Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan likewise said, that they had never heard of a Report being made by the Council, till they we told it by some Friends that a Report was sent by the Governor to the Proprietor in which their Society was abused, and that some People here had procured a Copy of it from London, that their Characters suffered on this Account, it being known that they were of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Complaint and Charge of Forgery made by Teedyuscung at the Treaty at Easton in November 1756, and therefore they desired that their Ignorance of this Transaction might be entered, which was agreed to. They were further desired to draw up their own Sentiments and Accounts of it in order that it might be inserted in the minutes.

They were told that at the very first Council when this Enquiry was requested to be made by the Governor all the Members of Council were desired to assist, but, as they Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan were men of Leisure and held no offices under the Proprietaries, it was particularly recommended to them to assist in making the Enquiry; The long time Elapsing and nothing done it was mentioned at the next Council held after the Treaty at Easton in July and August 1757, and the uneasiness the Governor was under at this Delay appearing very great he then and repeatedly afterwards desired all the Members would give their Attendance and go through with it, and that accordingly the Members frequently met at the Secretary's, Mr. Shoemaker being sometimes present, and the Indian Deeds and other Papers relative thereto were read and examined, and abundance of Conversation passed; but coming to no conclusion, & more Time still elapsing a Report was drawn up by the other Members and the Council regularly summoned in order to have the same read, and it was accordingly very carefully read in Council examined and approved.

The Secretary was then ordered by the Governor to sign the following Letter to Mr. Hugh Roberts in Answer to the Second Address of the meeting of Sufferings

Philadelphia the 20th of January 1758

Sir,

I am Commanded by the Governor to acquaint you and the other Gentleman who delivered the Second address of the Meeting of Sufferings that he has already returned an Answer to their Request and does not incline to give any other.

I am Sir
Your most Humble Servant
Richard Peters. Secretary

To
Mr. Hugh Roberts.

The Report of Council of the Sixth of January 1758. abovementioned, not being entered in the Council Minutes, the same is now ordered to be entered as follows.

To The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware.

The Report of the Committee of the Council appointed to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty at Easton the Eighth Day of November 1756.

May it please your Honour,

Agreeable to the Order of Council, appointing us a Committee to enquire into the pretended Causes assigned by the Indians at the said Treaty for their striking the English, and destroying so many of our back Inhabitants; and their Complaints of Injustice said to be done them by the Proprietaries in some of their Indian Purchases; we have carefully looked into and Considered the same, and also the Proprietaries Deeds for their several Indian Purchases, from the first Settlement of the Province down to this Time; with other the Instruments, Books, Papers, and Evidences which could furnish us with any Lights into the Affair.

We conceive the Substance of Teedyuscung's Charge and Complaints (made on behalf of the Delaware Indians &c. at the said Treaty) may be reduced to these Five Heads.

1st. That the Ground he then stood on (the Land in the Forks of Delaware) was his Land and Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud: and when he said this Ground he meant all the Land between Tohiccon Creek and Wioming.

2d. Being called on to explain what he meant by Fraud, he answered, when a Man had Liberty to Purchase Land and he took an Indian Deed for it and then dies; after his Death his Children Forge a Deed like the true One with the same Indian Names to it, whereby they take Lands from the Indians which they never sold; this is Fraud.

3d. That when one King has Land beyond the River and another King has Land on this side, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains and Springs which cannot be moved; and the Proprietaries, greedy to purchase Lands, by of one King what what belongs to another, this also is Fraud.

4th. Being asked if he had been used in that Manner, he answered, yes, I have been served so in this Province. All the Land from Tohicon over the great Mountain to Wyoming has been taken from me by Fraud: For when I agreed to sell the Land to the Old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run out by a Straight Line by the Compaſs, and by that Means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold.

5th That the Indians had been ill treated by the Old Settlers in being refused the Liberty of cutting Firewood, and molested in their Hunting.

In Answer to which Charges we observe in general, that upon a diligent Inspection and Examination of all the Proprietaries Deeds for their Several Indian Purchases and of other original Instruments and Papers relating thereto, or authentic Copies of them, and also of the Council Books and other Minutes and Evidences on the Subject, we find that all the Proprietaries Transactions with the Indians, more especially in their Purchases, have been always managed with great Justice, Candour and Fairneſs; and that all imaginable Caution and Care were constantly taken by the Proprietaries and their Agents to have all their Bargains and Dealings with the Indians clearly explained to them by Interpreters, either of their own choosing or, with whom they were well acquainted and in whom they were in intire Confidence. And that when the Agreements were so explained and fully understood by the Indians, the same Care and Caution were used with respect to the Deeds, which were always well interpreted and explained to them, and then executed by the Indians in the most Solemn and Publick Manner and Witneſsed by persons of undoubted Character and Veracity. And not content with having one Deed for each Purchase, we find the Proprietaries got many of them ratified and confirmed by the Proper Owners of the Land and their Succeſsors over and over by subsequent Deeds executed in the most Solemn and Publick Manner.

And with respect to the Consideration or Value paid for the Several Purchases which Teedyuscung says was sometimes but trifling and not Sufficient, we are of Opinion that Considering it is the Settling, Cultivation, and Improvement of these Lands (which at the Time of the Purchase from the Indians were all a Wilderneſs) that Principally make their Value, we cannot but think that the Consideration or Value paid the Proprietaries on those purchases was reasonable and as we believe always at least equal to, and generally much exceeded the Consideration paid by the Neighbouring Provinces on their Purchases from the Indians; and a great Part was generally paid in Cash and the rest chiefly in valuable Woollen and Linnen Indian Goods, and such parts as were not so paid were laid out in the Purchase of other Commodities equally suitable and agreeable to the Indians.

: Note the Consideration in the Deed of Release dated the 17th. September 1718, [from the Delaware Chiefs for all the Lands between the Rivers Delaware and Susquehannah from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this Side Lechaugh] is but small, but that Deed was only a kind of Quit Claim for the Lands which had been sold and fully paid for before. See printed Copy of Indian Treaty in June 1728, in which (Pa: 12 & 13.) a Copy of this Deed is inserted with a full Acknowledgment by Sassoonan & Opekasset, Two of the Parties to it, & the other Indians then present, of its being genuine and fair, & that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mentioned."

Before we enter upon a particular Answer to this Charge against the Proprietaries we think it necessary to premise and observe, that the Indians being utterly unacquainted with Reading and Writing, keep no Records of their Sales of Land, or other Transactions; and that therefore their Knowledge of what their Ancestors did, being only traditional, is imperfect, and often very erroneous; A most glaring Instance whereof appears in the present Complaints against the Proprietaries in their Ignorance (if it is real) with respect to the Purchase made of their Ancestors by the Old Proprietor Mr. Penn, of the Land in and near the Forks of Delaware, to which they now pretend to set up their Claim, tho' it was actually and fairly sold by the Indian Owners thereof so long ago as the Year 1686, as we expect fully to make appear to your Honour; and then the whole of the said Charge against the Proprietaries will be fully answered and Confuted: for as to such parts of the Complaint as may be thought to effect or extend to the Proprietaries Purchases in general, we think they are fully answered by our foregoing general Observations of all the Proprietaries Indian Purchases appearing fair and just, and presuming that general Charges can be no otherwise answered than by general Answers.

To proceed then with our particular Answer, we learn from Antient Books and Minutes found amongst the Proprietaries Deeds and Papers relating to the Transactions of those Times (Extracts or Copies whereof are hereto annexed) — that the Purchase of the Land in the Forks of Delaware &ca. was made in the Absence of the Old Proprietor by Captain Thomas Holme his Surveyor General and principal Agent for Land Affairs, and One of the Provincial Council, for a full and large Consideration of Cash and Valuable Goods; and that the Original Deed which was dated the 28th August 1686, was executed and delivered to him for the Use of the Proprietor, and a Copy thereof soon after sent by him to the Proprietor in England: The original of that Deed we understand is Lost, but the said Antient Copy being preserved and found amongst the Proprietaries old Papers in England was brought over here by Mr. Thomas Penn in 1732, as appears by a Letter of his to the Secretary which we have seen; and being proved to be the Hand Writing of Mr. Philip Th Lehnman then a noted Clerk in the Secretary and Land Offices (who dyed in the Year 1687) and in whose Hand many of the Warrants, Entries and Papers of those Times in both the said Offices appear to be wrote; and the said Copy being endorsed by the said Captain Holme himself and attended with other Corroborating Circumstances and Proofs, particularly by some Entries in an Antient Diary of William Markham Esquire [sometime Secretary and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and one of the Provincial Council] which mention the said Mr. Markham and Captain Holmes treating with the said Delaware Indians for the Purchase of the said Lands in the Forks just before the Date of the said Deed of the 28th August 1686; These Reasons joined with the Proofs hereto annexed [to which we refer your Honour] induce us to Look upon the said Antient Copy of the said original lost Deed to be as authentic in Law and as much to be regarded as the said Original itself. Besides we find that this Purchase in 1686 was allowed to be fair by the Delaware Indians themselves at a Treaty held on Purpose to settle the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries about these Lands, at Philadelphia in August 1737, when they signed a Deed of Confirmation for the same; and the Proprietaries out of their Generosity and in Compassion to the Indians Poverty (and not as any further Consideration; as appears in Mr. Allen's Part of the annexed Affidavit No 13) then made those Indians a handsome Present of Goods.

The said Copy thus appearing to us to be genuine, fair, antiently wrote and by the Proper Persons whose Business it was to write and transmit it to the Old Proprietor, we therefore cannot but impute the said Teedyuscung's making that base Charge of Forgery against the Proprietors (for which we suppose this Copy being offered instead of an original Deed was the sole Foundation) to the malicious Suggestions and Management of some wicked People, Enemies to the Proprietaries who had come to the Knowledge of that Circumstance of the said Deed's being lost, and that there was nothing but a Copy of it now to be found which they would have it believed to be Forged one, being ignorant that the truth and Fairness of the said Copy would be so well proved; and perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those Busy forward People, who, in disregard of the express Injunctions of his Majesty's Ministers against it and your Honour's repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheless appear in such Crowds at all the late Indian Treaties, and there shew themselves so busy and active in the Management and Support of the Indians in these Complaints against the Proprietaries.

Note. If the Indians (who as we have observed before, are so very Ignorant and illiterate) could be supposed capable of distinguishing between a Copy and an original Writing, we think that if they had thought it false or forged, they would have spoke of it when this Copy was, for want of the Original, as we imagine, shewn and explained to them at the said Treaty at Philadelphia in August 1737. and not have declared themselves fully satisfyed therewith, as expressed in the minute of that Treaty [whereof a Copy is hereto annexed with the affidavit. No. 10.]

Presuming then that the Charge of Forgery, mentioned in our Second Head of the Indians Complaint, is fully answered; and that by the said Proofs of the Genuineness of the said Copy and by the said Deed of Confirmation of that Purchase of the said disputed Lands, the Proprietaries Title thereto from the Indians appears to be good and fair; we shall now [after referring your Honour for the Discription of the Land granted by the said Deed in 1686, and Confirmation Deed in 1737, which is in the same Words in both to the hereto annexed Copies No. 1. & No. 8.] go on to state and Answer the Several Objections to which the said Deeds for that Purchase may be thought liable.

The principal Objections we Conceive are

1st That Blanks are left for the Course and Distance of the Southerly Side Line of the Tract granted, and for the Head Line; which being so left blank, the One and half Days Walk could not sufficiently supply and cure that Defect in the Deed.

2d If it could, yet that the One and Half Day's Journey required and directed by the Deeds to be gone for ascertaining those Lines was not fairly performed by Yeates and Marshall, in 1737, for the Reasons the Indians gave, as mentioned in Marshall's Affidavit Vizt.

That instead of beginning at Wrights Town and going back into the Woods a North Westerly Course, as they did, they should have gone along by the Courses of the River Delaware or the nearest Path to it. That they walked too fast and should not have kept Walking constantly but have frequently stopped to smoak a Pipe &ca.
And that the Length of the Walk was unreasonable and extravagant.

In Answer to which Objections, we beg leave to Observe, that in the Month next after the Date of the said Confirmation Deed, and in Pursuance of the Agreement therein specified the said One and Half Days Walk was regularly performed in the Presence of Mr. Eastburn the then Surveyor General, since deceased; Mr Timothy Smith the then High Sheriff of Bucks County in which those Lands lay, who was appointed by and on the Part of the Proprietaries to Superintend and see the same fairly performed; with Mr. Scull and divers other Persons, and of some Delaware Indians appointed by their Chiefs for that Purpose; and after the same had been fairly performed as set forth in the hereto annexed Affidavits of Edward Marshal — the Survivor of the Walkers, Mr. Scull, the present Surveyor General, the said Mr. Smith and several others present thereat [to which we refer your Honour for the Particulars about the said Walk] the said Mr. Eastburn laid down the Track, Course, Beginning and End of the said Walk in a fair Map which he drew of the contiguous Lands &ca: in order to ascertain and Compleat the Extent and description of the said disputed Land in the Parts. for which Blanks had been left; untill the said One and Half Day's Journey or Walk should be performed; and the said Map was accordingly lodged and is now found with the Proprietaries Indian Deeds, as mentioned in the hereto annexed Affidavit. No. 10. —

But perhaps it may be objected that Mr. Eastburn took more Liberty in his map than he was warranted to do by the said Deeds for that Purchase, in making the Head Line to run at Right Angles with the Line or Course of the Walk: To obviate and Answer which Objection, and also those against the Place of Beginning the Walk and Course of it &ca. we observe that after the Description in the Deed has carried the Boundary Line of this Purchase from the Spruce Tree away to the White Oak marked P and so Westward to Neshameny Creek (being so far the Line of the Contiguous Purchase in 1682) it goes on thus "from which said Line the said Tract hereby granted does extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in One Day and an Half and bounded on the Westerly Side with the Creek called Neshameny or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch does extend, and from thence by a Line [blank in the Deed, but, as we construe it to run parrallel with and] to the utmost Extent of the said One and Half Days Journey and from thence by a Line [blank in the Deed] to the aforesaid River Delaware and from thence down by the several Courses thereof to the first mentioned Spruce Tree" the Place of Beginning. And on comparing and Considering the Several parts of the said Description and that of the Contiguous Purchase on the South Westerly Side thereof between Neshameny and Pennapeck &ca: made by Four Several Deeds all dated the 23d. June 1683. [of which Deeds we have also annexed a Copy No. 11] we think it clearly appears that the Walk might, consistently with the Deed, have begun at the End of the said Line running Westward from the said White Oak

to

Note. Tho the said Marshal. Scull, Smith &ca: differ in their Evidence in some not very material Circumstances. except that of the Indians expressing Dissatisfaction with the Watch the Time as mentioned by One or Two of the Witnesses but contradicted by much the greater Force particularly by those who we think most worthy of Credit — yet they all agree that the Walk was fairly performed in Eighteen Hours — with the necessary Intermissions only of One Night's Rest and Meal Times; and being greatly surprized that these Affidavits of so many of the principal men Present at the Walk should be so diametrically opposite and Contradictory to the Report of the Four Provincial Commissioners who attended your Honour at the said Treaty at Easton, which we see subjoined to the Assembly's printed Publication of that Treaty. in which Report those Commissioners take upon them to assert ["That the transaction of that Walk was at that Treaty universally given up as unfair and not to be defended, even from the Accounts of Some of our own People who were Present at the Walking" and that "even the Secretary tho' he said he believed that Satisfaction was afterwards made the Indians, and that this was the only Instance in which any foundation of Complaint had ever been given them, yet he allowed this to be unworthy of any Government" —] We, after finishing the Examinations of all the Persons present at the said Walk who we could learn were now to be had, desired the Secretary to inform us whether those or any other Persons present at the Walk were examined on Oath at the said Treaty at Easton or on what else it was that those Commissioners founded those positive assertions of theirs that the said Walk was then universally given up as unfair and not to be defended, when the direct contrary so clearly appeared to us by the Affidavits of all those Persons at it and whose Testimony only was worth regarding: To which the Secretary answered that none of those or any other Persons were to his Knowledge examined on Oath or otherwise about the said Walk at the said Treaty, but that some Persons who dined there with the Governor taking upon them to speak of the unfairness of the Walk with great Positiveness and as a thing certain and allowed by all or most of those present at it, and particularizing many aggravating

Circumstances of the Fraudulent and unjust Performance of it, and throwing out some Insinuations and Reflections against the Proprietaries as if they were privy to it, he believes he might say, if those things were true, such a Procedure was unworthy of any Government, but avers that he, not being concerned in these Proprietaries Affairs till after that Transaction was an absolute stranger to it, and that anything he might say about the Proprietaries making the Indians Satisfaction for it was not from any Knowledge he had of the Fact (For that he knew nothing at all about it) but merely from his Opinion of their Strict Regard to Justice; and in Short, that, tho those Gentlemen had in their said Report pronounced so positively about that Affair, he believes it could only be founded upon the said Table Talk and Loose Hearsay, and that in fact they knew no more of it than he did.

to where it strikes Neshameny, which would have been more in favour of the Proprietaries than beginning it at Wright's Town, as it would have made the Walk Considerably shorter, and that the South Westerly Side Line from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny was to be a parrallel with the Course of the Walk which according to the Words of the Deed was to be back into the Woods as far as a man can go in one Day and an Half. In order to understand and settle what Course the Indians and Proprietaries meant by those Words [back into the Woods] We had Recourse to the other Purchase Deeds where we find those Words frequently used to Signify or denote the Line that was to Run back into the Country from or at Right Angles with the general Course of that Part of the River Delaware from Newcastle to the Bend of the River above Pennsbury where the Delaware Indians then lived, and where the new Settlements and cleared Lands were then encreaseing and spreading each Way from the City. Which general Course of the Delaware being from about North East to South West, a Line at Right Angles from it back into the Woods must Consequently be North Westerly as it is expreſsly called in the Deed for the Purchase of the Land between upland or Chester and Dublin or Pennapeck Creeks, dated the 30th. July 1685. (a Copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked Nº. 12) from whence it neceſsarily follows that the Course of the said Walk and of the South Westerly Side Line of this disputed Purchase, from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny, (which was to be settled and determined by the Course of the Walk) must be North Westerly as Mr. Eastburn has laid it down in his Map, and exactly corresponds with the Line of the next contiguous Purchase, on that Side, between Neshameny and Pennapeck.

And then as the Deed requires that the Head or Croſs Line shall go directly from the End of the said South Westerly Side Line and of the Walk to the River Delaware in One Line or Course, as we understand it, we cannot but think as Mr. Eastburn did, that it is most rational and Equitable that the said Head or Croſs Line should Run at Right Angles from the Course of the Walk and End of the South Westerly Side Line, (that being the Medium and without favouring One Side or the other) And especially when it is considered that the Kittatinny Mountains are made the Boundary of the Proprietaries New Purchase in 1749. (in which Nutimus and another Delaware Chief also joined with the Six Nations) of the Lands to the North Westward of those Mountains which run near at Right Angles with the Course of the Walk, and therefore we conclude must be the most Proper Boundary of the said Purchase in 1686, as well as that of the said new purchased Tract on the other Side of those Mountains. See Copy of Deed for Purchase in 1749. Nº. 21.

As to the Indians insisting that the Walkers should have begun at and gone up along Delaware Side, we shall only add, to what we have observed on that Head before, that the Deed expreſsly says the finishing and Closing Line of the Description is Down by the Several Courses of Delaware to the place of Beginning at the Spruce Tree. This may Serve to shew the Ignorance of the Indians and the Wickedneſs of those who put them on making so unjust and groundleſs a Charge.

And it appears to us equally absurd and ridiculous in the Indians to say, that instead of its being "a Journey as far as a Man can go in one Day and an Half," as the Deed expreſses, it should only be an idle trifling Walk such as a Person would take who had little else in View but to spend the Time in Pleasure, killing Game and every now and then sitting down to smoak his Pipe. And as it was not to be such a Walk, but a real Day and Half's Journey on an Affair of so much Consequence as the settling the Boundaries of so large a Purchase, and considering that According to the Natural Construction of those Words [a Journey as far as a man can go in a Day and an Half] the Walkers were not strictly to be confined to Walking, tho' by the Affidavits of the said Persons present it appears they did, we think the Length of the Walk (especially stopping at the Kittatinny mountains, where according to Mr. Thomas Penn's Directions as mentioned in Mr. Smith's Deposition and where, by the said Purchase in 1749. that Head Line was fixed as aforesaid) it being only as we are well informed about Forty Seven Miles from Wright's Town to those Mountains, was not at all extravagant or unreasonable, and ought not to have been objected to, as we find most of the Deeds for the Prior Purchases fix the North Western Boundary at Two full Days Journey, with a Horse, from the River Delaware.

For Answer to the Third Head of the Complaint, and supposing it to allude, as we apprehend it does to the Proprietaries Purchases from the Six Nation Indians, we find by several Minutes of Council [particularly the Entries in the Council Journals Book D. Fol. 121. &c.ª a Copy whereof is hereto annexed marked No. 137,] and other Proofs, that the Delaware Indians had, before the Settlement of Pennsylvania, been conquered by the Five, now Six Nation Indians, and that they were and continued ever since, their Tributaries and Dependants, and were looked upon to have no Right to sell any Lands within this Province by the said Confederate Indians of the Six Nations, who therefore repeatedly forbid and cautioned the Old Proprietary & his Sons against purchasing any Lands from the Delaware Indians; and therefore the old and present Proprietaries, not only took Deeds for all their Lands bought of the Indians, from the Delaware, Susquehannah, Schuylkill and all other Indians who claimed the Right of Poſseſsion, as well particular Chiefs and Poſseſsors of Large Tracts and Districts as the Sachems and Heads of the Several Communities of those Indians; and paid for many of the Purchases Two or three Times over on taking the Deeds of Confirmation thereof; But they also took Deeds for many of their Lands from the Six Nation Indians that they might the better guard against any Cavil with any of the Indians about those Lands.

We don't find that any of the Proprietaries Indian Purchases were ever run out by a Compaſs, nor can we apprehend that it could be of any use in laying them out, as they seem all to be described in the Deeds by natural Bounds; and therefore we are very much at a Loſs to understand what Teedyuscung means by that Part of his Charge against the Proprietaries (in our Fourth Head) wherein he Complains "that when he (meaning we "suppose the Ancestors of the Present Delaware Indians) had agreed to sell the "Land to the Old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got it run out by a straight Line by the Compaſs, and "by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold." Unleſs he alludes to the Circumstance of a Compaſs being used in the going the said One and Half Day's Walk, as mentioned in one or two of the Depositions of the Witneſses whom we examined about the Walk, particularly Marshal, who says he carried a Compaſs at the Time of his going the Walk: But besides his being contradicted in that Circumstance by almost all the rest of the Witneſses, we think it very improbable that he should, as it must so much retard his Walking if he stopped frequently to make any use of it, that he could

not

NOTE: THE DEFECT ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE
OCCURS ON THE ORIGINAL.

not possibly walk so far in the Eighteen Hours, as he says in his Deposition he did: And further we find by Mr. Smith's Deposition there could be little or no Occasion for Marshal's carrying or using a Compass, for that in order to prevent the Walkers loosing themselves and Wandering out of the Way when they quitted the great Road and Old Paths, the Proprietaries Agents had some-time before the going the Walk tried the Course and previously marked the Trees to direct the Walkers where they were obliged by the Course of the Walk to leave the great Road and old Paths which indeed as it appears by almost all the Evidence was very little till they came near the Kittatinny Mountains, where they should have stopped as we have before observed.—

In the Year 1740, and 1741, we find that the said Nutimus, and some others of the Delaware Indians (notwithstanding their said Deed of Confirmation in August 1737, for the said Purchase of the said Land in and near the Forks) made a Complaint about the White Peoples settling those disputed Lands but did not make any objection to, or so much as mention the said Walk, pretending or affecting to be quite ignorant both of the said Deed in 1686, and of their own said Deed in 1737, and only said they had never sold the Proprietaries that Land.

See Copies of minutes of Council with their Letter of the 21st November 1740. and Governor Thomas's Answer of the 27th March 1741. No. 14.—

In Consequence of which Complaint and of their appealing to or desiring to have their Uncles the Six Nation Indians present when the pretended Causes for that Complaint were examined into, We find that at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742, with the Six Nation Indians, at which there was a numerous appearance of them with their Chiefs, and the Delawares as well from Shamokin with their Chiefs, as those from the Forks of Delaware with their Chiefs, also attending, the said Complaint was fully enquired into in the presence of the said Six Nation Indians, And after hearing every thing that the Complainers had to say in support of it and what the Agent of the Proprietaries had to say in their Vindication, and perusing and carefully considering the Proprietaries Purchase Deeds relating to that Disputed Land; And after the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations had by themselves considered it, and with the Assistance of their Interpreter Mr. Weiser perused and fully examined the Delawares and their own Letters on the Subject, with the Draught of the Land and the Proprietaries Deeds and Writings relating thereto, which were all Laid before them, they, moved with a Proper Spirit of Resentment and Concern which such base Conduct of their Cousins the Delawares had rais'd in them, declared to the Governor and Council that they saw with their own Eyes and were fully convinced "that their said Cousins had been a very unruly People and were altogether in the Wrong"— And then their famous Speaker Canasatego applying himself to the Delawares, with a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, reprimanded them in a most Warm and pathetick Speech, which is so strong, expressive and pertinent to the Subject of this Enquiry, that we could not omit inserting the following Extract from it, Vizt:—

"Let this Belt of Wampum serve to Chastize you— you ought to be
"taken by the Hair of the Head and shaked severely till you recover your senses
"and become Sober, you don't know what Ground you stand on, nor what you
"are doing. Our Brother Onas's [meaning the Proprietor"] Cause is very just
"and Plain— On the other Hand your Cause is bad; your Heart far from being
"Upright and you are maliciously bent to b[illegible]hain of Friendship with
"our Brother Onas and his People. We h[illegible]ves a Deed signed
"by Nine of your Ancestors above Fifty Years ago for this very Land, and a Release
"signed not many Years since by some of yourselves and Chiefs now living to the
"Number of Fifteen or upwards."— "But how came you to sell Land at all? We conquered
"you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women and can no more
"sell Land than Women; nor is it fit you should have the Power of Selling Lands
"since you would abuse it. This Land that you claim is gone through your Guts;

'you have been furnished with Cloaths, Meat and Drink by the Goods paid 'you for it, and now you want it again like Children as you are.

See this Speech and Transaction in the printed Treaty in July 1742 No. 15. and in Colden's History of the Five Nations Page 77 &c.

And after upbraiding them with Selling the Land without their Privity & giving them any Part of the Purchase Money, and with their having, in their Excuse, told them a Blind Story that they had sent a Meſsenger to acquaint the Six Nations with that Sale but that he never arrived; and charging them with being dishonest and greedy to hear and receive slanderous Reports of their Brethren the English. He Charges them to remove instantly off the Land to the other Side of Delaware where they came from. But on reflection that they might have sold that Land too, he aſsigns them two Places to go to, either to Wioming or Shamokin, that their future Behaviour might be the easier and better observed by their Uncles the Six Nations; and then orders them to depart the Council.

Accordingly we find the Delawares, (acquiescing and satisfied with their Uncles Judgment and Determination of their Differences with the Proprietaries about the said Land,) did in Obedience thereto settle on the River Susquehannah at Wioming, Shamokin and other Places thereabouts, taking with them Several Jersey and Minisink Indians; and Continued ever since (till their late Ravages upon our Borders) to live in Harmony with the Six Nations and a kind and Friendly Intercourse and good Agreement with the People of this Province, carrying on a considerable Trade with them and thereby supplying themselves with all the neceſsaries and Conveniences of Life, without ever complaining or expreſsing any Diſsatisfaction about the said Land. And we find by the Council Minutes, that in the Year 1754, when some of the People of Connecticut, setting up a Claim to the Wioming Lands, sent some Persons to the Susquehannah to View the Country, who were imprudent enough to Make Draughts of the Lands and Rivers in the Presence of the Indians and to make some Attempts to Corrupt our Back Inhabitants and engage them to Purchase from them and to join with them in settling the Wioming Lands, Governor Hamilton coming to the Knowledge of these Pretentions and Designs of the New England People, and being apprehensive of the bad Consequences that might attend these new Claims and the imprudent Conduct of these People, sent Mr. Weiser and his Son, to Shamokin and Wioming to those Indians, with friendly Meſsages to be delivered at their Towns on Susquehannah, to enquire after their Health and to acquaint them, that something had been insinuated to him, as if they had Cause of Complaint against some of our Inhabitants; and if they had to impart their Grievance to him, aſsuring them Justice should be done to their Satisfaction. See Copy of Minutes of Council No. 16.

This Meſsage was taken very kindly by those Indians, and they, in Consequence thereof, in April 1755 came to Philadelphia to make their acknowledgments for that Favour, as they esteemed it; and tho' so fair an Opportunity was given them to have signified to the Governor, their Diſsatisfaction about the said Land purchased by the Proprietaries in 1686, or any other Cause of Uneasineſs, if any they had entertained or conceived against the Proprietaries, or People of this Government: yet they made not the least Mention of any but, on the Contrary, did, by their Speaker the said Teedyuscung, then give this Government the most Solemn and full Aſsurances of their warmest Affections and most earnest Desire of renewing, establishing and Continuing to the End of Time, that Covenant of Friendship, which the Old Proprietor William Penn had so happily settled with their Ancestors and those of their Uncles the Six Nations. See Copy Minutes of Council No. 17.

And in the Treaty held at Philadelphia in August 1755 with the Owndales, accompanied by Scarrooyady Chief of the Six Nations, and some other Indians just after the unhappy Defeat of General Braddock, we also find that these Delawares were then so far from having any thoughts or just Cause to fall out with us, that after expressing some Resentment for their not being asked to join the English in that Expedition, they, by Scarrooyady, promised in the strongest Terms that if we would give them the Hatchet they would most heartily join us and their Uncles the Six Nations against the French. ~

See Copy Minutes of Council No. 18.

Besides what appears on the Subject in the said Treaty in August 1755, we further observe, that at a subsequent Treaty or Conference at Philadelphia the Eighth of the following November with Scarrooyady, Andrew Montour, and Jagrea, Scarrooyady acquainted the Governor that the Speaker and House of Assembly (convened by the Governor, at the Instance of Scarrooyady, to be present on that Occasion) that he was sent on Purpose by all the Nations of Indians on Susquehannah (then our hearty Friends and Allies and at the Head of whom were these Delawares) to renew their Application and earnest request to us to give them the Hatchet, and to Aid, protect and join with, them against the French, and that he came "to obtain our explicit Answer whether we would fight or no"; and after he had used many other Arguments, he addressed himself to the Governor and Assembly in these Words ["Brethren. I must deal Plain with you, "and tell you if you Will not fight with us, we will go somewhere else. We never "can, nor ever will, Put up the Affront. If we cannot be safe where we are we "will go somewhere else for Protection and take care of ourselves"] And tho' the Governor at the Close of that Conference, after he had dismissed the Indians, did in the most Pressing Manner entreat the Speaker and Assembly to return to their House, to Consider well what the Indians had said on that important Occasion, and to Strengthen his Hands and enable him to make a proper Answer to what they had then proposed and expected of us; and letting the House know that without their Aid he could not do it: Yet we find that nothing could Prevail with the Assembly to agree to our giving the Hatchet to the Indians, and joining them against the French. The Consequence whereof was that the Governor was obliged to let the Indians go away dissatisfied: & soon after the Delawares joined the Enemy, and began to fall upon and destroy our Frontier Inhabitants. See Copy Minutes of Council No. 19. ~

And thus this grand Crisis was neglected; and that critical and most favourable Opportunity, of keeping these Indians in our Interest (when they with such earnest and repeated Sollicitations and Importunities courted and pressed us to it) and of Preventing a great Part of the fatal Mischiefs that have since befallen this unhappy country was lost! -

As to the fifth Head of the said Indians Complaint that they have been ill treated by the out Settlers in being refused the Liberty of cutting Firewood and interrupted in their Hunting; we being strangers to the Facts can only say, that nothing of this kind appears to us to have been done with the Privity of the Proprietaries or this Government, and in general believe that they have been extremely well treated by the People of this Province. There may perhaps have been some few rash indiscreet Person in the back Parts, who may have had Differences with some of the Indians: and if that has been really the Case, they should have complained of it to the Government, where they knew from manifold Experience, they might be sure of always meeting with the Redress and full Satisfaction for any injuries they might have Sustained, whether of a Publick or private Nature, and not have resented it and taken their own revenge in so unjust and cruel a Manner against the whole Province. ~

Upon the whole, it is very evident to us, and so we presume it must appear to all unprejudiced Persons, that there is not the least Shadow of Foundation for any part of the Complaint made by Teedyuscung, on behalf of the Indians, against the Proprietaries; we must therefore attribute his exhibiting that false and groundless Charge against them to some undue Influence, or to the Difficulty he was under to invent any other plausible Cause for the cruel Murders and horrid Devastations committed by them on our back Inhabitants; and for their base ungrateful Breach of Faith and the many Treaties made and so Solemnly and frequently renewed with us, even so lately as the Spring before they committed those shocking Murders and Cruelties on our Borders; And we cannot but think that instead of this false Cause which Teedyuscung has thought fit to assign for their taking part with the Enemy against us, he might with greater Truth have mentioned that, of our refusing or neglecting (tho' so frequently and earnestly requested) to afford them Protection and give them the Hatchet, and to join and go out with them against the French, as we have before observed. But the People who have since that Time appeared so indefatigably industrious to engross all the Management of the Indians to themselves (in which your Honour must be sensible, as well as we, they have too well Succeeded) were chiefly the same who made up a great Majority of the Assembly at the Time when the House from their avowed religious Principles or from what other Motive they best knew, refused or declined to concur with the Governor in giving up the Hatchets and joining with those Indians against the Enemy: And as they cannot but be Conscious that they justly deserve, and must have incurred great Blame, on that Account, if the Indians should have given that for the Reason of their joining with the French against us, we are better able to account — for these People being so numerous at all the late Indian Treaties, and upon all Occasions so very forward and anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Indians; and for Teedyuscung's chosing to offer these imaginary Reasons for their Quarrel with us, rather than the True one. We are Sir

Read and approved in
Council the 6th January 1758

Your most Humble Servants

Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
Thomas Cadwalader

The Schedules annexed to the foregoing Report.

		page
No 1.	Antient Copy of Indian Purchase Deeds of 28th August 1686,	1.2.3
No 2,	Minutes of Indian Land Treaty 24th April 1737.	7.8.9
No 3,	Old Mr Hamiltons Sketch or Draught of the Land	11.
No 4	Depositions of persons present at the Walk Septemr 1737.	
Vizt:	Nicholas Scull	15.
	Edward Marshal	16.
	Alexander Brown	19.

Timothy

page
Timothy Smith ....
John Hyder 21
Ephraim Goodwin 24
No 5 Copy Benjamin Eastburn's Map and the one and Half Days Walk and Lands adjacent. 26 33
No 6. Extracts Secretary Markhams Diary for 1686. 36
No 7. Minutes of Council 2d August 1686. 40
No 8. Indian Deed 25th August 1737, of Confirmation of Deed 28 Augst 1686. 44
No 9. Indian Deed of 15th July 1682, and Counterpart executed by Governor Markham .... 52 to
Richard Peters's Affidavit to prove said Deeds 60
No 10. Messrs Allen, Hamilton, Richard Peters, and Nicholas Sculls Affidavit proving said preceding Deeds & papers from No 1. to No 9. therein referred to. .... 64 to 74

No 11 Copys of Several Indian Deeds all dated 23. June 1683. 80
Affidavit Richard Peters to prove them 84
No 12 Copy Indian Deeds 30th July 1685. 88
Affidavit Richard Peters to prove 92
No 13 Copy Minute of Council 22d July 1707. 96
Ditto 19 May 1712 98
Do 14 Octor 1712 102
No 14 Copy Minutes of Council 26th March 1741 108
and of Delaware Indians & Letters to Govr Thomas &ca 110
and his Answer 112
and their Answer to him, the dispute about the Lands to the five Nations at the Treaty at Philadelphia 116
No 15 Copy Indian Deed for River Susquehannah and Lands on both sides. dated 11th October 1736 118
and probate thereof 122
and Deed of Confirmation thereof dated 25th Octor 1736. 124
— Probate thereof pr Conrad Weiser 126
Copy of Six Nation Indians petition or request to Thomas Penn Esqr & Conrad Weiser the 19th November 1736, requesting (inter alia) that our Proprietaries would Purchase no Lands of the Delawares for that they have no right to Sell, nor good Designs 128
Copy Conrad Weisers Affidavit to prove Indian Deed of 11th & 25th, and proving said petition of 19th November 1736, Signed then at his House 1736. 130
No 16. Minutes of Council 6th April 1754 with Governor Hamiltons

Message

Pennsylvania 1759

Page

Meſsage of Mr. Weiser to Susquehannah Indians offering to redreſs any Grievances they had to Complain of } 134.

Mr. Weisers report thereon in minute Council 7th May 1754 135

No. 17 Copy Minutes of Council at Indian Treaty or friendly Conference with Delawares &c. 14th April 1755 } ......

No. 18. Minutes of Indian Treaty or Conference with Scarrooyady the Owendates and some others of the Six Nation Indians 7th August 1755. . . . . } 146.

No. 19. D. 8th November 1755 with Scarrooyady and Tagrea . . . 158.

No. 20 Copy Governor Morris's Meſsage to the Aſsembly in Consequence of said Treaty for us to support and join the Indians against the French . . . . } 165.

And of Aſsembly's Answer thereto . . . . 167.

No. 21 Copy Indian Deeds of 22d. August 1749. . . . . 170.

Dupta

Rabaud

A M. le Mis de Vaudreuil.

M. 8 A Vlles le 20. Janvr 1759.

Je me reserve pour repondre a tous les articles ~~de vos lettres~~ concernant les sauvages, et je ne vous dirai aujourd'hui que pour vous accuser la reception de differentes lettres qui m'en sont parvenues. Il y en a 1 du 28 juillet, 2 du 4 aoust, une du 5. une du 20. une du 22. et une autre du 26. deux du 15. 8bre une du 26. et deux autres du 1er et 4. 9bre de l'année derre.

Les details que ces lettres contiennent font voir que vous avez fait tout ce que vous avez ~~pû penser~~ imaginé a assurer la fidelité des differentes nations, mais que l'evenement n'a pas repondu autant qu'il etoit a desirer aux soins que vous vous etes donnés. Je trouve en effet que quelques partis assez heureux de la part ~~d'un detacht~~ de nos troupes jusqu'a l'affaire de Carillon tant du coté de la Belle Riviere qu'ailleurs, ne meritent pas d'en parler, et point de succès de la part des sauvages, des paroles sans effet et une negociation infructueuse de M. de Longueuil chez les 5. Nations.

Toutes que vous me marquez d'ailleurs des sauvages a l'affaire de Carillon du 8 juillet prouve ~~[illegible]~~ combien on doit peu compter sur leurs dispositions, il ne s'y est trouvé que quelques domiciliés; et vous connoissez trop bien surtout les Iroquois pour n'etre pas assuré qu'ils ne perdront jamais de vue les principes sur lesquels ils se sont toujours conduits. Il est vrai qu'ils ~~tous sauvages~~ sont en general inconstants, qu'ils promettent beaucoup, et tiennent peu; mais vous ~~ne devez jamais perdre~~ savez aussi que l'intérest ~~leur interest~~ etant le principal mobile de leur attachement, ils ont toujours cherché a se faire valoir et quelques depenses qu'on ait faites pour eux, ils n'en ont pas moins reculé, proximité des ~~[illegible]~~ Anglois et ils se sont constamment tenus dans une assez exacte neutralité. La conduite qu'ils tiennent aujourd'hui est celle qu'ils ont tenue pendant la guerre precedente. Dans les premiers temps ils ont paru s'être mis en votre faveur.

~~destruction~~ d'attaque du fort de Chouaguen qu'ils ont toujours regardé avec jalousie ni a été veritablement voulue; le fort une fois detruit, vous les avez trouvés moins empressés a vous donner des preuves d'attachement. Cependant ~~nous nous sommes~~ ont été conduits dans la colonie a leur faire des presens; je sens parfaitement que dans les circonstances presentes, il convient de menager toutes les Nations ~~et même il faut prendre des lettres~~ et de les detourner des insinuations qui peuvent leur être faites par les anglois; mais ne pensez vous pas qu'on a été jusqu'a present trop facile dans les presens qui leur ont été faits, qu'on les leur a même trop prodigués, ainsi que je vous l'observe dans une autre Depêche; on ne les ~~voit~~ servir que de pretexte pour detourner les effets du Roi? Lorsque vous aurez pu verifier les faits vous serez plus a portée de juger ~~si ces effets leur sont tout utiles [illegible] a point~~ si ces presens ont ~~re~~ reellement été faits, ~~et~~ ou s'il n'y eut point eu lieu. C'est un grand mal a propos qu'on dit depuis longtemps que les anglois traitent mieux que nous les sauvages, car a en juger par les consommations que les ~~Nations~~ differentes paroissent occasionner, il n'est pas possible qu'elles soient mieux traitées par les anglois, surtout ces consommations qui comprennent les vivres et les marchandises etant purement gratuites. Ce sera a vous a combiner le plan de conduite que vous ~~avez tenu par [illegible] aux~~ aurez a tenir avec les sauvages; je n'ai rien a vous prescrire a cet egard; il doit dependre de la situation où se trouveront les choses, des dispositions que vous trouverez dans les ~~[illegible]~~ Nations et de la connoissance particuliere que vous avez acquise de leur esprit et de leur caractere: je me borne a vous prier de faire veiller autant qu'il sera possible a ce que les presens ~~les~~ faits aux sauvages ne servent pas de pretexte aux consommations; je suis bien assuré d'ailleurs que vous tirerez tout le parti possible de ces Nations et qu'on n'aura pas de [illegible] par les plus grands avantages que l'année derniere.

Mais Barthelemont

M.

ot Jervitan

teenth of December, was again Considered, and a Draught that was kept under advisement was Amended and agreed to, in these words:

"Gentlemen:

"After Teedyuscung had in the Treaty at Easton, publickly charged the Proprietaries of this Province with defrauding them of their Lands, I desired the Council to examine into the State of the Indian Treaties, Purchases, and all other Transactions with them, for my own satisfaction; and they were kind enough to do it, and to make a Report to me of their Examinations, which fully convinced me of the Falsehood of the Charge.

"This Report I transmitted to the Proprietaries at London, together with Copies of the Deeds and other Papers referred to therein; and as this Matter principally affects those Gentlemen, who are to make their Defence against this Charge before His Majesty, you will easily perceive that I cannot, consistent with my Trust, order you the Copy you desire.

"I can only say that there is not the least Reflection in it upon any Religious Society, and I conceive the meeting of Sufferings have nothing to do with it. If they think otherwise, I refer them to the Proprietaries.

"And Am, Gentlemen,
"Your Most Humble Servant,
"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Philadelphia, the 10th of January, 1759.

"To MOSES FORSTER, OWEN JONES, JOSHUA MORRIS, THOMAS LIGHTFOOT, and the other Members of the Monthly meeting of Sufferings."

The Secretary being indisposed, Mr. Richard Tea, his Clerk, was sent with the Answer to Owen Jones, and he was ordered to acquaint him that the Governor desired when those Gentlemen, or any other Members of the Society should have Business with him, they would let the Secretary know it before hand, that his Honour might appoint the Time when he would chuse they should wait on him.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 20th of January, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esqrs.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

A Second Address from the Meeting of Sufferings presented to the Governor the Thirteenth Instant, was read in these Words:

"*To WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Council of the said Province,*

"*The Address of the Meeting for Sufferings, of the People called Quakers, in the said Province and New Jersey,*

"*Respectfully Sheweth:*

"That we have Seriously considered the Answer given by the Governor the Tenth Instant, to our Address presented on the Fourteenth of last Month, and believe it to be our Duty, in Justice to ourselves and our Friends, whomever are appointed to represent, Now to renew our Request to the Governor and his Council, to favour us with a Copy of the Report of the Committee of Council appointed by the Governor to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty of Easton the 10th of November, 1756; And we humbly desire that our Address may be again Considered and our Request granted, that we may have an Opportunity of vindicating ourselves from the Aspersions cast on us, and of giving a true account of our Conduct and Proceedings in the late Negotiations of this Government with the Indians, by which we have no doubt of being able to obviate any Cause of objections thereto, and making it evident to our Superiors and all others that we have acted through the Course of our Transactions in the Fear of God, with Loyalty to our most gracious King, and the most sincere Concern to put a Stop to the Ravages, Distresses, and Blood Shed, which prevailed on our Frontier Inhabitants, and to promote the Interest and Peace of our Country. We are the more earnestly engaged to urge this Request, as we have received undoubted Intelligence from our Friends in London, that though the Name of our Religious Society may not be Expressly mentioned in the said Report of Council, yet it evidently appears to be designed to lay on us the whole Blame of the late Indian Ravages, as a Paragraph of the said Report communicated to us is to the following Effect:

"'We cannot But impute the said Teedyuscung's making the base Charge of Forgery against the Proprietaries to the malicious Suggestions and management of some wicked People, enemies to the Proprietaries, and Perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those Busy, forward People, who, in disregard of the Express Injunctions of His Majesty's Ministers against it, and your Honour's repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheless appear in such crouds of the late Indian Treaties, and there shew themselves so Busy and active in the management and Support of the Indians in their Complaints against the Proprietaries.'

"We are Conscious of our Innocence, and that we are not justly chargeable with any to the Injury of the Proprietaries of this Province, either in their Reputation or Interest, and it is now too generally known here to need any Proof to be offered, that many of us have used our Endeavours, as far as we could consistent with our Stations, and a due Regard to the Authority of the Government under which we live, for the resting and confirming the Peace of the Province, but as the Insinuations of our Influencing the Indians to Complain of Injustice and fraud committed by the Proprietaries or their Agents, are made use of to render us obnoxious to our Superiors in England, We are desirous of receiving from the Governor and Council the whole of these Charges in such manner that we may acquit ourselves, and by manifesting the Integrity of our Principles and Practices, prevent the Injuries which, by this private attack on our Characters, seem to be intended against our Interest and reputation as a Religious Society.

"As the Governor, on a former Occasion, gave us assurance that he would Countenance and protect us in our religious and Civil Rights and Liberties, and that no act should be done during his Administration, by which either of them should be affected, without our being timely acquainted therewith, and a full opportunity given us of our being heard in our own Justification. We therefore desire the Governor and Council will, on this Interesting Occasion, grant us a full Copy of the said Report of Council, &c$^{a.}$ and thereby indulge us with the Common Rights of Englishmen, of being heard before we are Condemned.

"If the Proprietaries were here, we should make our application to them agreeable to the Governor's directions; but as it is not practicable to do it without defeating our Intentions of doing ourselves Justice in a proper Way and Time, We desire the Governor and Council may not be displeased with this Application, but may give it the most Charitable Construction, and grant this our Reasonable Request.

"Signed by appointment, and in behalf of said Meeting held at Phil$^{a.}$ 13th of the 1st Month.

"JAMES PEMBERTON, Clk."

Whilst the address was reading, a Servant came to tell the Governor that Mr. Hugh Roberts and Mr. Abel James were waiting. The Secretary was ordered to know what they wanted, and on acquainting the Council that they waited on the Governor and Council for an Answer to their Address, and, if it was agreeable, they would beg Leave to say something in Support of the address, or something to that Purpose, The Governor returned them an Answer, that the Address was under Consideration, and the Answer should be sent to Mr. Roberts this Day.

Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan having perused the Report of Councils which lay on the table, declared that this was a Transaction utterly unknown to them, and that the Secretary had never given them Notice that such Report was Drawn. Mr. Shoemaker said further, he did not so much as know that the Council were any way concerned in this inquiry, for that it was committed to James Hamilton, William Logan, and himself, and they had met several Times and did not agree to any Report. Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan likewise said, that they had never heard of a Report being made by the Council, till they were told it by some Friends, that a Report was sent by the Governor to the Proprietor, in which their Society was abused; and that some People here had procured a Copy of it from London, that their Characters suffered on this Account, it being known that they were of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Complaint and Charge of Forgery made by Teedyuscung at the Treaty of Easton in November, 1756, and therefore they desired that their Ignorance of this Transaction might be entered, which was agreed to. They were further desired to draw up their own Sentiments and Accounts of it, in order that it might be inserted in the minutes.

They were told that at the very first Council, when this Enquiry was requested to be made by the Governor, all the Members of Council were desired to assist, but as they, Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan, were men of Leisure, and held no Offices under the Proprietaries, it was particularly recommended to them to assist in making the Enquiry; That long time elapsing and nothing done, it was mentioned at the next Council held after the Treaty at Easton, in July and August, 1757, and the uneasiness the Governor was under at this Delay, appearing very great, he then and repeatedly afterwards desired all the Members would give their attendance and go through with it, and that accordingly the Members frequently met at the Secretary's, Mr. Shoemaker being sometimes present, and the Indian Deeds and other Papers relative thereto were read and examined, and abundance of Conversation passed; but coming to no Conclusion, & more Time still elapsing, a Report was drawn up by the other Members and the Council regularly summoned in order to have the same read; and it was accordingly very carefully read in Council, examined, and approved.

The Secretary was then ordered by the Governor to sign the following Letter to Mr. Hugh Roberts in Answer to the Second Address of the meeting of Sufferings:

"PHILADELPHIA, the 20th of January, 1758.

"Sr.:

"I am Commanded by the Governor to acquaint you and the other Gentlemen who delivered the second Address of the meeting of Sufferings that he has already returned an Answer to their Request, and does not incline to give any other.

"I am, Sir, your most Hum. Servant,

"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"To Mr. HUGH ROBERTS."

The Report of Council of the Sixth of January, 1758, above mentioned, not being entered in the Council Minutes, the same is now ordered to be entered as follows:

"*To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*The Report of the Committee of the Council appointed to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty at Easton the Eighth Day of November,* 1756:

"May it please your Honour:

"Agreeable to the Order of Council, appointing us a Committee to enquire into the pretended Causes assigned by the Indians at the said Treaty for their striking the English, and destroying so many of our back Inhabitants, and their Complaints of Injustice said to be done them by the Proprietaries in some of their Indian Purchases, we have carefully looked into and Considered the same, and also the Proprietaries' Deeds for their several Indian Purchases, from the first Settlement of the Province down to this Time, with other, the Instruments, Books, Papers, and Evidences which could furnish us with any Lights into the Affair.

"We conceive the Substance of Teedyuscung's Charge and Complaints (made on behalf of the Delaware Indians, &c^a, at the said Treaty) may be reduced to these Five Heads:

"1st. That the Ground he then stood on (the Land in the Forks of Delaware) was his Land and Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud, and when he said this Ground, he meant all the Land between Tohiccon Creek and Wioming.

"2d. Being called on to explain what he meant by Fraud, he answered, when a Man had Liberty to Purchase Land, and he took an Indian Deed for it, and then dies, after his Death his Children Forge a Deed like the True one, with the same Indian Names to it, whereby they take Lands from the Indians which they never sold, this is Fraud.

"3d. That when one King has Land beyong the River, and another King has Land on this side, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains, and Springs, which cannot be moved, and the Proprietaries, greedy to purchase Lands, by of one King what belongs to another, this also is Fraud.

"4th. Being asked if he had been used in that Manner, he answered, 'yes, I have been served so in this Province; All the Land from Tohiccon, the great Mountain, to Wioming, has been taken from me by Fraud; For when I agreed to sell the Land to the Old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the Young Proprietaries came and got in, run out by a Straight Line by the Compass, and by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold.'

"5th. That the Indians had been ill treated by the Out Settlers, in being refused the Liberty of cutting Firewood, and molested in their Hunting.

"In answer to which Charges we observe, in general, that upon a diligent Inspection and Examination of all the Proprietaries' Deeds for their Several Indian Purchases, and of other original Instruments and Papers relating thereto, or Authentic Copies of them, and also of the Council Books and other Minutes and Evidences on the Subject, we find that all the Proprietaries' Transactions with the Indians, more especially in their Purchases, have been always managed with great Justice, Candour, and Fairness, and that all imaginable Caution and Care were constantly taken by the Proprietaries and their Agents to have all their Bargains and Dealings with the Indians clearly explained to them by Interpreters, either of their own Choosing, or with whom they were well acquainted, and in whom they were an intire Confidence, and that when the Agreements were so explained and fully understood by the Indians, the same Care and Caution were used with respect to the Deeds, which were always well interpreted and explained to them, and then executed by the Indians in the most Solemn and Publick Manner, and Witnessed by persons of undoubted Character and Veracity; And not content with having one Deed for each Purchase, we find the Proprietaries got many of them ratified and Confirmed by the Proper Owners of the Land and their Successors, over and over, by subsequent Deeds executed in the most Solemn and Publick Manner.

"And with respect to the Consideration or Value paid for the several Purchases, which Teedyuscung says was sometimes but trifling and not Sufficient, we are of Opinion that Considering it is the Settling, Cultivation, and Improvement of those Lands (which at the Time of the Purchase from the Indians were all a Wilderness) that Principally make their Value, we cannot but think that the Consideration or Value paid the Proprietaries on those purchases was reasonable, and as we believe, always at least equal to, and generally much exceeded the Consideration paid by the Neighbouring Provinces on their Purchases from the Indians, and a great Part was generally paid in Cash, and the rest chiefly in valuable Woolen and Linen Indian Goods, and such parts as were not so paid were laid out in the Purchase of other Commodities equally suitable and agreeable to the Indians.

"NOTE.—The Consideration in the Deed of Release, dated the 17th September, 1718, [from the Delaware Chiefs' for all the Lands between the Rivers Delaware and Susquehannah, from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this Side Leiheigh] is but small, but that Deed was only a kind of quit Claim for the Lands which had been sold and fully paid for before. See printed Copy of Indian Treaty in June, 1728, in which (Pa. 12 & 13) a Copy of this Deed is inserted, with a full Acknowledgment by Sassoonan & Opekasset, Two of the Parties to it, & the other Indian then present, of its being genuine and fair, and that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mentioned.

"Before we enter upon a particular Answer to this Charge against the Proprietaries, we think it necessary to premise and observe, that the Indians being utterly unacquainted with reading and Writing, keep no Records of their Sales of Land, or other Transactions; and that, therefore, their Knowledge of what their Ancestors did, being only traditional, is imperfect, and often very erroneous; a most glaring Instance whereof, appears in the present Complaints against the Proprietaries, in their Ignorance (if it is real) with respect to the Purchase made of their Ancestors by the Old Proprietor, Mr. Penn, of the Land in and near the Forks of Delaware, to which they now pretend to set up their Claim, tho' it was actually and fairly sold by the Indian Owners thereof, so long ago as the Year 1686, as we expect fully to make appear to your Honour; and then the whole of the said Charge against the Proprietaries will be fully answered and Confuted. For as to such parts of the Complaint as may be thought to effect or extend to the Proprietaries' Purchases in general, we think they are fully answered by our foregoing general Observations of all the Proprietaries' Indian Purchases appearing fair and just, and presuming that general Charges can be no otherwise answered than by general Answers.

"To proceed then with our particular Answer, We learn from Antient Books and Minutes, found amongst the Proprietaries' Deeds and Papers relating to the Transactions of those Times (Extracts or Copies whereof are hereto annexed), that the Purchase of the Land in the Forks of Delaware, &ca., was made in the Absence of the Old Proprietor by Captain Thomas Holme, his Surveyor General and principal Agent for Land Affairs, and one of the Provincial Council, for a full and large Consideration of Cash and valuable Goods; and that the Original Deed, which was dated the 28th August, 1686, was executed and delivered to him for the Use of the Proprietor, and a Copy thereof soon after sent by him to the Proprietor in England. The Original of that Deed we understand is lost, but the said Antient Copy being preserved, and found amongst the Proprietaries' old Papers in England, was brought over here by Mr. Thomas Penn in 1732, as appears by a Letter of his to the Secretary, which we have seen; and being proved to be the Handwriting of Mr. Philip Thlehnman, then a noted Clerk in the Secretary and Land Offices (who dyed in the year 1687), and in whose Hand many of the Warrants, Entries, and Papers of those Times in both the said Offices appear to be wrote; and the said Copy being endorsed by the said Captain Holme himself, and attended with other Corroborating Circumstances and Proofs; particularly, some Entries in an Antient Diary of William Markham, Esquire [sometime Secretary, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and one of the Provincial Council], which mention the said Mr. Markham and Captain Holmes treating with the said Delaware Indians for the Purchase of the said Lands in the Forks, just before the Date of the said Deed of the 28th August, 1686. These reasons joined with the Proofs hereto annexed [to which we refer your Honour], induce us to Look upon the said antient Copy of the said original Lost Deed to be as authentic in Law, and as much to be regarded as the said Original itself. Besides, we find that this Purchase in 1686, was allowed to be fair by the Delaware Indians themselves, at a Treaty held on Purpose to settle the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries about these Lands, at Philadelphia in August, 1737, when they signed a Deed of Confirmation for the same; and the Proprietaries, out of their Generosity, and in Compassion to the Indians' Poverty (and not as any further Consideration, as appears in Mr. Allen's Part of the annexed affidavit, N. 10), them made those Indians a handsome Present of Goods.

"The said Copy thus appearing to us to be genuine, fair, antiently wrote, and by the Proper Persons whose Business it was to write and transmit it to the Old Proprietor, we, therefore, cannot but impute the said Teedyuscung's making that base Charge of Forgery against the Proprietors (for which we suppose this Copy, being offered instead of an Original Deed, was the sole Foundation), to the malicious Suggestions and Management of some wicked People, Enemies to the Proprietaries, who had come to the Knowledge of that Circumstance of the said Deed's being lost, and that there was nothing but a Copy of it now to be found, which they would have it believed to be a forged one, being ignorant that the truth and Fairness of the said Copy would be so well proved; and perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those busy forward People who, in disregard of the express Injunctions of His Majesty's Ministers against it and your Honour's repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheless appear in such Crowds at all the late Indian Treaties, and there shew themselves so busy and active in the management and support of the Indians in these Complaints against the Proprietaries.

"Presuming then that the Charge of Forgery mentioned in our Second Head of the Indians' Complaint is fully answered, and that by the said Proofs of the Genuineness of the said Copy, and by the said Deed of Confirmation of that Purchase of the said disputed Lands the Proprietaries' Title thereto from the Indians appears to be good and fair. We shall now [after referring your Honour for the Description of the Land granted by the said Deed in 1686, and Confirmation Deed in 1737, which is in the same Words in both to the hereto annexed Copies No. 1 & No. 8], go on to state and An-

---

"NOTE.—If the Indians (who, as we have observed before, are so very Ignorant and illiterate) could be supposed capable of distinguishing betwen a Copy and an Original Writing, we think that if they had thought it false or forged they would have spoke of it when this Copy was, for want of the Original, we imagine, shown and explained to them at the said Treaty at Philadelphia in August, 1737, and not have declared themselves fully satisfied therewith, as expressed in the Minute of that Treaty, [whereof a Copy is hereunto annexed with the affidavit, No. 10].

swer the Several Objections to which the said Deeds for that Purchase may be thought liable.

"The principal Objections we Conceive are:

"1st. That Blanks are left for the Course and Distance of the Southerly Side Line of the Tract granted, and for the Head Line, which being so left Blank, the One and Half Day's Walk could not sufficiently supply and cure that Defect in the Deed.

"2nd. If it could, yet that the One and Half Day's journey required and directed by the Deeds to be gone for ascertaining those Lines was not fairly performed by Yeates and Marshall in 1737, for the Reasons the Indians gave, as mentioned in Marshall's affidavit, Viz$^{t.}$:

"'That instead of beginning at Wright's Town and going back into the Woods a North Westerly Course, as they did, they should have gone along by the Courses of the River Delaware or the nearest path to it; That they walked too fast, and should not have kept Walking constantly, but have frequently stopped to Smoke a Pipe, &$^{ca.}$; And that the Length of the Walk was unreasonable and extravagant.

"In answer to which Objections, we beg leave to observe, that in the Mont next after the Date of the said Confirmation Deed, and in Pursuance of the Agreement therein specified, the said One and Half Day's walk was regularly performed in the Presence of Mr. Eastburn, the then Surveyor General, since deceased; Mr. Timothy Smith, the then High Sheriff of Bucks county, in which those lands lay, who were appointed, by and on the Part of the Proprietaries, to superintend and see the same fairly performed, with Mr. Scull and divers other Persons, and of some Delaware Indians appointed by their Chiefs for that Purpose; and after the same had been fairly performed, as set forth in the hereto annexed affidavits of Edward Marshall, the Survivor of the Walkers, Mr. Scull, the Present Surveyor General, the said Mr. Smith, and several others

---

"NOTE.—Tho' the said Marshall, Scull, Smith, &ca., differ in their Evidence in some not very material Circumstances, except that of the Indians expressing Dissatisfaction with the Watch, the Time, as mentioned by one or Two of the Witnesses, but contradicted by much the greater Force, particularly by those who we think most worthy of Credit, yet they all agree that the Walk was fairly performed in Eighteen Hours, with the necessary Intermissions only of One Night's Rest, and meal Times; and being greatly surprized that these Affadavits of so many of the principal Men Present at the Walk should be so diametrically opposite and contradiatory to the Report of the Four Provincial Commissioners who attended your Honour at the said Treaty at Easton, which we see subjoined to the Assembly's printed Publication of that Treaty, in which Report those Commissioners take upon them to assert ['that the Transaction of that Walk was at that Treaty universally given up as unfair and not to be defended, even from the Accounts of some of our own People who were present at the Walking,' and that 'even the Secretary, tho' he said he believed that Satisfaction was afterwards made the Indians, and that this was the only Instance in which present thereat [to which we refer your Honour for the Particulars about the said Walk], the said Mr. Eastburn laid down the Tract, Course, Beginning and End of the said Walk in a fair Map which he drew of the contiguous Lands, &c. in order to ascertain and compleat the Extent and description of the said Disputed Lands, in the parts for which Blanks had been left, untill the said One and Half Day's Journey or Walk should be performed, and the said Map was accordingly lodged and is now found with the Proprietaries' Indian Deeds, as mentioned in the hereto annexed affidavit, No. 10.

"But perhaps it may be objected that Mr. Eastburn took more Liberty in his May than he was warranted to do by the said Deeds for that Purchase, in making the Head Line to run at Right Angles with the Line or Course of the Walk: To obviate and Answer which Objection, and also those against the Place of Beginning the Walk, and Course of it, &c. we observe, that after the Description in the Deed has carried the Boundary Line of this Purchase from the Sprùce Tree away to the White Oak marked P, and so Westward to Neshameny Creek (being so far the Line of the Contiguous Purchase in 1682), it goes 'on thus *from which said Line, the said Tract hereby granted, does extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in One Day and an Half*, and bounded on the Westerly Side with the Creek called Neshameny, *or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the said*

---

any Foundation of Complaint had ever been given them, yet he allowed this to be unworthy of any Government;'] he, after finishing the Examinations of all the Persons present at the said Walk, who we could learn were now to be had, desired the Secretary to inform us whether those or any other Persons present at the Walk were examined on Oath at the said Treaty at Easton, or on what else it was that those Commissioners founded those positive Assertions of theirs that the said Walk was then universally given up as unfair and not to be defended, when the direct Contrary so clearly appeared to us by the Affidavits of all those Persons at it, and whose Testimony only was worth regarding: To which the Secretary answered that none of those or any other Persons were to his Knowledge examined on Oath or otherwise about the said Walk at the said Treaty, but that some Persons who dined there with the Governor, taking upon them to speak of the unfairness of the Walk with great Positiveness, and as a thing certain, and allowed by all or most of those present at it, and particularizing many aggravating Circumstances of the Fraudulent and unjust performance of it, and throwing out some Insinuations and Reflections against the Proprietaries as if they were privy to it, he believes he might say if those things were true, such a Procedure was unworthy of any Government, but avers that he, not being concerned in these Proprietaries' Affairs till after that Transaction, was an absolute Stranger to it, and that any thing he might say about the Proprietaries making the Indians Satisfaction, for it was not from any Knowledge he had of the Fact (for that he knew nothing at all about it), but merely from his Opinion of their Strict Regard to Justice; and in Short, that tho' these Gentlemen had in their said Report pronounced so positively about that affair, he believes it could only be founded upon the said Table Talk and Loose Hear-say, and that, in fact, they knew no more of it than he did.

Branch does extend, and from thence by a Line [Blank in the Deed, but, as we construe, is to run parrallel with and] *to the utmost Extent of the said One and Half Day's Journey*, and from *thence by a Line* [Blank in the Deed] *to the aforesaid River Delaware, and from thence down by the Several Courses thereof to the first-mentioned Spruce Tree*,' the Place of Beginning. And on comparing and Considering the several Parts of the said Description, and that of the Contiguous Purchase on the South Westerly Side thereof, between Neshameny and Pennapeck, &c.ª made by Four Several Deeds, all dated the 23d June, 1683 [of which Deeds we have also annexed a Copy, No. 11], we think it clearly appears that the Walk might, consistently with the Deed, have begun at the End of the said Line running Westward from the said White Oak to where it strikes Neshameny, which would have been more in favour of the Proprietaries, than beginning it at Wright's Town, as it would have made the Walk Considerably shorter, and that the South Westerly Side Line, from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny, was to be a parrallel with the Course of the *Walk which, according to the Words of the Deed, was to be back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in One Day and an Half*. In order to understand and settle what Course the Indians and Proprietaries meant by those Words [back into the Woods], We had Recourse to the other Purchase Deeds, where we find those words frequently used to Signify or denote the Line that was to run back into the Country from or at Right Angles with the general Course of that Part of the River Delaware from Newcastle to the Bend of the River above Pennsbury, where the Delaware Indians then lived, and where the new Settlements and cleared Lands were then encreasing and spreading each Way from the City. Which General Course of the Delaware being from about North-East to South-West, a Line at Right Angles from it back into the Woods must Consequently be North Westerly, as it is expressly called in the Deed for the Purchase of the Land between upland or Chester, and Dublin or Pennapeck Creeks, dated the 30th July, 1685 (a Copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 12); from whence it necessarily follows that the Course of the said Walk, and of the South Westerly Side Line of this Disputed Purchase, from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny (which was to be settled and determined by the Course of the Walk), must be North Westerly, as Mr. Eastburn has laid it down in his Map, and exactly corresponds with the Line of the next Contiguous Purchase, on that Side, between Neshameny and Pennapect.

"And then as the Deed requires that the Head or Cross Line shall go directly from the End of the said South Westerly Side Line, and of the Walk to the River Delaware in One Line or Couse, as we understand it, we cannot but think as Mr. Eastburn did, that it is most rational and Equitable that the said Head or Cross Line should Run at Right Angles from the Course of the Walk and End of the South Westerly Side Line (that being the Medium and without favouring One side or the other). And especially when it is considered that the Kittatinny Mountains are made the Boundary of the Proprietaries' New Purchase in 1749 (in which Nutimus and another Delaware Chief also joined with the Six Nations), of the Lands to the North Westward of those Mountains, which run *near at right* Angles with the Course of the walk, and, therefore, we conclude must be the most Proper Boundary of the said Purchase in 1686, as well as that of the said new purchased Tract on the other Side of those Mountains. See Copy of Deed for Purchase in 1749, No. 21.

"As to the Indians insisting that the Walkers should have begun at and gone up a long Delaware Side, we shall only add to what we have observed on that Head before, that the Deed expressly says the finishing and Closing Line of the Description is Down by the Several Courses of Delaware to the place of Beginning, at the Spruce Tree. This may Serve to shew the Ignorance of the Indians and the Wickedness of those who put them on making so unjust and groundless a Charge.

"And it appears to us equally absurd and rediculous in the Indians to say, that instead of its being *a Journey as far as a Man can go in One Day and an half*, as the Deed expresses, it should only be an idle, trifling Walk, such as a Person would take who had little else in View, but to spend the Time in Pleasure, killing Game, and every now and then setting down to smoak his Pipe; And as it was not to be such a Walk, but a real Day and Half's Journey on an Affair of so much Consequence as the settling the Boundaries of so large a Purchase, and considering that according to the Natural Construction of those Words [a Journey as far as a Man *can go* in a Day and an Half], the Walkers were not strictly to be confined to Walking, tho' by the Affidavits of the said Persons present it appears they did; we think the Length of the Walk (especially stopping at the Kittatinny Mountains, where, according to Mr. Thomas Penn's Directions, as mentioned in Mr. Smith's Deposition, and where, by the said Purchase in 1749, that Head Line was fixed as aforesaid), it being only, as we are well informed, about Forty Seven Miles from Wright's Town to those Mountains, was not at all extravagant or unreasonable and ought not to have been objected to, as we find most of the Deeds for the Prior Purchases fix the North Western Boundary at Two full Days Journey with a Horse from the River Delaware.

"For Answer to the Third Head of the Complaint, and supposing it to allude, as we apprehend it does, to the Proprietaries' Purchases from the Six Nation Indians; we find by several Minutes of Council [particularly the Entries in the Council Journals, Book D, Fol. 121, &c^a, a Copy whereof is hereto annexed, marked No. 137], and other Proofs, that the Delaware Indians had, before the Settlement of Pennsylvania, been conquered by the Five, now Six Nation Indians, and that they were, and continued ever since, their Tributaries and Dependants, and were looked upon to have no Right to sell any Lands within this Province by the said Confederate Indians of the Six Nations, who thereupon repeatedly forbid and caution the Old Proprietary And his Sons, against purchasing any lands from the Delaware Indians, and therefore the Old and present Proprietaries, not only took Deeds for all their lands bought of the Indians from the Delaware, Susquehannah, Schuylkill, and all other Indians who claimed the right of Possession, as well particular Chiefs and Possessors of large Tracts and Districts, as the Sachems and Heads of the several Communities of those Indians, and paid for many of the Purchases Two or Three Times over on taking the Deeds of Confirmation thereof. But they also took Deeds for many of their Lands from the Six Nation Indians, that they might the better guard against any Cavil with any of the Indians about those Lands.

"We don't find that any of the Proprietaries' Indian Purchases were ever run out by a Compass, nor can we apprehend that it Could be of any use in laying them out, as they seem all to be described in the Deeds by natural Bounds; and therefore we are very much at a Loss to understand what Teedyuscung means by that part of his Charge against the Proprietaries (in our Fourth Head), wherein he Complains 'that when he (meaning, we suppose, the Ancestors of the Present Delaware Indians) had agreed to sell the Land to the Old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the young Proprietaries come and got it run out by a Straight Line by the Compass, and by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold,' Unless he alluds to the Circumstance of a Compass being used in the going the said One and Half Day's Walk, as mentioned in one or two of the Depositions of the Witnesses whom we examined about the walk, particularly Marshal, who says he carried a Compass at the Time of his going the Walk. But besides his being Contradicted in that Circumstance by almost all the rest of the Witnesses, we think it very improbable that he should, as it must so much retard his Walking if he stopped frequently to make any use of it, that he could not possibly Walk so far in the Eighteen Hours, as he says in his Deposition he did; and further, we find by Mr. Smith's Depositions, there could be little or no Occasion for Marshal's carrying or using a Compass, for that in order to prevent the Walkers loosing themselves and Wandering out of the Way when they quitted the great Road and old Paths, the Proprietaries' Agents had sometime before the going the walk, tried the Course, and previously marked the Trees to direct the Walkers where they were obliged by the Course of the Walk to leave the great Road and Old Paths, which indeed, as it appears by almost all the Evidence, was very little, till they came near the Kittatinny mountains, where they should have stopped, as we have before observed.

"In the Year 1740 and 1741 we find that the said Nutimus, and some others of the Delaware Indians (notwithstanding their said Deed of Confirmation in August, 1737, for the said Purchase of the said Land in and near the Forks), made a Complaint about the White People's settling those disputed Lands, but did not make any objection to, or so much as mention the said Walk, pretending* or affecting to be quite ignorant both of the said Deed in 1686, and of their own said Deed in 1737, and only said they had never sold the Proprietaries that Land.

"In Consequence of which Complaint, and of their appealing to or desiring to have their Uncles, the Six nation Indians, present when the pretended Causes for that Complaint were examined into, We find that at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July, 1742, with the Six Nation Indians, at which there was a numerous appearance of them, with their Chiefs, and the Delawares, as well from Shamokin, with their Chiefs, as those from the Forks of Delaware, with their Chiefs also attending, the said Complaint was fully enquired into in the presence of the said Six Nation Indians, and after hearing every thing that the Complainers had to say in support of it, and what the Agent of the Proprietaries had to say in their Vindication, and perusing and carefully Considering the Proprietaries' Purchase Deeds, relating to that Disputed Land, and after the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations had by themselves considered it, and with the Assistance of their Interpreter, Mr. Weiser perused and fully examined the Delawares and their own Letters on the Subject, with the Draught of the Land, and the Proprietaries' Deeds and Writings relating thereto, which were all laid before them, they, moved with a Proper Spirit of resentment and Concern which such base Conduct of their Couzins, the Delawares, had raised in them, declared to the Governor and Council that they saw with their own Eyes, and were fully convinced, '*that their said Cousins had been a very unruly People, and were altogether in the wrong,*' and then their famous Speaker, Canasatego, applying himself to the Delawares, with a Belt of Wampum in his Hands, reprimanded them in a most warm and pathetic Speech, which is so strong, expressive, and pertinent to the Subject of this Enquiry, that we could not omit inserting the following Extract from it, Viz$^{t.}$:

"'Let this Belt of Wampum serve to chastise, you ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and shaked severely till you recover your Senses and become Sober; you don't know what Ground you stand on, nor what you are doing. Our Brother Onas' [meaning the Proprietor] Cause is very just and plain. On the other Hand your Cause is bad; your Heart far from being Upright; *and you are maliciously bent to break the Chain of Friendship with our Brother Onas and his People. We have seen with our Eyes a Deed signed*

"*See Copies of minutes of Council, with their Letter of the 21st November, 1740, and Governor Thomas' Answer of the 27th March, 1741, No. 14.

by nine of your Ancestors above Fifty Years ago for this very Land, and a release signed not many years since by some of yourselves and Chiefs now living to the Number of Fifteen or upwards. But how came you to sell Land at all? We conquered you; we made Women of you; you know you are Women, and can no more sell Land than Women; *nor is it fit you should have the Power of selling Lands since you would abuse it. This Land that you claim is gone through your guts; you have been furnished with Cloaths, Meat, and Drink by the Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again like Children as you are.'**

"And after upbraiding them with Selling the Land without their Privity or giving them any part of the Purchase Money, and with their having, in their Excuse, told them a Blind Story that they had sent a Messenger to acquaint the Six Nations with that Sale, but that he never arrived; and *charging them with being dishonest and greedy to hear and receive slanderous Reports of their Brethren, the English. He charges them to remove instantly off the Land to the other Side of Delaware, where they came from.* But on reflection that they might have sold that Land too, he assigns them two Places to go to, either to Wioming or Shamokin, that their future Behaviour might be the easier and better observed by their Uncles, the Six Nations; and then orders them to depart the Council.

"Accordingly, we find the Delawares (acquiescing and satisfied with their Uncles' Judgment and Determination of their Differences with the Proprietaries about the said Land) did, in obedience thereto, settle on the River Susquehannah at Wioming, Shamokin, and other Places thereabouts, taking with them Several Jersey and Minnisink Indians, and Continue ever since (till their late Ravages upon our Borders) to live in Harmony with the Six Nations, and a Kind and Friendly Intercourse and good Agreement with the People of this Province, carrying on a considerable Trade with them, and thereby supplying themselves with all the necessaries and Conveniences of life without ever Complaining or expressing any Dissatisfaction about the said Land. And we find by the Council Minutes, that in the Year 1754, when some of the People of Connecticut setting up a Claim to the Wioming Lands, sent some Persons to the Susquehannah to view the Country, who were imprudent enough to make Draughts of the Lands and Rivers in the presence of the Indians, and to make some Attempts to Corrupt our Back Inhabitants, and engage them to purchase from them and to join with them in settling the Wioming Lands. Governor Hamilton coming to the Knowledge of these Pretentions and Designs of the New England People, and being apprehensive of the bad consequences that might attend these new Claims, and the imprudent conduct of these People, sent Mr. Weiser and his Son to Shamokin and Wioming to those Indians

---

"*See this Speech and Transaction in the printed Treaty in July, 1742, No. 15, and in Colden's History of the Five Nations, Page 77, &ca.

with Friendly Messages to be delivered at their Towns on Susquehannah to enquire after their Health, and to acquaint them that something had been insinuated to him as if they had Cause of Complaint against some of our Inhabitants; and if they had to impart their Grievance to him assuring them Justice should be done to their Satisfaction. See Copy of Minutes of Council, No. 16.

"This Message was taken very kindly by those Indians; and they, in consequence thereof, in April ,1755, came to Philadelphia to make their Acknowledgements for that Favour, as they esteemed it; and tho' so fair an Opportunity was given them to have signified to the Governor their Dissatisfaction about the said Land purchased by the Proprietaries in 1686, or any other cause of uneasiness if any they had entertained or conceived against the Proprietaries or people of this Government; yet they made not the least Mention of any, but on the Contrary did by their Speaker, the said Teedyuscung, then give this Government the most Solemn and full Assurances of their Warmest Affections and most earnest desire of renewing, establishing and Continuing to the end of Time that Covenant of Friendship which the Old Proprietor, William Penn, had so happily settled with their Ancestors and those of their Uncles, the Six Nations. See Copy Minutes of Council, No. 17.

"And in the Treaty held at Philadelphia in August, 1755, with the Owendates, accompanied by Scarroyady, Chief of the Six Nations, and some other Indians, just after the unhappy Defeat of General Braddock, we also find that these Delawares were then so far from having any thoughts or just cause to fall out with us, that after expressing some resentment for their not being asked to join the English in that Expedition, they, by Scarroyady, promised in the strongest Terms that if we would give them the Hatchet they would most heartily join us and their Uncles, the Six Nations, against the French. See Copy minutes of Council, No. 18,

"Besides what appears on the Subject in the said Treaty in August, 1785, we further observe, that at a subsequent Treaty or Conference at Philadelphia, the Eighth of the following November, with Scarrooyady, Andrew Montour, and Jagrea, Scarrooyady acquainted the Governor that the Speaker and House of Assembly (convened by the Governor at the Instance of Scarrooyady, to be present on that Occasion), that he was sent on Purpose by all the Nations of Indians on Susquehannah (then our hearty Friends and Allies, and at the Head of whom were these Delawares), to renew their Application and earnest request to us, to give them the Hatchet, and to aid, protect, and join with them against the French, and that he came 'to obtain our explicit Answer, whether we would fight or no;' and after he had used many other Arguments, he addressed himself to the Governor and Assembly in these words: ['Brethren: I must deal plain with you, and tell you if you will not fight with us, we will go somewhere else. We never can or ever will put up the Affront. If we cannot be safe where we are, we will go somewhere else for protection, and take care of ourselves]; ' and tho' the Governor at the close of that Conference, after he had dismissed the Indians, did in the most Pressing manner entreat the Speaker and Assembly to return to their House, to consider well what the Indians had said on that Important Occasion, and to Strengthen his Hands, and enable him to make a proper Answer to what they had then proposed and expected of us; and letting the House know that without their Aid he could not do it; Yet we find that nothing could prevail with the Assembly to agree to our giving the Hatchet to the Indians, and joining them against the French. The Consequence whereof was, that the Governor was obliged to let the Indians go away dissatisfied, & soon after the Delawares joined the Enemy, and began to fall upon and destroy our Frontier Inhabitants. See Copy, Minutes of Council, No. 19.

"And thus this grand Crisis was neglected, and that critical and most favourable Opportunity of keeping these Indians in our Interest (when they with such earnest and repeated Solicitations and Importunities Courted and pressed us to it), and of Preventing a great part of the fatal Mischiefs that have since befallen this unhappy country, was lost!

"As to the fifth Head of the said Indians' Complaint, that they have been ill-treated by the out-Settlers, in being refused the Liberty of cutting Firewood, and interrupted in their Hunting, we being Strangers to the Facts can only say, that nothing of this kind appear to us to have been done with the Privity of the Proprietaries or this Government, and in general believe, that they have been extremely well treated by the People of this Province. There may, perhaps, have been some few rash indiscreet Person in the back Parts, who may have had Differences with some of the Indians, and if that has been really the Case they should have complained of it to the Government, where they knew from manifold Experience, they might be sure of always meeting with the Redress and full Satisfaction for any Injuries they might have Sustained, whether of a Publick or private Nature, and not have resented it and taken their own Revenge in so unjust and cruel a Manner against the whole Province.

"Upon the Whole it is very evident to us, and so we presume it must appear to all unprejudiced Persons, that there is not the least Shadow of Foundation for any part of the Complaint made by Teedyuscung, on behalf of the Indians against the Proprietaries; we must, therefore, attribute his exhibiting that false and groundless Charge against them to some undue Influence, or to the Difficulty he was under to invent any other plausible Excuse for the cruel Murders and horrid Devastations committed by them on our back Inhabitants, and for their base ungreatful Breach of Faith, and the many Treaties made and so solemnly and frequently renewed with us, even so lately as the Spring before they committed those shocking murders and cruelties on our Borders; And we cannot but think that instead of this False Cause which Teedyuscung has thought fit to assign for their taking part with the Enemy against us, he might with greater Truch have mentioned that of our refusing or neglecting (tho' so frequently and earnestly requested) to afford them Protection and give them the Hatchet, and to join and go out with them against the French, as we have before observed. But the People who have since that Time appeared so indefatigably industrious to engross all the Management of the Indians to themselves (in which your Honour must be sensible, as well as we, they have too well Succeeded), were chiefly the same who made up a great Majority of the Assembly at the Time when the House from their avowed religious Principles, or from what other Motives they best knew, refused or declined to concur with the Governor in giving up the Hatchets to and joining with those Indians against the Enemy, and as they cannot but be conscious that they justly deserve, and must have incurred great Blame on that account, if the Indians should have given that for the Reason of their joining with the French against us, we are better able to account for these People being so numerous at all the late Indian Treaties, and upon all Occasions so very forward and anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Indians; and for Teedyuscung's choosing to offer these imaginary Reasons for their Quarrel with us, rather than the True one.

"We are, Sir,
"Your most Humble Servants,
"JOSEPH TURNER,
"LYNFORD LARDNER,
"BENJAMIN CHEW,
"JOHN MIFFLIN,
"THOMAS CADWALADER.

"Read and approved in Council, the 6th January, 1758."

The Schedules annexed to the foregoing Report:

		Page.
"No. 1.	Antient Copy of Indian Purchase Deeds of 28th of August, 1686	1, 2, 3
"No. 2.	Minutes of Indian Land Treaty, 24th April, 1737	7, 8, 9
"No. 3.	Old Mr. Hamilton's Sketch of Draught of that Land,	11

		Page.
" No. 4.	Depositions of persons present at the Walk, Septem$^{r.}$ 1737, Viz$^{t.}$:	
	Nicholas Scull - - - - - - -	15
	Edward Marshall - - - - - - -	16
	Alexander Brown - - - - - - -	19
	Timothy Smith - - - - - - -	21
	John Hyder - - - - - - -	24
	Epraim Goodwin - - - - - - -	26
" No. 5.	Copy Benjamin Easburn's Map, and the one and Half Day's Walk, and Lands adjacent -	33
" No. 6.	Extracts Secretary Markham's Diary for 1686 -	36
" No. 7.	Minutes of Council, 2d August, 1686 - -	40
" No. 8.	Indian Deed 25th August, 1737, of Confirmation of Deed 28th August, 1686 - - -	44
" No. 9.	Indian Deed of 15th July, 1682, and Counterpart executed by Governor Markham - -	52
	Richard Peters' Affidavit to prove said Deed -	60
" No. 10.	Mess$^{rs.}$ Allen, Hamilton, Richard Peters, and Nicholas Scull's Affidavit, proving said preceding Deeds and Papers, from No. 1 to No. 9, therein referred to - - - - -	64 to 74
" No. 11.	Copys 4 Several Indian Deeds, all Dated 23d. June, 1683 - - - - - - -	80
	Affidavit, Richard Peters to prove them - -	84
" No. 12.	Copy Indian Deeds 30th July, 1685 - -	88
	Affidavit, Richard Peters to prove - - -	92
" No. 13.	Copy Minute of Council, 22d July, 1707 -	96
	Ditto, 19th May, 1712 -	98
	Do. 14 Octo$^{r.}$ 1712 -	102
" No. 14.	Copy Minutes of Council 26th March, 1741 -	108
	And of Delaware Indians, & Letters to Gov$^{r.}$ Thomas, &c$^{a.}$ - - - - - - -	110
	And his Answer - - - - - - -	112
	And their Answer to him, the dispute about the Lands to the five Nations at the Treaty at Philadelphia - - - - - - -	116
" No. 15.	Copy Indian Deed for River Susquehannah, and Landson both Sides, dated 11th October, 1736	118
	And probate thereof - - - - - -	122
	And Deed of Confirmation thereof, dated 25th Octo$^{r.}$ 1736 - - - - - - -	124
	Probate thereof, p$^{r.}$ Conrad Weiser - -	126
	Copy of Six Nation Indians petition or request to Thomas Penn, Esq$^{r.}$ ꝑ Conrad Weiser, the 19th November, 1736, requesting (interàlia) that our Proprietaries would Purchase no Lands of the Delawares, for that they have no right to sell, nor good Designs - -	128

		Page.
	Copy Conrad Weiser's Affidavit to prove Indian Deed of 11th & 25th, and proving said Petition of 19th November, 1736, signed then at his House, 1736 - - - - - -	130
"No. 16.	Minutes of Council, 6th April, 1754, with Governor Hamilton's Message ℘ Mr. Weiser to Susquehannah Indians, offering to redress any Grievances they had to complain of - -	134
	Mr. Weiser's report thereon in Minute Council 7th May, 1754 - - - - - - - -	135
"No. 17.	Copy Minutes of Council at Indian Treaty, or friendly Conference with Delawares, &c., 14th April, 1755 - - - - - - -	
"No. 18.	Minutes of Indian Treaty or Conference with Scarroyady, the Owendats, and some others of the Six Nation Indians, 7th August, 1755	146
"No. 19.	Do. 8th November, 1755, with Scarrooyady and Jagrea - - - - - - - - -	158
"No. 20.	Copy Governor Morris' Message to the Assembly, in Consequence of said Treaty, for us to support and join the Indians against the French - - - - - - - - -	165
	And of Assembly's answer thereto - - -	167
"No. 21.	Copy Indian Deed of 22d August, 1749 - -	170

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, February the 6th, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Lynford Lardner,	

The Governor laid before the Board two Letters he had received from General Amherst, which were read and ordered to be entered:

A Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

"NEW YORK, December the 30th, 1758.

"Sir:

"I received with great Pleasure your Letter of the Twenty-Fifth Instant, accompanying your Message to the Assembly and their Answer, Both which are so satisfactory and so promising for the good of the Service in general, that I should think myself wanting in point of Acknowledgement were I not to make you the most early Return for the Same.

Brother   As for the Strings of Wampum lately sent by the Indians to invite Everyone to a Meeting at Onondaga, we think with you that it was not according to our ancient Custom nor was it even a proper Invitation, We are of Opinion that your inviting them all to your House is much better & more in Character, Wherefore we would be very glad you would give them an Invitation & at the same time send some Strings of Wampum desiring they would bring what Prisoners of our Brethren may be among them.

3 Strings Wampum

Brother   We return you hearty thanks for the Confidence you express in us & be assured we shall ever study to act so as to continue your good Opinion of us. We are also thankful to you for the good News you have imparted to us and we heartily congratulate you thereon & on the further Success we expect the ensuing Year.   Then ended.

Sir William told them he approved of their Judgment in the several Matters considered by them & thanked them for the close Attention they had given thereto, and in their Presence appointed [illegible] to go to Onondaga with the Belt of Invitation & Strings desiring the Six Nations to bring down with them what Prisoners they had among them in 20. days. The Embassadors sent were 2 Senecas, 2 Onnojonders. The old Belt the Seneca was the Chief they set off Satturday the 2d Instt. from Conajohairy.   Then ended.

Fort Johnson 2. Feby 1760.

Arrived the two Messengers that were sent from Conajohary

333 Canajohary to Onondaga with the Belt of Invitation and brought with them the hereafter mentioned [illegible] from M.r Fonda posted at Fort Herkemaar to Sir William Johnson.

"Hond Sir Just now came two Mohocks who went [illegible] with the Belt to Onondaga. they say that the Bunt told them, there would certainly come a French Army this Winter when the Snow is hard to Fort Stanwix, as the Snow Shoes, Indian Sledges & small Cags to put their Liquor in were ready when the Bunt passed Sweegashy. He says that the two Indians who killed M.r Michael were sent from Sweegachie to measure the Ditch round Fort Stanwix & that the French design to [illegible] the Fort. The above Indians say that there were two Oneida Indians from Sweegachie at Oneida who were to go back there soon. I propose to send an Indian there to morrow Morning to hear what News they brought if worth while shall directly let you know. So Sir the [illegible] to the Bearer I [illegible]

Y.r Jellas Fonda

Fort Herkemaar
31. Jan.y 1759.

3.d Feb.y Peter, Jacob & another Susquehana Ind.s came here with their Familys & acquainted Sir William that they were in a starving Condition for the want of Provisions having no Corn nor any thing else to live upon. Also begged for Ammunition. Sir William gave them 13 Dollars to buy them some Corn &c also gave them Ammunition some Cloaths being very naked & discharged them.

5.th Feb.y 5. Arrived here Anaghsaqua an Oneida Indian from Ganaghsharagey with several of said Nation

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[Fort Johnson, Feb. 3-10, 1759]

3 Febry. Peter, Jacob & another Aughquaga Chief came here with their Familys & accquainted Sir William that they were in a starving Condition for the want of Provisions having no Corn nor any thing else to live upon. also begged for Amunition.

Sir William gave them 13 Dollars to buy them some Corn &c. also gave them Amunition & some Cloaths being very naked & so discharged them.

5 Febry. — Skanarady, Teughsaragarat & Ottrawanio, Three Chiefs of the Cayouga Nation arrived here with several more & after they were introduced by Clement the Interpreter, began & said.

Brother Warraghyjagey

the unhappy Murder of one of our Bretheren lately at the Onieda Carrying place, is the occasion of our coming down at this severe Season of the Year, would[2] nation would not be at rest or easy until they had spoke to You about it. We now in their behalf wipe away the Tears from your Eyes so that you may look pleasant at us, likewise remove all Obstructions, & clear your Throat so that you may speak clear & friendly to us—lastly we Wipe away the Blood of our Brother lately killed near the Carrying place & that the sight of it may no longer give us Concern.

3 Strings of Wampum

Sir William told them that he would be ready the next Morning to hear what they had farther to say & would desire his Neighbours the Mohocks to Attend.

6 Febry.—About 20 Mohocks arrived, the Cayougas being accquainted Sir William was ready with the Mohocks & Two Onondagas to hear them, They entered the Council room & Skanarady spoke as follows

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] Our (?).

Brother Warraghyjagey

On our arrival yeaterday we wiped the Tears from your Eyes &c. and we now agreable to the Custom of our Forefathers take the French Hatchet (which they gave to one of our foolish deluded young Men, giving him great rewards & making him large Promises if he would use it against our Bretheren the English) out of your Head & bury it in a deep Pool where it can never be found, also with this Belt of Wampum we assure you it gives our Nation as much Concern as it can you, & we promise the greatest Care shall be taken to prevent the like happening for the future

A Black & white Belt.

Brother

With this Belt we cover his Grave that the Sight of it may no longer give you or us Concern

a white Belt.

Brother

With these Strings we raise up your Head now hanging down with Concern for the loss of one of our Bretheren & beg you will no longer keep Sorrow in your Mind.

3 Strings Wampum

Brother

Lastly we most earnestly entreat you that you will not for what has happened neglect the Management of our Affairs, as your neglect of them [*of*] at any but more particularly at this time must render us unhappy & throw the Confederacy in Confusion.

A Belt of black & white Wampum

Sir William answered
Bretheren of Cayouga

I have heard what you have by these Belts said & I shall only now tell you that I shall defer entering into the affair until the Five Nations are Met which I expect will be soon as I have invited them all here, then You & they will hear what I have to say on the Subject & your Belts shall be laid by safe until then.

Sir William gave them in private a very severe Lesson & advised them speedily to return all the Prisoners they had in their Country otherwise they could not be deemed Friends any longer.

They in answer assured Sir William that what Prisoners were among them had been given them by the Delawares &c. to replace some of their People who died & were killed by the Flat heads & that they would as soon as the Weather admitted of it deliver them all up to us.

thus ended.

Febry. 9.—Sir William sent Capt. Lotteridge, Lieut. Claas & Clement the Interpreter to accquaint the Mohocks that he wanted a party of their Young Men to go on a Scout to Tionderogo or Crown point & endeavour to bring him a French Prisoner, he also spoke to Abraham Chief of the Mohocks who came that day to his House, about it & desired he would encourage the Young Men to the utmost of his power to undertake it which he promised & then went away.

Eod. Die—Caraghigaey an Onondaga with others of his Nation went to Schenectady with an order from Sir William to join John Van Sys[1] Gun Smith to mend their Arms Hatchets &c.

Capt. Lotteridge with the rest returned from the Mohocks & report that at a Meeting with those of the Mohocks who were at home they agreed to go on a Scout towards Canada in order to get a Prisr. if possible but desired Sir William would send a good Strong Party on that Service as a small Parties are liable to be cut off. also desired to Know when they were to march.

10 Febry.—Sir William sent Clement the Interpr. to acquaint then that he proposed going to Connojohary on the Morrow in order to get some Men from that Castle to join them, and would also send Capt. Butler to Schohary to bring some of the Young Men from that Settlement in order to make out a good Party & that he hoped to have them all ready in four or five days—

---

[1] John Van Seice

were arrived at [illegible] & ordered soon to set off
for this place [illegible] but don't say whether
they are to be joined by the Indians of that place or
not — that no preparations were making there for
an Attempt upon this Post — that the French were
in great Fear of us & were very busy at work in
fortifying & building Stockades &c. I refer you to
the Bearer Maraghqa for further particulars &
beg leave to subscribe myself &c.
Jno. Butler.

P.S. The Bearer was present
when the News was told.

5 Feby. 1756 Thararaiy, Teughsaragarat & Ottrowane
three Chiefs of the Cayuga Nation [illegible] with
[illegible] Sir William [illegible]
[illegible] began & said

Brother Warraghiyagey

The unhappy [illegible] which has been
broken lately at the Oneida Carrying place, is the
[illegible] of our coming down at this inclement season, for
the [illegible] would not be at rest in
any [illegible] till we had spoke to you about it. We now
in the [illegible] wipe the tears from your Eyes
that you may look pleasant at us, & likewise re-
move all obstructions from your Throat so that
you may speak clear & friendly to us — Further we
wipe away the Blood of our Brother lately killed
at the Carrying place & that the Spirit of it may
no longer [illegible] concern. Gave Strings of Wampum

Sir William told them that he would be ready
the next Morning to hear what they had further
to say, & would desire his Neighbours & the [illegible]
to attend.

6 Feby. About 12 o'Clock arrived the Cayugas
[illegible] Sir William [illegible] with
[illegible] Conajoharee [illegible] to hear them
[illegible]

were arrived at [illegible] in order to set off for this place to Relieve it but dont say whether they are to go from the [illegible] of that place or not — that no preparations were making there for an Attempt upon this Post — that the French were in great fear & were very busy at work in fortifying & building [illegible] &c. I refer you to the Bearer Waraghqa for further particulars & beg leave to subscribe myself &c. Jno Butler

P.S. The Bearer was present
when the News was told.

5 Feby Kanadaragh, Tughsaragarat & Otrowane three Chiefs of the Cayuga Nation came here with [illegible] to Sir William the [illegible] said

Brother Warraghiyagey

The unhappy [illegible] Brethren lately at the Oneida Carrying place, is the [illegible] would not be at rest in any [illegible] in their [illegible] so that you may [illegible] friendly to us. Let me wipe away the Blood of our Brother lately killed [illegible] Carrying place that the Path [illegible] may be clear and secure. [illegible] Strings of Wampum

Sir William told them that he would be ready the next morning to hear what they had further to say, & would [illegible] the [illegible] to attend.

5 Feby About 12 o'clock [illegible] Cayugas [illegible] with [illegible] to hear them [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] spoke as
follows. Brother Warraghiyagey

On our arrival yesterday we wiped the
Tears from your Eyes &c and we now [illegible] to
the Accident [illegible] take the Wampum which
which they gave to one of our foolish headed young
men [illegible] towards making him large
Promises if he would use it against our Brother.
the English out of your head & bury it in a deep
Pit where it can never be found also with this String
of Wampum we cleanse you of guilt our Nation
which I mean to it [illegible] we promise the utm
ost Care shall be taken to prevent the like happen
ing for the future. A Black & White Belt.

Brother
With this Belt we cover the grave that
[illegible] no longer [illegible]
A White Belt.

Brother with this String we raise up your
Heads now hanging down with Concern for the Loss
of one of your Brethren & hope you will no longer be
[illegible] in your Mind. A String of Wampum

Brother [illegible] we most earnestly entreat you
that you will [illegible] for what has happened [illegible]
the management of our Affairs, as your neglect of
them at any but more particularly at this time
must render us unhappy & throw the Confederacy into
Confusion. A Belt of Black & White
Wampum.

Sir William's Answer.

Brethren of Seneca
I have heard what you have by
this Belt said & I shall only now tell you that I
shall defer entering into the affair until the Six
Nations are here which I expect will be soon as I have
invited them all here. When they are near [illegible]
[illegible] on the Subject & your Belts shall be laid by
safe

stay untill then.

Sir William gave them in private an answer to the Belt & told them they should return all the Prisoners they had in their Country otherwise they could not be deemed friends any longer. They in answer assured Sir William that what Prisoners were among them had been given them by the Delawares &c to replace some of their People who died & were killed by the Flat heads & that they would as soon as the weather admitted of it deliver them all up to us.
thus ended.

Febry 9. Sir William sent Capt Lotteridge Lieut Claus & Clement the Interpreter to acquaint the Mohocks that he wanted a Party of their Young Men to go on a Scout to Ticonderoga or Crown point & endeavour to bring him a French Prisoner, he also spoke to [illegible] Chief of the Mohocks who came that day to his House about it & desired he would encourage the Young Men to the utmost of his power to undertake it which he promised & then went away.

Ditto die Garaghiqaey an Onondaga with others of his Nation went to Schenectady with an order from Sir William to [illegible] Gun Smith to mend their Arms Kettles &c

Capt Lotteridge with the rest returned from the Mohocks & report that at a Meeting with those of the Mohocks who were at home they agreed to go on a Scout towards Canada in order to get a Prisr if possible but desired Sir William would send a good strong Party on that Service as small Parties are liable to be cut off. also desired to know when they were to march.

Ditto 10th Sir William sent Clement the Interpr to acquaint them that he proposed going to Conajohary on the morrow in order to get some Men from that Castle to join them, and would also send Capt Butler to Schohary to bring some of the Young Men from that Settlement

On Thursday the 8th February 1759. Richard Peters at the Request of General Forbes, with the Approbation of the Governor held a Conference with the Indians.

Present

Sottenijantungo a Cayuga Chief.
John Petit or the youngest of the Shickcalamys } Messengers sent from Easton Treaty.
Thomas the real Warrior & Oneido Chief,
Canawango the Chief of the Indian Deputies near Boesluna.
2 Cherokee Deputy, sent from the Cherokees with the Armes under General Forbes to Boccaloons before the Reduction of Fort duquesne.
George Croghan Esq.r Ind.n Agent to S.r William Johnson;
Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

1.st Question.

Where do these Deputies live, when did they leave their Town, and where did they come from last.

Answer. We live on Ohio about 90 Miles above Venango, and we left our Towns along with the Cherokees in Number 40, above 2 Months ago, and we called at Venango and thence came the straight Path to Fort Duquesne without calling any where else.

2.d Question.

What is the Business you were sent upon, & to what People?

Answer! Before we left home, we heard that the French had abandoned Fort Duquesne, and the English had taken Post there, and that Deputies from the 6 Nations were transacting Business with the Delawares and Shawonese; which was the Reason of our setting off from home to hear what News was passing between the English and Indians about Fort Duquesne. We were 30 of our own Nation when we sat out and 10 Delawares, of wh.ch 30, we present are five, and the Rest are waiting for our Return at Fort Du Quesne. In our way to Fort Duquesne, We called at Venango where we saw the principal officer who commanded lately at that Fort, and Forty French Soldiers w.th him and no more.

3.d Question. What is the Reason that you did not return to your own Country from Pittsburgh, as the Commanding Officer there had, at your Request, related all that had past between the English and the Delawares, and between the Six Nation Deputies and the Indians at Kuskuskys and

[redacted]

and the other Towns on Beaver Creek?

Answer. When we came to Pittsburgh and found that the Deputies of the 6 Nations and the English General were gone to Philadelphia, we held a Council, at which it was determined, that Deputies should be sent down after the 6 Nation Deputies and the General in Order to know what was to be done this next Spring, and what the 6 Nations had transacted at the late Treaty at Easton, that we might take our Measures accordingly, and further, that we might send Answers to sevl. Messages which we had received from the Southern Indians, by one of them, who is now present; which we coud not do till we should hear from the Mouths of the Deputies of the 6 Nation and of the Genl. what realy pass'd between them and the other Indians.

You must be sensible that this is a Matter of vast Consequence for Us to know with Truth and Certainty, as the French are our near Neighbours, surrounding us on all sides and urging us to join them.

This made it necessary to know the particulars of the Treaty at Easton, and on what Footing Peace was established between the Indians and English.

This is what we had in Charge from our Towns, and We told it to the Commanding Officer at Pittsburgh who wrote it down, & We are now sent to receive the Answers from the Mouths of the Genl. and 6 Nation Deputies; and we would further be glad to know, what was put down in writing by Colonel Mercer and sent to the General; that if it be wrong as we had a very bad Interpreter, it might be set Right.

4th Question. May it not be the shortest Way as Andrew Montour can Interpret well, for you to relate what You realy came about? if you think so please to relate it.

They grew tired and being hungry, wanted Dinner. postponed till to Morrow Morning 9 o'clock.

The Conferences continu'd on Friday 9th Feby 1754.

Present.

The same as before.

And the other Four Deputies from Cassawago, with another Indian called Aparagoa who came to Town last Night.

Tottinyantung's Speaker.

He repeated according to the Indian Custom what had been said yesterday adding a few more particulars &c.

That when they came to Venango the Commanding Officer made a Speech to them, and gave 3 War Belts, one to the Shawonese, One to the Delawares, and one to the 6 Nations telling them that the English had driven them from Fort DuQuesne and desired them to take the Hatchet against the English, and revenge their injuries upon them; but They rejected the Belts and the Hatchet, and declared They wou'd go and see with their own Eyes, and likewise know for certain what was doing at Fort DuQuesne, that there were Six Nation Deputies with the English General, and till then they wou'd talk and afterwards take their Measures according to what they shou'd be informed of. They were well pleased with the Reception given them at Pittsburgh, And the whole Party having held a Council, these Two were appointed to follow the Six Nation Deputies and the Gen. and to learn from their own Mouths what had passed and what the English General determin'd to do; and what was the Resolution of the Six Nations thereupon: They added We have often heard that the English had, since this present War, retained a great regard for the Indians, And as we always preserved an Affection for our brethren the English, We come now to tell them so, and to know if what we have heard of their Regards for the Indians is true.

This is the Substance of our Business and We are ordered to return in 26 Days, the French being very Industrious in making Interest with all the different Indians, and endeavouring to turn them in their favour, for they will certainly make an Attack early in the Spring.

We therefore desired to be satisfied by the General in these 4 Articles: 1st to be informed what was agreed upon at Easton between the Six Nations, Delawares and English. 2dly What further Measures the English General will take in the Spring, and what part the Six Nations will take therein.

Question 5th Does the Cherokee return to his Country from this Town, or go back with you to your Towns, and what were his Messages he brought to You?

Answer. He was sent to know what we, and the 6 Nations wou'd do in the Spring, for their People were determin'd to do the same. That was all his Errand, And we have several Messages from the Southern Indians to the same purpose. We think the Indians of all Nations will follow the Determination and example of the 6 Nations, and therefore we are under a Necessity of knowing the Generals Resolutions and those of the Six Nations in order to return their Answers. The Cherokee is to return with us to our Town, where we left his Uncle, Who are both to be dispatch'd home with the Determinations of these Councils.

Brethren,

I was from day to day in hopes of the General's Recovery that he might have met you Face to face, and in Person proceeded on the Business you came to transact; But the State of his Health continues so weak that he can not come abroad, but as you have signified to me that any longer delay would be extreamly dangerous, I have sent for You at his Request and am now about to speak to you on this Behalf and desire you will be attentive and hearken to what I shall say to You.

A String.

Brethren from Canawago and the Neighbouring Towns,

You have acquainted the General that the Indians at Canawago and places adjacent were informed of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne by the English: and likewise that Deputies from the Six Nations were arrived from the Treaty at Easton in the Delaware Towns with Messages to all the Indians living in those parts, and that on this Intelligence Forty of Your People were dispatched to talk with these Six Nation Messengers and with the English General, and to know from them the particulars of that Treaty, and of the Messages sent to the Delawares, and to be informed what Measures would be taken by the English the ensuing Year, and what part the Six Nations would take therein.

You further acquainted the General, that these Forty Indians finding when they came to Pittsburgh, that He, as well as the Deputies of the Six Nations had left the place and were returning home, held a Council and sent you, who are five of them, after the General and Six Nation Deputies and order'd you to confer with them and be satisfied in these Matters.

Brethren,

I have repeated the particulars of your Business as they have been taken down from your own Mouths but if any particular be mistaken or omitted please to point it out that it may be amended.

Brethren, The Indians at Canawago shewed their prudence and good Disposition in sending some of their own People to hear with their Ears and see with their Eyes, and to be satisfied of every thing from the Mouths of the General and the Deputies of the Six Nations. They might otherwise have been imposed upon by false Relations.

Brethren, It is very true that a great Peace was lately [illegible] in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects, with the [illegible]

Mohickons

Mohiccons, and Wininink Indians.

That the Six Nations were first of all made acquainted with Our Intention to hold this Treaty and invited to it and that in Consequence of this Invitation some of the Principal Chiefs of those Nations were sent to attend and assist in it and in Conjunction with these Chiefs Peace was confirmed between the English and those Indians and sundry Matters transacted, of all which an Account was sent by these Our Brethren to the Delawares, Shawonese and other Indians on the Ohio, and as I understand the whole has been faithfully related to you by these Our Brethren; I desire you will give entire Credit to it as they are of Your own Nations.

The Six Nations further joind with Us in sending Messages to the Ohio Indians to withdraw from the French, and to cease doing any further Mischief to the English, and to return to their old Friendship & Alliance with them,

This Belt confirms my Words.

Brethren;

On the Approach of the English Army to Fort Duquesne, The French Commander, rather than fight chose to abandon the Fortification and run away. On which the General took Possession of that Place, and immediately sent Messengers to the Neighbouring Indians of all Nations to assemble, and come and confer with him there; It unfortunately happend that the General was so ill that he coud not wait for their Coming, and therefore impowerd the Gentleman who was next in Command to assure them that His Majesty did not send his Forces to hurt the Indians, or to take their Lands from them but to drive the French away, and to recommend it to the Indians, for whose Service and Protection this Armament was made, to send the French away from the other Ports of the Ohio and oblige them to destroy their Forts and leave the Country.

Brethren; If the Indians will follow this good Advice and remove the French themselves They will convince the English of their Sincerity If they incline to do this, and the French shoud pay no regard to what the Indians say to them or prove too strong for them, the General will be ready to come to their Assistance, for he is determind the French shall not remain in that Country, and will never let them rest till they abandon all their Forts.

A Belt.

Brethren,

The General knows the French have told the Indians that the English [illegible] to cheat them of the Land on the Ohio and settle it for themselves, but this he assures you is false. The English have no Intention to make Settlements in Your hunting Country beyond the Allegheny Hills, unless We shall be desired for Your Conveniency to erect Store Houses in order to establish and carry on a Trade, which They are ready to do on fair and just Terms. And in the Mean time a Quantity of Goods has been sent to Fort Duquesne for the present Trade with their Brethren and more shall be sent if the Indians desire it and the Weather will admit.

Brethren

The General gives you the strongest Assurances that all such Indians as shall be disposed to join his Majesty's Arms, shall be well supported and furnished with every thing Necessary for Warriors, and for any particular Services that an Indian shall be employed to do he shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

By General Forbes's Order
James Grant Lieut. 62 Regt.

Copy: General Forbes's Speech
to the Indian Messengers from
Delawares on Ohio, deliv^d
at his spec^l Instance by Governor
Denny.

& Situation &c. you will examine and whether [illegible]
& see whether there is any [illegible] to it.

Lastly you are to take an Account & what
Number of their Number that want Provisions at &
about that Settlement & on your return to make
me a Report of the whole. I am Yours

W. J.

11 Feby Sir William set out for Canajoharie with Capt.
Johnson & Lottridge & sent Clement the Interpreter
with Taquayanont a Mohock Chief up the way & some
early to tell all the Indians around that Settlement
to meet him next Day at Canajoharie.

Canajo. 12 Eight at night being all assembled Sir William
told them that the reason of his coming to their
Castle was to get a Number of their briskest Men to join
a [illegible] some of the Mohocks & Schoharys on a
Scout to Tiendroga or Crown Point in order to see what
the Enemy was about & get him a Prisoner from whom
he

be means be able to get better Intelligence than has lately reached, and which would enable the General to take proper Measures for the defence of the Country untill the opening of the Campaign — and that they would be ready in two days to set off from his House where they would be supplied with every necessary for such a Service   A Painted War Belt thrown to them.

The Belt was no sooner cast among them than Tenoghsiias a Chief of the Bear Tribe arose took the Belt in his hand Sung his War Song & was followed by several more of each Tribe — then Oraghiadecka the Chief Sachem of that Castle stood up & said

Brother Warraghiyagey

We the Sachems & Warriors of the Conajoharry Castle immediately quitted our Hunting on your Call & made all the haste possible to meet you here, where we are all heartily glad to see you & in answer to your desire without any Hesitation I am desired by the Young Men present to tell you they will be ready to go with Captn. Butteridge & the Mohawks on the Service you require & we have no reason to doubt you will in their Absence take care of their Families who are extreamly poor & in great want of Provisions   then returned the War Belt.

Sir William thanked them for the readiness they showed on this Occasion & told them he would give their Families some Provision in their Absence or money to purchase it so that they should not suffer. He gave them an Entertainment as usual on such Occasions & parted. He left that Castle Tuesday Morning & arrived at Fort Johnson that night.

While he was at Conajoharry Sir William received a Letter from Capt. Fonda, posted at Fort Herkemar for the regulation of Trade acquainting what Intelligence

he

[illegible] the Enemy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] told him the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] at their [illegible] in order to [illegible] the Meeting, proposed [illegible] [illegible] at my house

15 Feby. Twenty two Warriors arrived here with several Women &c. from Conajoharry & the 17. fourteen Mohawks arrived with several of their Women & Children also — they came on my call in order to go on a Scout to Tionderoga or Crown Point — the next day Sir William acquainted the Mohocks with the arrival of the above Indians & desired they would be ready as soon as possible to set out on the proposed Scout. they answered they would make all Dispatch possible & be ready to set off the 18 or 19. The 18. they were delayed by the Death of a young Woman who buried that day.

The whole Party was ready the 19. but were detained 'till the 23 Feby by bad rainy Weather that day 44. Indians with Capt. Lottridge set out for Tionderoga.

N.B. a difference happened between the Mohocks & Conajoharys wch. diminished the intended party.

Fort Johnson 19 Feby. 1759.

Instructions to Capt. John Lottridge

You are to take this Party of Indians under your Command & are with them to proceed to Fort Edward thro the Woods the nearest way. If between this place & that you should discover any Body of the Enemy marching towards our settlements you are to send me Word by a Couple of brisk Indian Runners provided with the [illegible]. When at Fort Edward you are to wait on the Commanding Officer of that Garrison & let him know the Service you are going upon & should he think proper to reinforce you with a Body of Rangers in such Case you are to endeavour to keep up a good Understanding between them & the Indians & act in concert as well as possible.

[illegible]

To His Excellency
MAJOR GENERAL AMHERST
&c &c

INDORSED:

Sr Wm Johnson 22d Febr
Recd 2d March
Ansd. 5th. 1759

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

Feb. 11-23, 1759.

11. Febry.—Sir William set out for Connojohary with Capt. Johnson & Lotteridge & sent Clement the Interpreter with Taquianunt a Mohock Chief by the way of Stoneraby to tell all the Indians around that Settlement to meet him next day at Connojohary.

Monday 12.—Eight at night being all assembled Sir William told them that the reason of his coming to their Castle was to get a Number of their briskest Men to join Capt. Lotteridge & some of the Mohocks & Schoharys on a Scout to Tionderogo or Crown Point in order to see what the Enemy was about & get him a Prisoner from whom he might be able to get better Intelligence than he daily receives and which would enable the General to take proper Measures for the defence of the Country until the Opening of the Campaign—and that they would be ready in two days to set off from his House where they would be supplied with every necessary for such a Service—

A Painted War Belt thrown to them.

The Belt was no sooner cast among them than Senughsias a Chief of the Bear Tribe arose, took the Belt in his hand & sung his War Song & was followed by several more of each Tribe—

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5.

then Oraghiadecka the Chief Sachem of that Castle stood up & said

Brother Warraghyjagey

We the Sachems & Warriors of the Connojahary Castle immediately quitted our Hunting on your Call & made all the haste possible to meet you here, where are are all heartily glad to see you & in answer to your desire without any Hesitation I am desired by the Young Men present to tell you they will be ready to go with Cap^t. Lotteridge and the Mohocks &^{c}. on the Service you require & we have no reason to doubt you will in their Absence take care of their Familys who are extreamly poor & in great want of Provisions.

Here returned the War Belt.

Sir William thanked them for the readiness they showed on this Occasion & told them he would give their Families some Provisions in their Absence or Money to purchase it so that they should not suffer. he gave them an Entertainment as usual on such Occasions & so parted. he left that Castle Tuesday Morn^g. & arrived at Fort Johnson that night.

Whilst he was at Connojohary Sir William received a Letter from Cap^t. Fonda posted at Fort Herkemaar for the regulation of Trade & procuring what Intelligence he possibly could of the Enemys Designs & Motions accquainting him that some Onondagas who arrived there told him the Senecas, Cayougas &^{c}. were daily expected at their Castle in order to come to the Meeting proposed by Sir William at his house.

16. Feb^{ry}.—Twenty two Warriors arrived here with several Women &^{c}. from Connojohary & the 17. fourteen Schoharys arrived with several of their Women & Children also — they came on his call in order to go on a Scout to Tionderogo or Crown Point—the next day Sir William accquainted the Mohocks with the arrival of the above Indians & desired they would be ready as soon as possible to set out on the proposed Scout. they answered

they would make all Dispatch possible & be ready to set off the 18 or 19. The 18. they were detained by the Death of a young Mohock who buried that day.

The Whole Party was ready the 19. but were detained till the 23 Feb^{ry} by rainy & bad Weather, that day 44 Indians with Cap^{t}. Lotteridge set out for Tionderoga.

N.B. a Difference happened between the Mohocks & Connojoharys w^{ch}. diminished the intended party.—

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

Feb. 24-March 1. 1759

24 Feb^{ry}.—11 More Indians went out on the Scout to Tionderogo &^{c}. Thicked neck Thomas Cheif of the Party.

1 March—14 Mohock Indians set off for Tionderogo & Crown point against the Enemy.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[2]

New York 5th. March 1759

SIR

I had by last post Your Letter of the 22^{d} of February, Acquainting me that altho' You did propose to obtain among the Indians as Many light Arms as You could, Yet it was but a precarious dependence, I shall therefore send You as Many light ones as I Shall have been able to Collect against the Marching of the 44th Reg^{t} which will be in three or four Days, and may be about 200 in Number.

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 5. This is the last chronological entry in Vol. 5 of the Indian Records. The fact that there is a two-year hiatus between this entry and the first entry of Vol. 6 suggests that one, or perhaps two folios of the Indian Records for this period have been lost.

[2] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 38.

Operations for the Ensuing Year, the House inclined to adjourn to the Twenty Fifth Instant, if the Governor had no Objection. His Honour was pleased to say he was glad the House had ordered a proper Supply of Blankets for the Troops, and that he had no Objection to the proposed Time of Adjournment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 13th of February 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant Governor,

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires
Joseph Turner	Richard Peters	
Lynford Lardner	Thomas Cadwalader	

The Governor informed the Council that as soon as he returned from Newcastle he was acquainted by Mr. Croghan and Mr. Mountour that several Indians were in Town who lived near the Indian Town Bowclones on the Head Waters of the Ohio, and that Tottinyanhiago and the Youngest Shick Catany called John Petit who had been dispatched with the Meſsages to the Ohio Indians from the Treaty at Easton were likewise here, with Thomas King and another Warrior who had aſsisted General Forbes at the Close of the Campaign and tho' their Buſineſs was principally with the General they would they would be glad to Wait on the Governor. The Secretary was sent to them with the Governor's Compliments and a kind Meſsage to enquire after their Health and Accomodations and that he would be glad to see them the next Day which was Tuesday the Third Instant. Accordingly they came on that Day, when they expreſsed great uneasineſs at their being detained in Town by the General, who was indisposed, and had let them know that when the Governor came to Town he would speak to them, and desired the Governor would remind him of their being here and that they wanted to speak with him and their Buſineſs required Dispatch.

At their Instance he preſsed the Governor from time to time to hear what they had to say, but being too much indisposed he had desired Mr. Peters to examine into their Errand and take it down in Writing and to put some Questions to them and be Very Exact in taking down their Answers, which was done as follows.

On Thursday the Eighth of February 1759. Richard Peters at the Request of General Forbes with the Approbation of the Governor, held a Conference with the Indians.

Present

Tottinyantengo, a Cayuga Chief
John Petit, or the Youngest of the Shickcalamys
Thomas King Warrior and Oneido Chief. } Meſs.rs sent from Easton Treaty.
Canawaago the Chief of the Indian Deputies near Bowdrence
A Cherokee Deputy sent from the Cherokees with the Army under General Forbes to Bowehence before the Reduction of Fort Duquesne,
George Croghan Esquire. Indian Agent to Sir William Johnson
Andrew Montour Interpreter

1st Question? Where do these Deputies Live, when did they leave their Town, and where did they come from last

Answer? We live on Ohio about Ninety Miles above Venango, and we left our Towns along with the Cherokees in Number Forty, above two Months ago; and we called at Venango and thence came the straight Path to Fort Duquesne without calling any where else? —

2d Question? What is the Business you were sent upon and to what People? —

Answer? Before we left home, we heard that the French had abandoned Fort Duquesne, and the English had taken Post there, and that Deputies from the Six Nations were transacting Business with the Delaware and Shawanese which was the Reason of our setting off from home to hear what News was passing between the English and Indians about Fort Duquesne. We were Thirty of our own Nation when we sat out, and Ten Delawares; of which Thirty we present are five, and the Rest are waiting for our Return at Fort Duquesne. —

In our Way to Fort Duquesne. we called at Venango where we saw the Principal Officer who Commanded lately at that Fort, and Forty French Soldiers with him and no more. —

3d Question? What is the Reason that you did not return to your Own Country from Pittsburgh, as the Commanding Officer Here had at your request related what had past between the English and the Delawares, and between the Six Nation Deputies and the Indians at Kushkushki and the other Town on Beaver Creek. —

Answer? When we came to Pittsburgh and found that the Deputies of the Six Nations and the English General were gone to Philadelphia, we held a Council at which it was determined that Deputies should be sent down after the Six Nation Deputies and the General in order to know what was to be done this next Spring; and what the Six Nations had transacted at the last Treaty at Easton, that we might take Measures accordingly, and further that we might send Answers to several Messages which we had received from the Southern Indians, by one of them who is now present, which we could not do till we should hear from the Mouths of the Deputies of the Six Nations, and of the General, what is really agreed on between them and the other Indians. You must be sensible that this is a Matter of vast Importance for us to know with Truth and Certainty, as the French are our near Neighbours surrounding us on all sides and urging us to join them; this made it Necessary to know the particulars of the Treaty at Easton and on what Footing Peace was established between the Indians and English. —

This is what we had in Charge from our Towns and we told it to the Commanding Officer at Pittsburgh who wrote it down and we are now sent to receive the Answers from the Mouths of the General and the Six Nation Deputies, And we would further be glad to know what was put down in Writing by Colonel Mercer and sent to the General that if it be wrong as we had very bad Interpreters it might be set right. —

May it not be the shortest way as Andrew Montour can Interpret well; for you to relate what you really came about, and if you think so. please to relate it.

They grew tired and being hungry, wanted Dinner, postponed till tomorrow Morning Nine o'Clock. —

The Conferences continued on Friday 9th of February 1759. —

Present

The same as before —

And the other four Deputies from the Canawaago with another Indian called Ysaragoa; who came to Town last Night. —

Tottinyantungo

Tettinyantrungo Speaker,

He repeated according to the Indian Custom what had been said yesterday adding a few more particulars Vizt:

That when they came to Venango the Commanding Officer made a Speech to them, and gave three War Belts, one to the Shawanese, one to the Delawares, and one to the Six Nations, telling them that the English had drove them from Fort Duquesne and Desired them to take the Hatchet against the English and revenge their injuries upon them, but they rejected the Belts and the Hatchet, and declared they would go and see with their own Eyes, and likewise know for certain what was doing at Fort Duquesne, that there were Six Nation Deputies with the English General and with them they would talk, & afterwards take their Measures according to what they should be informed of. They were well pleased with the reception given them at Pittsburg, and the whole Party having held a Council, these five were appointed to follow the Six Nation Deputies and the General, and learn from their own Mouths what had paſsed and what the English General determined to do, and what was the Resolutions of the Six Nations thereupon: They added, We have often heard that the English had since this present War retained a great Regard for the Indians and as we have always preserved an affection for our Brethren the English, We come now to tell them so and to know if what we have heard of their regards from the Indians be true.

This is the Substance of our Buſineſs and we are ordered to return in Twenty five Days, the French being very industrious in making Interest with all the different Indians, and endeavouring to turn them in their favour, for they will certainly make an attack early in the Spring.

We therefore desire to be satisfied by the General in these two Articles 1st. to be informed what was agreed upon at Easton between the Six Nations Delawares, and English. Secondly, What further Measures the English General will take in the Spring and what part the Six Nations will take therein.

4th Question. Does the Cherokee return to his Country from this Town, or go back with you to your Towns, and what were his Meſsages he brought to you?

Answer, He was sent to know what we and the Six Nations would do in the Spring for their People were determined to do the same. This was all his Errand, and we have Several Meſsages from the Southern Indians to the same purpose. We think the Indians of all Nations will follow the determination and Example of the Six Nations, and therefore we are under a neceſsity of knowing the Generals Resolutions and those of the Six Nations in order to return our Answers. The Cherokee is to return with us to our Town, where we left his Uncle, who are both to be dispatched home with the Determinations of our Councils.

The General finding himself worse and unable to speak wrote a Letter to the Governor by Lieutenant Grant inclosing what he would chuse should be said in his Name to the Indians, and the Governor acquainted the Council they were now called to Consider it.

The Speeches were read, and as it is intirely a Buſineſs with the Kings General, the Governor and Council were of Opinion that from the neceſsity of the Affair it might be proper if the Governor would be pleased to gratify the Generals Request and to Send for the Provincial Commiſsioners and Confer with them.

The Provincial Commiſsioners attended the Council and after long discourse they were of Opinion that since the General was not able to Speak and it might be of bad Consequence to send these Indians away dissatisfied for want of Presents, if no Method could be fallen upon to make the General sensible that it was his Business to make these Reports, they, the Commissioners would provide them.

Then the Indians were sent for, but were too Much in Liquor to come into Council.

The Speeches were agreed to be delivered in the name of the General as follows.

Brethren, I was from Day to Day in hopes of the Generals recovery, that he might have met you face to face and in Person proceeded on the Business you came to transact; but the State of his health continues so weak that he cannot come abroad, but as you have signified to me that any longer delay would be extremely dangerous, I have sent for you at his Request and am now about to speak to you on his behalf and desire you will be attentive and hearken to what I shall say to you.

A String

Brethren, From Canawaago and the Neighbouring Towns. You have acquainted the General that the Indians at Canawaago and Places adjacent were informed of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne by the English; and likewise that Deputies from the Six Nations were arrived from the Treaty at Easton in the Delaware Towns with Messages to all the Indians living in those parts, and that on this Intelligence forty of your People were dispatched to talk with these Six Nation Messengers and with the English General, and to know from them the particulars of that Treaty and of thee Messages sent to the Delaw[illegible]s, and to be informed what Measures would be taken by the English the Ensuing Year and what Parts the Six Nations would take therein.

You further acquainted the General, that these forty Indians finding when they came to Pittsburg that He as well as the Deputies of the Six Nations, had left the Place and were returning home, held a Council and sent you who are five of them after the General and Six Nation Deputies and ordered you to confer with them and be satisfied in these Matters.

Brethren, I have repeated the particulars of your Business as they have been taken down from your own Mouths, but if any part has been mistaken or omitted please to point it out that it may be amended.

Brethren The Indians at Canawaago shewed their prudence and good disposition in sending some of their own people to hear with their own Ears and see with their own Eyes, and to be satisfied of everything from the Mouths of the General and the Deputies of the Six Nations. They might otherwise have been imposed upon by false Relations.

Brethren It is very true that a great Treaty was lately held at Easton in behalf of all his Majestys Subjects with the Delawares, Unamies, Mohiccons and Minisink Indians.

That the Six Nations were first of all made acquainted with our intention to hold this Treaty and invited to it and that in Consequence of this Invitation some of the principal Chiefs of those Nations were sent to attend and assist in it and in Conjunction with these Chiefs Peace was confirmed between the English and those Indians and Sundry matters transacted of all which an Account was sent by these our Brethren to the Delawares, Shawanese and other Indians on the Ohio, and as I understand the whole has been faithfully related to you by these our Brethren I desire you will give entire Credit to it as they are of your own Nations.

The Six Nations further joined with us in sending Meſsengers to the Ohio Indians to withdraw from the French and to cease doing any further Mischief the English, and to return to their Old Friendship and alliance with them.

This Belt confirms my Words.

Brethren,
On the approach of the English Army to Fort Duquesne, the French Commander, rather than fight, chose to abandon the Fortification and run away on which the General took Poſseſsion of that place, and immediately sent Meſsengers to the Neighbouring Indians of all Nations to Aſsemble and come & confer with him there; It unfortunately happened that the General was so ill that he could not wait for their coming and therefore impowered the Gentleman who was next in Command to aſsure them that his Majesty did not send his Forces to hurt the Indians, or to take their Lands from them but to drive the French away, and to recommend it to the Indians for whose service and Protection this Armament was made to send the French away from the other parts of the Ohio and oblige them to destroy their Forts and leave the Country

Brethren, If the Indians will follow this good advice and remove the French themselves they will convince the English of their Sincerity. If they incline to do this and the French should pay no regard to what the Indians say to them or prove too strong for them the General will be ready to come to their Aſsistance, for he is determined the French shall not remain in that Country, and will never let them rest till they abandon all their Forts.

A Belt

Brethren,
The General knows the French have told the Indians that the English intend to cheat them of the Land on the Ohio and settle it for themselves but this he aſsures you is false. The English have no intention to make settlements in your Hunting Country beyond the Allegheny Hills, unleſs they shall be desired for your Conveniency to Erect Store Houses in order to establish and Carry on a Trade which they are ready to do on fair and just Terms. And in the meantime a Quantity of Goods has been sent to Fort Duquesne for the present Trade with their Brethren, and more shall be sent if the Indians desire it and the Weather will Admit.

Brethren,
The General gives you the Strongest Aſsurances that all such Indians as shall be disposed to join his Majestys Forces shall be well Supported and furnished with every thing neceſsary for Warriors, and for any particular Services that an Indian shall be employed to do he shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

By General Forbes's Order
James Grant Lieutenant C^{d} Regiment

"The Ready compliance of the Assembly at my Requisition to Continue the Fourteen Hundred Old Troops in the Pay of the Province till their next meeting, likewise merits my warmest Thanks, which I must beg to convey to them through your Channel, with the further Assurances of my taking the first Opportunity to lay before His Majesty this mark of their Loyalty and Zeal.

"I am also much obliged to you for the Copy of Brigadier General Forbes' Letter; but am sorry to find he was so much indisposed as not to be able to travel from Loyal Hannon. I hope he will have recovered, and that I shall soon have the Satisfaction of Congratulating him on his return to Philadelphia.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

—

Another Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

"New York, 13th January, 1759.

"Sir:

"Yesterday I had the pleasure of your Letter of the Eighth Instant by Lieutenant Colonel Morris, acquainting me with your being to meet the Assembly of the Lower Counties on the Twenty-Second of this Month, and that as you have experienced their Loyal Affection to His Majesty's Person and Government you flatter yourself they will chearfully raise Supplies for the Service of the Current year to the utmost of their Abilities. I wish you, Sir, at that Meeting all imaginable Success, and from your Experienced good opinion of them, make no doubt but I shall have the Satisfaction of Congratulating you thereupon, and of returning them my Warmest Thanks.

"Lieutenant Colonel Morris having represented to me that some small Difficulties had arisen at Philadelphia in relation to Quartering, I take this Opportunity of transmitting to you a Copy of the Agreement entered into between the Deputy Quarter-Master General for the King and the Select Men of Boston, which I have made a standing rule for all the other Provinces and Colonies on the Continent, who now one and all comply therewith, and do as I have no reason to think that Pennsylvania would be deficient in their Care of and regard for the Troops sent for their Defence and Protection, I make no Doubt that upon sight of the before mentioned agreement they will chearfully comply with it, and cause every difficulty that may have arisen immediately to Subside.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

Two Members having waited on the Governor Yesterday to acquaint him that the House were met, his Honour directed the Secretary to deliver to the House the said Letters from General Amherst, and also a Copy of the Agreement mentioned in the General's Letter of the Thirteenth of January, with a Verbal Message, that the Governor recommend to the House the immediate Consideration of the distressed state of the Provincials, who are now on Duty in the Several Garrisons of the Frontiers. His Honour likewise desires a Sufficient Number of Blankets may be forthwith sent, and the Soldiers enabled to Provide for themselves such Necessaries as are absolutely wanted in this Severe Season.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Seventh Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House had referred to the Provincial Commissioners to make Provision for the Troops, agreeable to his Honour's verbal Message of Yesterday; that as no Advices had been received from Great Britain, relating to the Plan of Operations for the Ensuing year, the House inclined to adjourn to the Twenty-Fifth Instant, if the Governor had no Objection. His Honour was pleased to say, he was glad the House had ordered a proper supply of Blankets for the Troops, and that he had no objection to the proposed Time of adjournment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 13th of February, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwalader, Esquires.

The Governor informed the Council, that as soon as he returned from Newcastle he was acquainted by Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour, that several Indians were in Town who lived near the indian Town Bouclones, on the Head Waters of the Ohio, and that Tottinyanhiago and the youngest Shick Calamy, called John Petit, who had been dispatched with the Messages to the Ohio Indians from the Treaty at Easton, were likewise here, with Thomas King, and another Warrior who had assisted General Forbes at the Close of the Campaign, and tho' their Business was principally with the General, they would be glad to Wait on the Governor. The Secretary was sent to them with the Governor's Compliments, and a kind Message to enquire after their Health and Accommodations, and that he would be glad to see them the next Day, which was Tuesday the Third Instant.

Accordingly they came on that Day, when they expressed great uneasiness at their being detained in Town by the General, who was indisposed, and had let them know that when the Governor came to Town he would speak to them, and desired the Governor would remind him of their being here and that they wanted to speak with him and their Business required Dispatch.

"At their Instance, he pressed the Governor from time to time to hear what they had to say, but being too much indisposed he had desired Mr. Peters to examine into their Errand and take it down in Writing, and to Put some Questions to them, and be very Exact in taking down their Answers, which was done as follows:

"On Thursday the Eighth of February, 1759, Richard Peters, at the Request of General Forbes, with the Approbation of the Governor, held a Conference with the Indians.

"PRESENT:

"Tottinyantringo, a Cayuga Chief; John Petit, or the Youngest of the Shick Calamys, Mes$^{rs.}$ sent from Easton Treaty.

"Thomas King, Warrior and Oneido Chief.

"Canawaago, the Chief of the Indian Deputies near Bowlunce.

"A Cherokee Deputy, sent from the Cherokees with the Army under General Forbes to Bowclunce, before the Reduction of Fort Duquesne.

"George Croghan, Esquire, Indian Agent to Sir William Johnson.

"Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

"1st Question. 'Where do these Deputies live, when did they leave their Town, and where did they come from last?'

"Answer. 'We live on Ohio, about Ninety Miles above Venango, and we left our Towns along with the Cherokees, in Number Forty, above two Months ago, and we called at Venango, and thence came the straight Path to Fort DuQuesne, without calling any where else.'

"2d Question. 'What is the Business you were sent upon, and to what People?'

"Answer. 'Before we left home we heard that the French had abandoned Fort Duquesne, and the English had taken Post there, and that Deputies from the Six Nations were transacting Business with the Delaware and Shawanese, which was the Reason of our setting off from home to hear what news was passing between the English and Indians about Fort Duquesne; We were Thirty of our own Nation when we sat out, and Ten Delawares, of which Thirty we present are five, and the rest are waiting for our Return at Fort Duquesne.'

"'In our Way to Fort Duquesne, we called at Venango, where we saw the principal Officer who commanded lately at that Fort, and Forty French Soldiers with him, and no more.'

"3d Question. 'What is the Reason that you did not return to your Own Country from Pittsburg, as the Commanding officer there had, at your request, related what had passed between the English and the Delawares, and between the Six Nation Deputies and the Indians at Kushkuski, and the other Town on Beaver Creek?'

"Answer. 'When we came to Pittsburgh and found that the Deputies of the Six Nations, and the English General were gone to Philadelphia, we held a Council, at which it was determined that Deputies should be sent down after the Six Nation Deputies; and the General, in Order to know what was to be done this next Spring, and what the Six Nations had transacted at the last Treaty at Easton, that we might take Measures accordingly; and further, that we might send answers to several Messages which we had received from the Southern Indians, by one of them who is now present, which we could not do till we should hear from the Mouths of the Deputies of the Six Nations, and of the General, what is really agreed on between them and the other Indians. You must be sensible that this is a Matter of vast Importance for us to know with Truth and Certainty, as the French are our near Neighbours, surrounding us on all sides, and urging us to join them. This made it necessary to know the particulars of the Treaty at Easton, and on what Footing Peace was established between the Indians and English.'

"'This is what we had in Charge from our Towns, and we told it to the Commanding Officer at Pittsburgh, who wrote it down, and we are now sent to receive the Answers from the Mouths of the General and the Six Nations Deputies; and we would further be glad to know, what was put down in Writing by Colonel Mercer, and sent to the General, that if it be wrong, as we had very bad Interpreters, it might be set right.'

"'May it not be the shortest way, as Andrew Montour can interpret well, for you to relate what you really came about, and if you think so, please to relate it.'

"They grew tired, and being hungry, wanted Dinner. Postponed till to-morrow Morning Nine o'Clock."

"The Conference continued on Friday, 9th of February, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"The same as before.

"And the other four Deputies from the Canawaago with another Indian called Assarago, who came to Town last Night.

"Tottinyantungo, Speaker.

"He repeated, according to the Indian Custom, what had been said yesterday, adding a few more particulars, Vizt.:

"That when they came to Venango, the Commanding Officer made a Speech to them and gave three War Belts: one to the Shawanese, one to the Delawares, and one to the Six Nations, telling them that the English had drove them from Fort Duquesne, and desired them to take the Hatchet against the English, and revenge their injuries upon them; but they rejected the Belts and the Hatchet, and declared they would go and see with their own eyes, likewise know for certain what was doing at Fort Duquesne; that there were six Nation Deputies with the English General, and with them they would talk, & afterwards take their Measures according to what they should be informed of. They were well pleased with the reception given them at Pittsburg, and the whole Party having held a Council, these five were appointed to follow the Six Nation's Deputies and the General, and learn from their own Mouths what had passed, and what the English General determined to do, and what was the Resolutions of the Six Nations thereupon. They added, 'We have often heard that the English had since the present War retained a great Regard for the Indians, and as we have always preserved an affection for our Brethren, the English, We come now to tell them so, and to know if what we have heard of their regards from the Indians be true.

"'This is the Substance of our Business, and we are ordered to return in Twenty-Five Days, the French being very industrious in making Interest with all the different Indians, and endeavouring to turn them in their favour, for they will certainly make an attack early in the Spring.

"'We, therefore, desire to be satisfied by the General in these two Articles: 1st. To be informed what was agreed upon at Easton between the Six Nations, Delawares, and English. Secondly, What further measures the English General will take in the Spring, and what part the Six Nations will take therein.'

"4th Question. 'Does the Cherokee return to his Country from this Town, or go back with you to your Towns, and what were his Messages he brought to you?'

"Answer. 'He was sent to know what we and the Six Nations would do in the Spring, for their People were determined to do the same. This was all his Errand, and we have several Messages from the Southern Indians to the same Purpose. We think the Indians of all Nations will follow the Determination and Example of the Six Nations; and therefore, we are under a necessity of knowing the General's Resolutions and those of the Six Nations, in order to return our Answers. The Cherokee is to return with us to our Town, where we left his Uncle, who are both to be dispatched home with the Determinations of our Councils.'"

The General finding himself worse, and unable to speak, wrote a letter to the Governor by Lieutenant Grant inclosing what he would chuse should be said in his Name to the Indians; and the Governor acquainted the Council they were now called to Consider it.

The Speeches were read, and as it is intirely a Business with the King's General, the Governor and Council were of opinion that from the necessity of the Affair it might be proper if the Governor would be pleased to gratify the General's Request and to Send for the Provincial Commissioners and Confer with them.

The Provincil Commissioners attended the Council, and after long discourse they were of opinion that since the General was not able to speak, and it might be of bad Consequence to send these Indians away dissatisfied for want of Presents, if no Method could be fallen upon to make the General sensible that it was his Business to make these Reports, they, the Commissioners, would provide them.

Then the Indians were sent for, but were too much in Liquor to come into Council.

The Speeches were agreed to be delivered in the name of the General as follows:

"Brethren:

"I was from Day to Day in hopes of the General's recovery that he might have met you face to face, and in person proceeded on the Business you came to transact; but the State of his health continues so weak that he cannot come abroad; but as you have signified to me that any longer delay would be extremely dangerous, I have sent for you at his request, and am now about to speak to you on his behalf, and desire you will be attentive and hearken to what I shall say to you."

A String.

"Brethren, from Canawaago and the Neighboring Towns:

"You have acquainted the General that the Indians at Canawaago and places adjacent were informed of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne by the English, and likewise, that Deputies from the Six Nations were arrived from the Treaty at Easton in the Delaware Towns with Messages to all the Indians living in those parts; and that on this Intelligence forty of your People were dispatched to talk with these Six Nation Messengers and with the English General, and to know from them the particulars of that Treaty and of the Messages sent to the Delawares; and to be informed what measures would be taken by the English the Ensuing Year, and what part the Six Nations would take therein.

"You further acquainted the General, that these forty Indians finding, when they came to Pittsburg, that He, as well as the Deputies of the Six Nations, had left the Place, and were returning home, held a Council, and sent you, who are five of them, after the General and Six Nation Deputies, and ordered you to confer with them, and be satisfied in these matters.

"Brethren:

"I have repeated the particulars of your Business as they have been taken down from your own Mouth, but if any part has been mistaken or omitted, please to point it out, that it may be amended.

"Brethren:

"The Indians at Canawaago shewed their prudence and good disposition in sending some of their own people to hear with their own Ears and see with their own Eyes, and to be satisfied of every thing from the Mouths of the General and the Deputies of the Six Nations. They might otherwise have been imposed upon by false Relations.

"Brethren:

"It is very true that a great Treaty was lately held at Easton, in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects, with the Delawares, Unamies, Mohiccons, and Minisink Indians.

"That the Six Nations were first of all made acquainted with our intention to hold this Treaty, and invited to it, and that in Consequence of this Invitation some of the principal Chiefs of those Nations were sent to attend, and assist in it, and in Conjunction with these Chiefs, Peace was confirmed between the English and those Indians, and sundry matters transacted, of all which an Account was sent by these, our Brethren, to the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Indians on the Ohio, and as I understand the whole has been faithfully related to you by these, our Brethren, I desire you will give entire Credit to it, as they are of your own Nations.

"The Six Nations further joined with us in sending Messages to the Ohio Indians to withdraw from the French, and to cease doing any further mischief the English, and to return to their old Friendship and alliance with them. This Belt confirms my Words.

"Brethren:

"On the approach of the English Army to Fort Duquesne, the French Commander, rather than fight, chose to abandon the Fortification and run away, on which the General took Possession of that Place, and immediately sent Messengers to the neighbouring Indians of all Nations to assemble and come and confer with him there; it unfortunately happened that the General was so ill that he could not wait for their coming, and therefore, impowered the Gentlemen who was next in Command to assure them that his Majesty did not send his Forces to hurt the Indians, or to take their Lands from them, but to drive the French away, and to recommend it to the Indians, for whose Service and Protection this Armament was made to send the French away from the other parts of the Ohio and Oblige them to destroy their Forts and leave the Country.

"Brethren:

"If the Indians will follow this good advice and remove the French themselves, they will convince the English of their Sincerity. If they incline to do this, and the French should pay no regard to what the Indians say to them, or prove too strong for them, the General will be ready to come to their Assistance, for he is determined the French shall not remain in that Country, and will never let them rest till they abandon all their Forts."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"The General knows the French have told the Indians that the English intend to cheat them of the Land on the Ohio, and settle it for themselves, but this he assures you is false. The English have no intention to make Settlements in your Hunting Country beyond the Allegheny Hills, unless they shall be desired for your Conveniency to Erect Store Houses in order to establish and carry on a trade which they are ready to do on fair and just terms; And in the mean time a quantity of Goods has been sent to Fort Duquesne, for the present Trade with their Brethren, and more shall be sent if the Indians desire it, and the Weather will admit.

"Brethren:

"The General gives you the Strongest Assurances that all such Indians as shall be disposed to join his Majesty's Forces shall be well Supported and furnished with every thing necessary for Warriors, and for any particular Services that an Indian shall be employed to do, he shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

"By General Forbes' Order,

"JAMES GRANT, Lieutenant 62d Regiment."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 14th of February, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

A Petition from the Neutral French, setting forth the present Distresses of those Poor People, was read; Mr. Hughes only attending as Commissioner, it was recommended to him to speak to Mr. Lardner, that they might be taken care of; and they were desired to enquire of the Overseers of the Poor, what had actually been done for them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 14th of February 1759

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell | Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner | Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

A Petition from the Neutral French, setting forth the present Distreſses of those Poor People was read. Mr. Hughes only attending as Commiſsioner it was recommended to him to speak to Mr. Lardner, that they might be taken care of, and they were desired to enquire of the Overseers of the Poor what had actually been done for them.

The Indians came into Council and the Speech agreed to yesterday was delivered to them.

After the Governor had finished, the Cayuga Chief confered with the principal Indians and Thomas King, and after some time spent in Consultation, the Indians by Thomas King the Speaker returned the Governor Thanks for his Speeches repeating them one by one and said they were very agreeable.

They complained that they had not been supplied with Liquor not one Person having ordered them a Tub of Punch all the Time that they had been in Town.

That they inclined to go home to morrow but being told that some Cloaths and proper Neceſsaries were preparing they agreed to stay longer, and it was recommended to Mr. Hughes to use all the Dispatch poſsible.

Memorandum. On Monday the Nineteenth the Presents were delivered to the Five Indians from Canawaago or Boucaloonce by the Secretary, Joseph Fox, and John Hughes. A Paſsport and Letter was delivered to Ensign Biddle and he was ordered to Conduct the Indians to Fort Pittsburg.

Memorandum. On Tuesday the Twentieth Andrew Montour waited on the Secretary in the Morning to acquaint him that the Indians had said a great deal to him and were very much diſsatisfied. What he said was reduced to Writing, sent to the Governor, and to Governor Glenn for General Forbes, to Colonel Bouquet and to General Amherst in these Words.

Andrew Montour came to tell the Governor that the Meſsengers from Boucaloonce or Canawaago were very uneasy; and apprehended that it would hurt the English Interest very much at this critical time should they return with such general Answers as they have got and nothing more precise be said to them. At present, they neither know what will be done by the Army, nor what is desired of the Indians, both which all the Indians on the Ohio and parts adjacent wait to know and Expect the Meſsages by them, and if they should return without them the cannot be Answerable for the Consequences; For the Indians if kept any Longer in this State of uncertainty will be constrained to join the French, which they have no mind to do provided the English General will engage their Services by open and affectionate Meſsages. Why is this not done? They are acquainted the General is Sick. Is there no Body else to do the Kings Buſineſs?

They love their Brethren the English, and to them they are Sincere, they intend this Morning to dispatch two of their Indians with Meſsages to all the Indians on the Ohio setting forth their kind reception and the reasons why they staye so long and desiring them in the strongest Terms not to Suffer the French to strike the English at Pittsburg or any where else, but to wait till their return and till they shall hear what the English say to them, which they hope will be sent by them, they will wait tho' with reluctance some time longer for these Meſsages.

They say further that it is absolutely neceſsary Andrew Montour should be ordered to go with them and be empowered to deliver with them whatever Meſsages were sent to the Indians as he is every where known and confided in and they had it in Charge to desire he might come with them. They further beseech the Person who is first in Command to be open and let them know his Purposes and what he expects from the Indians who are disposed to take any reasonable part he shall ask of them.

Andrew Montour told the Indians he was an Officer and Subject to the General's Orders and could not Consent to go with them, except by written Orders from him. Ensign Biddle will Conduct the Indians if the Governor Pleases.

On reconsidering the matter the Indians from Canawaago thought it best to wait till General Amherst should come to Town as he was daily expected and to sent of two of their Young Men to acquaint their People with the present General's Indisposition and the expectation of the Commander in Chiefs coming to this City and that they would stay to speak with him so that only two went away under the Care of Ensign Biddle.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 26th. of February 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell Richard Peters. Esquires.

A Letter from Secretary Pitt of the Ninth of December last received by Doctor Huck from General Amherst and the General's Letter to the Governor were read and ordered to be entered; the Secretary was desired to frame a Meſsage upon these Letters to be laid before the Aſsembly, who were to meet this afternoon on their own adjournment, which was accordingly drawn, approved, ordered to be transcribed and delivered in the Morning to the House with the above Letter.

A Letter from Secretary Pitt to Governor Denny.

Whitehall December 9th. 1758.

Sir,

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart, as to improve the great and important Advantages gained the last Campaign, as well as to repair the Disappointment at Ticonderoga; and by the most Vigorous and extensive Efforts to Avert, by the Bleſsing of God on his Arms, all Dangers, which may threaten North America, from any future Irruptions of the French; And the King not doubting, that all His faithful and brave Subjects there, will chearfully Co-operate with, and Second to the Utmost, the large Expence, and Extraordinary Succours supplied by this Kingdom, for their preservation and Defence; And His Majesty considering, that the several Provinces, from Pennsylvania inclusive, to the Southward, are well able, with proper Encouragement, to furnish a Body

of

was made to send the French away from the other parts of the Ohio and Oblige them to destroy their Forts and leave the Country.

"Brethren:

"If the Indians will follow this good advice and remove the French themselves, they will convince the English of their Sincerity. If they incline to do this, and the French should pay no regard to what the Indians say to them, or prove too strong for them, the General will be ready to come to their Assistance, for he is determined the French shall not remain in that Country, and will never let them rest till they abandon all their Forts."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"The General knows the French have told the Indians that the English intend to cheat them of the Land on the Ohio, and settle it for themselves, but this he assures you is false. The English have no intention to make Settlements in your Hunting Country beyond the Allegheny Hills, unless they shall be desired for your Conveniency to Erect Store Houses in order to establish and carry on a trade which they are ready to do on fair and just terms; And in the mean time a quantity of Goods has been sent to Fort Duquesne, for the present Trade with their Brethren, and more shall be sent if the Indians desire it, and the Weather will admit.

"Brethren:

"The General gives you the Strongest Assurances that all such Indians as shall be disposed to join his Majesty's Forces shall be well Supported and furnished with every thing necessary for Warriors, and for any particular Services that an Indian shall be employed to do, he shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

"By General Forbes' Order,

"JAMES GRANT, Lieutenant 62d Regiment."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 14th of February, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

A Petition from the Neutral French, setting forth the present Distresses of those Poor People, was read; Mr. Hughes only attending as Commissioner, it was recommended to him to speak to Mr. Lardner, that they might be taken care of; and they were desired to enquire of the Overseers of the Poor, what had actually been done for them.

The Indians came into Council, and the Speech agreed to yesterday was delivered to them.

After the Governor had finished, the Cayuga Chief conferred with the principal Indians and Thomas King, and after some time spent in Consultation, the Indians, by Thomas King the Speaker, returned the Governor thanks for his Speeches, repeating them one by one, and said they were very agreeable.

They complained that they had not been supplied with Liquor, not one Person having ordered them a Tub of Punch all the Time that they had been in town.

That they inclined to go home to-morrow, but being told that some Cloaths and proper Necessaries were preparing, they agreed to stay longer, and it was recommended to Mr. Hughes to use all the Dispatch possible.

MEMORANDUM.

On Monday, the Nineteenth, the Presents were delivered to the Five Indians from Canawaago, or Boucaloonce, by the Secretary, Joseph Fox, and John Hughes.

A Passport and Letter was delivered to Ensign Biddle, and he was ordered to conduct the Indians to Fort Pittsburg.

MEMORANDUM.

On Tuesday, the Twentieth, Andrew Montour waited on the Secretary in the Morning, to acquaint him that the Indians had said a great deal to him, and were very much dissatisfied. What he said was reduced to Writing, sent to the Governor, and to Governor Glenn, for General Forbes, to Colonel Boquet, and to General Amherst, in these words:

" Andrew Montour came to tell the Governor that the Messengers from Boucaloonce, or Canawaago, were very uneasy, and apprehended that it would hurt the English Interest very much at this Critical Time should they return with such general answers as they have got, and nothing more precise be said to them. At present, they neither know what will be done by the army, nor what is desired of the Indians, both which all the Indians on the Ohio and parts adjacent, wait to know, and expect the Messages by them, and if they should return without them, the cannot be Answerable for the Consequences. For the Indians, if kept any Longer in this State of uncertainty, will be constrained to join the French, which they have no mind to do, provided the English General will engage their Services by open and affectionate Messages. Why is this not done? They are acquainted the General is Sick; Is there no Body else to do the King's Business?

"They love their Brethren, the English, and to them they are Sincere. They intend this Morning to dispatch two of their Indians with Messages to all the Indians on the Ohio, setting forth their kind reception, and the reasons why they stay so long, and desiring them in the strongest Terms not to Suffer the French to strike the English at Pittsburg, or any where else, but to wait till their return, and till they shall hear what the English say to them, which they hope will be sent by them; they will wait, tho' with reluctance, some time longer for these Messages.

"They say further, that it is absolutely necessary Andrew Montour should be ordered to go with them, and empowered to deliver with them whatever Messages were sent to the Indians, as he is every where known and confided in, and they had it in charge to desire he might come with them. They further beseech the Person who is first in Command, to be open and let them know his Purposes, and what he expects from the Indians who are dispersed to take any reasonable part he shall ask of them.

"Andrew Montour told the Indians he was an Officer, and Subject to the General's Orders, and could not Consent to go with them, except by written Orders from him. Ensign Biddle will conduct the Indians if the Governor Pleases.

"On reconsidering the matter, the Indians from Canawaago thought it best to wait till General Amherst should come to Town, as he was daily expected, and to sent off two of their Young Men to acquaint their People with the present General's Indisposition, and the expectation of the Commander-in-Chief's coming to this City, and that they would stay to speak with him, so that only two went away under the care of Ensign Biddle."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 26th of February, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }

A Letter from Secretary Pitt of the Ninth of December last, received by Doctor Hack from General Amherst, and the General's Letter to the Governor, were read and ordered to be entered. The Secretary was desired to form a Message upon these Letters to be laid before the Assembly, who were to meet this afternoon on their own adjournment, which was accordingly drawn, approved, ordered

Memorandum On the 20th February 1769.

Andrew Montour came to tell the Governor that the Messengers from Beccaloons or Caw'awwago were very Uneasy; And apprehended that it woud hurt the English Interest very much at this critical Time; shoud they return with such general Answers as they have got, and nothing more precise be said to them. At present they neither know what will be done by the Army, nor what is desired of the Indians, both which all the Indians on the Ohio and Parts adjacent wait to know, and expect the Messages by them; And if they shoud return without them They cannot be Answerable for the Consequences. For the Indians if they stay longer in this State of Uncertainty will be constraind to join the French which they have no Mind to do, provided the English General will engage their Services by open and affectionate Messages. Why is not this done?

They are acquainted the General is sick; Is there no Body else to do the King's Business?

They love their Brethren the English and to shew 'em they are Sincere, they intend this Morning to dispatch two of their Indians with Messages to all the Indians on the Ohio, setting forth their kind Reception, the Reasons why they stay so long, and desiring them in the Strongest Terms not to suffer the French to strike the English at Pittsburgh or else where, but to wait till their Return, and till they shall hear what the English say to them, which they hope will sent by them; They will wait, tho' with Reluctance some Time longer for these Messages.

They say further, that it is absolutely Necessary Andrew Montour shoud be orderd to go with them, and be empowerd to deliver with them whatever Messages are sent to the Indians, as he is every where known and confided in; And They had it in charge to desire he might come with them.

They further beseech the Person who is first in Command to be open and let 'em know his Purposes, and what he expects from

Memorandum.

On the Twentieth day of February One thousand Seven hundred and fifty nine, Andrew Montour, came to tell the Governor, that the Messengers from Bocaloons or Cawawwago were Very uneasy, & apprehended that it would hurt the English Interest Very much, at this Critical time Should they return with Such General Answer as they have got nothing more precise be sayed to them. at present they neither know what will be done by the Army, nor What is Desired of the Indians both which all the Indians On the Ohio, and Parts adjacent, waits to know, and expect the Messages by them, and if they Should return without them, they cannot be answerable for the consequences; ffor the Indians, If kept any Longer in this State of Uncertainty, will be constrained to join the French, which they have no ~~time~~ mind to do, provided the English General will engage their Services by Open and affectionate Messages. Why is not this done? They are acquainted the General is sick. Is there no body else to do the Kings business.

They love their Brethren the English, and to Shew them they are Sincere, they intend this morning to dispatch two of their Indians with Messages to all the Indians On the Ohio Setting forth their kind Reception they reasons why they ~~say~~ Stay so long and desiring them in the Strongest Terms not to Suffer the French to Strike the English at Pittsburgh or any where else, but to wait til their return and til they Shall hear what the English Say to them, which they hope will be Sent by them.

They will wait tho' with reluctance Some time Longer for these Messages.

They say further that it is absolutely necessary Andrew Montour should be Ordered to go with them and be empowered to deliver with them whaever Messages are Sent to the Indians, as he is every where known, and confided in; and they had it in [illegible] charge to desire he might come with them.

They further beseech the Person who is first in Command to be Open and let them know his Purposes and what he expects from the Indians, who are Disposed to take any reasonable part he Shall ask of them.

Andrew Montour told the Indians he was an Officer, and Subject to the Generals Orders and could not consent to go with them, except by a written Order from him.

(Copy) 20th Feby 1759

Andrew Montour's
Conversation with the
Secretary. ——

Examined

Same endorsement on the
original. Transcriber

On Thursday the 8th February 1759 Richard Peters at the Request of Brigadier General Forbes, with the Approbation of the Governor held a Conference with the Indians.

Present.

Tottenyantungo, a Cayuga Chief } Messengers sent
John Petit, or the Youngest of the Shickealamy's } from Easton Treaty.
Thomas King, Warrior and Oneido Chief
Canaawago the Chief of the Indian Deputies near Baccaloons.
a Cherokee Deputy sent from the Cherokees with the Army under General Forbes to Baccaloons before the Reduction of Fort Duquesne.
George Croghan Esq. Indian Agent to Sir Wm. Johnson.
Andrew Montour Interpreter.

Question. Where do these Deputies live, when did they leave their Town, and where did they come from last?

Answer. We Live on the Ohio about ninety Miles above Venango and we left our Towns along with the Cherokees in Number forty about two Months ago, and we called at Venango, and thence came the straight path to Fort Duquesne without calling any where else.

nd Question. What is the business you were sent upon and to what People?

Answer. Before we left home, We heard that the French had abandoned Fort Duquesne, and the English had taken Post there, and that Deputies from the Six Nations were transacting business with the Delawares and Shawanese, which was the Reason of our setting off from home to hear what news was passing between the English and Indians about Fort Duquesne. We were thirty of our own Nation when we sat out and Ten Delawares, of which Thirty we present are five, and the rest are waiting for our Return at Pitsburg.

In our way to Fort Duquesne, we called at Venango where we saw the principal Officer who commanded lately at that Fort and Forty French Soldiers with him and no more.

Question. What is the reason that you did not Return to your own Country from Pitsburg, as the Commanding Officer there had at your request related what had passed between the English and the Delawares, and between the Six Nation Deputies and the Indians at Kuskuski and the other Towns on Beaver Creek?

Answer. When we came to Pittsburg and found that the Deputies of the Six Nations and the English General were gone to Philadelphia. We held a Council, at which it was determined that Deputies should be sent down after the Six Nation Deputies and the General in order to know what was to be done this next Spring, and what the Six Nations had Transacted at the late Treaty at Easton, that We might take our measures accordingly, and further that We might send answers to several Meſsages which We had received from the Southern Indians, by one of them who is now present, which We could not do till We should hear from the Mouths of the Deputies of the Six Nations and of the General what is really agreed on between them and the other Indians. You must be sensible that this is a matter of vast Consequence for us to know with Truth and certainty, as the French are our near Neighbours, surrounding us on all ſides and urging us to join them. This made it neceſsary to know the particulars of the Treaty at Easton, and on what footing Peace was established between the Indians and English.

This what we had in charge from our Towns and We told it to the Commanding Officer at Pittsbourg who wrote it down, and we are now sent to receive the Answers from the Mouths of the General & the Six Nation Deputies, and We would further be glad to know what was put down in Writing by Colonel Mercer and sent to the General, that if it be wrong as we had very bad Interpreters it might be set right.

May it not be shortest way as Andrew Montour can Interpret well, for you to relate what you really came about; and if you think so please to relate it.

They grew tired and being hungry, wanted Dinner.

Poſtponed till to Morrow Morning 9 o'Clock.

The

The Conferences continued on Friday 9th of February 1759.

Present the ſame as before.

And the other four Deputies from Canawago with another Indian called Asanagoa who came to Town last Night.

Tottanyantungo Speaker.

He repeated according to the Indian Custom what had been said Yesterday adding a few more particulars viz:

That when they came to Venango the Commanding Officer made a Speech to them, and gave three War Belts, one to the Shawonese, one to the Delawares, and one to the Six Nations telling them that the English had drove them from Fort DuQuesne and desired them to take up the Hatchet against the English and revenge their injuries upon them, but they rejected the Belts and the Hatchet and declared they would go and see with their own Eyes, and likewise know for certain what was doing at Fort DuQuesne that there were Six Nation Deputies with the English General and with them they would talk and afterwards would take their measures according to what they should be informed of. They were well pleased with the Reception given them at Pittsburg, and the whole party having held a Council there five were appointed to follow the Six Nation Deputies and the General, and learn from their own Mouths what had paſsed, and what the English General determined to do and what was the Resolutions of the Six Nations thereupon: They added We have often heard that the English had since this present War retained a great regard for the Indians, and as We have always preserved an Affection for our Brethren the English, we come now to tell them so, and to know if what we have heard of their Regards for the Indians is true.

This is the Subſtance of our busineſs and We are ordered to return in Twenty five days, the French being very industrious in making Interest with all the different Indians and endeavouring to win them in their favour; for they will certainly make an Attack early in the Spring. We therefore desire to be satisfied by the General in these two Articles, first to be informed what was agreed upon at Easton between the Six Nations, Delawares, and English, Secondly what further measures the English General will take in the Spring and what part the Six Nations will take therein .

2d Question. Does the Cherokee return to his own Country from this Town, or go back with you to your Towns, and what were his Meſsages he brought to you.

Answer, He was sent to know what we and the Six Nations would do in the Spring, for their People were determined to do the same That was all his Errand, and We have ſeveral Meſsages from the Southern Indians to the ſame purpose. We think the Indians of all Nations will follow the determination and example of the Six Nations, and therefore we are under a neceſsity of knowing the Generals Resolutions and those of the Six Nations in order to Return our answers. The Cherokee is to return with us to our Town, where we left his Unckle who are both to be dispatched home with the determination of our Councils —

Copy.
Minutes of a Conference with
the Indians.
February 1759 —

Intelligence Recd the 17th of March at Pittsburgh 1759

Thom Bull the Indian Employ'd to Spy at the Lakes Arrived; he sett of from hence the 2d Inst and in two Days reached Venango, Staid there that Night, next Day got to Cuskusky Town, and the Day after in the Evening reached LaBeuf Staid there one Night and went on with three French Men to Presqu'isle next Day — At Presqu'isle the Garrison consists of two Officers two Merchants a Clerk Priest & 108 Soldiers as near as he could Reckon by Counting them in the Barracks, for they ware not Employ'd about any Work — The Commanding Officers Name is Burinol, with whome Bull was formerly acquainted and therefore not suspected ~~to~~ of coming from us, He Treated him with great Openness and Told him that 30 Towns of the Wawiaghtenas, Twightwees, Chipaways, Tilonatenes, and French Mingoes had Engaged to join the French and come to Warr here, he saw 1500 Warr Billets ready Prepared for their Equippment; he says likewise (but whether the Officer told him, or he Understood it from any other Person I cant make out) that the Indians Just Ready to sett of where stoped by the Belts and Speaches sent among them from the English, and that they had Resolved to Desist, till such Time as the came to Keshkuskas to here what we had said to the Delaware and their Resolution thereupon; by this they ~~hope~~ were to be Guided, if the found Peace Established, to take the Tomhocks out of their Young Men's hands that yet inclined to the French, and follow the Example of their Grandfathers the Delawares, Accordingly a great Body 1500 of these over Lake Indians ware soon Expected to Arrive at [illegible] from hence the 2d Inst and in two Day's reached Venango, Staid there that Night, next Day got to Custalogy Town, and the Day after in the Evening reached LaBeuf Staid their one Night and went on with three French Men to Presque next Day — At Presqu'ile the Garrison Consists of two Officers two Merchants a Clark Priest & 103 Soldiers as near as he could reckon by Counting them in the Barracks, for they were not Employed about any Work — The Command Officer named Burnot with whome Bull was formerly well acquainted and therefore not Suspicious of ~~his~~ coming from us, He Treated him in the most Openness and Told him that 30 Towns of the Warrachtinooks, Taways, Chipawayes, Tulmatoneus, and French Mingoes had Engaged to join the French and come to Warr here, he saw 1500 Warr Kittles Ready Prepared for their Equipment; he says likewise but whether the Officer told him, or he Understood it from any other Person I cant make out, that the Indians Just Ready to sett of where stoped, by the Belts and Speaches sent among them from the English and that they had resolved to Desist, till such Times as the came to Keskeskas to here what we had said to the Delaware and their Resolution thereupon, by this they ~~hope~~ to be Guided, if the found Peace Established, to take the Tomhock out of their Young Men's hands that yet inclined to the French, and follow the Example of their Grand fathers the Delawares, Accordingly a great Body 1500 of these over lake Indians ware soon Expected to Arrive at Kiskiskas — The Officer Told him that he had a Councill lately with the Mingoes, and Told them he was sorry to see one half of the Mingoes Broak away to the English; he Adressed them to leave the English and come and sitt by his Fire as formerly —

They Replyed that the Took the Tomehock out of their Hands and Buried it, that the would do so by the English, and Advise both to Fight as formerly, over the great Water, without Disturbing their Country that they Might live in Peace with both, and that the English should Return home, the French Replyed the would go home when ever the English Moved off

Laburnol Told him he had sent a belt to the Delaware Chiefs The Beaver, Delaware George, and Cuttekenni to come and Council with him, and by Belt [illegible] they are Desired to set of about this Time — the ~~[illegible]~~ Fort is a Square with four Bastions Square Log Work No Platforms Sufficient, so that the can't be Used, only a Small Platform in each Bastion, for a Centry, no Guns upon the Wall, but four, four Pound Peaces lie in one of the Bastions not Mounted on Carriges — The Wall only Single Loggs, no Banket with in or no Ditch without, two Gates of an Equal Size about Ten feet wide, one Fronts the Lake about three hundred Distance, the other the Road to Le Buef, The Magazine is a Stone House covered with Shingles, and not Sunk in the Grou Standing in the Right Bastion next the Lake, going to Preskile ~~from~~ La Bleef, the other Houses Square Loggs, a Considera Quantity of Indian Goods but little Flour, 12 Battoes are every day Expected to Arrive from Niagara with Provisions, the Lake being Open to within three hundred Yards of the Shore — No Body of French is Expected soon from Niagara, but abo five hundred from a Fort on the N. side of Lake Erie in the Wawiachtenous Country (where I have formerly heard to be built of Ceder Stockaids) were to have come along with th

[illegible]

and

that the English should Return home, the French Replyed
they would go home when ever the English moved off
Laburnel Told him he had sent a belt to the Delaware Chiefs
The Bever, Delaware George, and Cuttekeown to come and Councill
with him, and by Belts that they are Desired to ask about the
Time — the ~~fort~~ Fort is a Square with four Bastions Square
Log Work No Platformes raised yet, so that they cant be used, only
a Small Platform in each Bastion, for a Centry, no Guns upon
the Wall, but four, four, Pound Peices lie in one of the Bastions
not Mounted on Carriages — The Wall only single Loggs, no
Banket within or no Ditch without, two Gates of an Equal Size
about Ten feet wide, one Fronts the Lake about three hundred
Distance, the other the Road to La Boeuf, The Magazine is a
Stone House covered with Shingles, and not Sunk in the Ground
Standing in the Right Bastion next the Lake, going to
Presile ~~from~~ La Boeuf, the other Houses Square Loggs, a considerable
Quanty of Indian Goods but little Flour. 12 Battoes are every Day
Expected to arrive from Niagara with Provisions, the Lake
being Open to within three hundred Yards of the Shore —
No Body of French is Expected soon from Niagara, but about
five hundred from a Fort on the N. side of Lake Erie in the
Waweaetoneeus Country (which I have formerly heard to be
built of Ceder Stockados) were to have come along with the
Indians above Mentioned, and were still Expected to Arrive
as soon as the Lake was clear of Ice — There ware four Battoes
at Presile ~~and~~ no Works carrying on but one small House in
the Fort — He was Requested to Stay, or Return soon as a
great many Delawares ware Expected to be soon there to
Councill &c

The Officer made him a Present of a pair of Stockings— On his Desire to know the Number & Situation of the English here Bull Replyed that he had not been here since last Fall that we first came, when a few there, but he heard since from the Delawares that a great Number had since came up, and that he had Erected a fine Fort— Bull left that Place telling the French he was going to Womming to see his Father, and got to La Beuf that Night, the Fort is of the same Shape but very small, the Bastions Stockaded and joined by Houses for the Curtains the Loggs mostly rotten, Platforms are Erected in the Bastions and Loop holes properly Cutt— One Gun is Mounted on one of the Bastions, and Points Down the River— Only one Gate and that Fronting the Creek on the side Oposite the Creek the Maggazine is on the Right of the Gate going in, Partly sunk in the ground, and above is some Casks of Powder to serve the Indians— there are two Officers a Storekeeper a Clark a Priest & 50 Soldiers, the Men not Employed at Le Beuf are 24 Battoes, none of them made lately and but one Repaired lately; One Le Chambrow is the Commanding Officer, the have a larger Stock of Provisions here than at Presisle — He found at Wenango 2 Officers and 40 Men Le Narie Comd. he does not know the state of their Provision, nor where their Powder is kept but gives the same discription of the Fort as I Recd. formerly, only two Battoes are at Wenango and two he heard had lately come there with Indian Goods The Ohio is clear of Ice at Wenango, and the French that a great Number had since came up, and that the had Orders of ne Fort — Bull left that Place telling the French he was going to Woming to see his Father; and got to La Beuf that Night, the Fort is of the same Shape but very small, the Bastions Stockaded and Joined by Houses for the Curtains the Logg's mostly Rotten, Platformes are Erected in the Bastions and Loopholes properly Cutt — One Gun is Mounted on one of the Bastions, and Pointed Down the River — Only one Gate and that Fronting this way on the Sid Oposite the Creek the Maggazine is on the Right of the Gate going in, Partly Sunk in the ground, and above is some Casks of Powder to serve the Indians — there are two Officers a Storekeeper a Clark a Priest & 50 Soldiers, the Men not Employ'd at Le Buf are 24 Battoes, none of them maid lately and but one Repaired lately, One Le Sambrow is the Commanding Officer, the have a larger Stock of Provisions here than at Presqile — He found at Winango 2 Officers and 40 Men Le Narie Comd. he does not know the state of their Provision, nor where their Powder is kept, but gives the same discription of the Fort as I Recd. formerly, only two Battoes are at Winango and two he heard had lately come there with Indian Goods

The Ohio is clear of Ice at Winango, and the French Creek is clear to La Beuf, the Road is broad ~~from~~ and good from Winang to La Beuf, and from thence to Prisqile about half a Day's Jurney is very low and Swampy and Bridged Almost thy whole way —

He heard no News at Wenango, only that two Frenchmen and two Chipaway's had gone from thence to take a Scalp at this Place — and that 26 Mingoes had Passed by that Place lately agoing to Warr against the Cuttabaws

Delaway George and the other fellow, Bull thinks will go to Presisle, but the Bever goes to the Forks of Scotes to Plant this Spring and then Return to live at Kuskuskas — French Creek Navegable for Battoes all Summer — Bull went from Wenango to Kuskuskas and there meet with some Chipaways coming here, Accompanied them — There are only two Men & 2 Women and some Indian Children at Presisle, Tawayo, nor at Le Buf and a few Delaware at Wenango Custaloga not at home some of the Works at Presisle are upon the decay and some appear to be lately Done

The above intelligence is copied very incorrectly, however, of nothing material is wrong imported, and I am exceedingly hurried, I hope small errors will be passed over

H Mercer

agoing to Warr against the Cuttabas

Delaway George and the other fellow Bull thinks will go to Preisile, but the Beaver goes to the Forks of Scosie to Plant this Spring, and then Return to live at Kiskuskes — French Creek Navigable for Battaux all Summer — Bull went from Wenango to Kiskuskes and there meat with some ~~Cawtagas~~ Chippaways coming here, & accompanied them — There are only two Men 2 Women and some Indian Children at Presile, Taways, nor at Le Beuf and a few Delawares at Wenango Custaloga wa'nt at home some of the Works at Presile is upon the decay and some appear to be lately Done

The above intelligence is copied very incorrectly however, if nothing material is wrong inserted, and I am extremely hurried, I hope small errors will be excused me

H. Mercer

Indian Intelligence
by Mr. March —

Pittsburgh 10th. March 1759.

Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 20th. Febry some days since, but deferred answering it, till the Return of Teedyuscung's Son, who set off the 2d. Instant to spy at Priscile;

He arrived yesterday with full & particular Intelligence, widely differing from what I received a Month ago, and had confirmed since by sundry Indians, who pretended doing me a mighty favour in communicating it; how far this or the former Story comes near the Truth a few Weeks will discover, in the mean time it is our Business to prepare for the worst; conscious we have to do with a vigilant and active Enemy. Several French Officers or Traders have lived this Winter in the Neighbouring Indian Towns, and no doubt endeavour to keep alive their Indian Interest, by exagerated Accounts of their Force and Intentions; these will prove more usefull to us, probably, than they intended, by giving Vigour to our Measures which cannot be too soon entered upon.

Inclosed for the Governor's perusal, is the Intelligence by Bull, Shingas's Speech on his coming here a few Days since, and a Return of the Garrison at Pittsburgh.

We have nothing to fear, in my Opinion, and as little to hope from the Delawares, they chuse to lye by and wait the Event of this Summer's Campaign; They give assurances that all their allies in the late War will follow their example in burying the French Hatchett.

Three Chipways, encouraged by the kind Treatment given the Taways, whom they fell in with on their Way home, have come here two days ago, I shall endeavour to send them home, with suitable impressions of us. Likewise Shingas appears backward in going to Philada., but tells me he waits for the Chiefs of other Tribes that live a great way off, and intends going down with them, he does not guess at the time, as soon as I discover their Intentions this Way, You shall have proper Notice of it.

The Captives will be detained to the last Minute, & many secreted.

The Mingo Fellows got here, since gone to their Town, before your Letter reached me; they appeared in very good Temper, telling me, they went home to bring here their Chiefs to hold a

Counsell

(1)

9 77.

Council, by the time their Messengers left in Philadelphia shou'd arrive at this Place.

I am sorry that Returns of the Regiment have not been transmitted the Governor, but cou'd not imagine that Cols. Armstrong and Bird wou'd omit sending proper Returns of their Battalions at the close of the Campaign; by which the Number of Pennsylva. Troops stationed at Pittsburgh must appear, had the Governor been pleased to honour me with the least shadow of Orders, I shou'd have been far from violating or neglecting them.

You will discover in Shingas's Speech his attention to the Interests of Trade, every part of his Conduct here is of a piece; The Indians are surprized, and so must every one be, that after repeated promises of proper assortments of Goods being sent to Barter with them, on the Government's account, none have yet appeared; Tho' Multitudes of Pedlars, come here; with the same Species, carried on Horses. I drop't a Line to Mr. West regarding the Indian Trade; Coarse Goods will not go off, such things as the Indians have formerly dealt in, must now be more showy, and of the finest sort, The Price they don't value; so they find it much the same down the Country.

As soon as an Army marches up, superior to the French Force on the Lake you will have the Chiefs of the Ohio Indians and many other go to treat at Philada. The Safety of their Families will induce them to wait for our first taking vigorous Measures.

I am Sir
Your most obedt. humble Servt.
Hugh Mercer.

Intelligence received the 17th of March at Pittsburgh 1769.

Thom. Bull, the Indian employed to spy at the Lakes, arrived; he set off from hence the 2d. Instant & in two days reached Venango, staid there that Night, next Day got to Cushtuloga's Town, & the Day after in the evening reached Le Beuf, stayed there one Night and went on with three French Men to Prescile next day.

At Prescile the Garrison consists of two Officers, two Merchants

MANUSCRIPTS ... ence.
Vol. 9 ... 77

a Clark, Priest and 103 Soldiers as near as he could reckon by counting them in the Barracks, for they were not employed about any Work. The Commanding Officer's Name is Burinol, with whom Bull was formerly well acquainted, and therefore not suspected his coming from us: He treated him with great Openess, and told him, that 30 Towns of the Naweactemews, Taways, Chepaways, Tedmatenews, and French Mingo's, had engaged to join the French and come to War here, he saw 1500 War Billets ready prepared for their Equipment, he says likewise (but whether the Officer told him, or he understood it from any other Person I can't make out) that the Indians just ready to set off, were stopt by the Belts and Speeches sent among them from the English, and that they had resolved to desist, till such time as they came to Kushkuskhas to hear what we had said to the Delawares, and their Resolution thereupon; by this they were to be guided; and if they found Peace established, to take the Tomahawk out of their Young Men's hands that yet inclined to the French, and follow the Example of their Grandfathers the Delawares. Accordingly a great Body 1500, of these over Lake Indians were soon expected at Kushkuskhas. The Officer told him that he had lately a Council with the Mingo's, and told them he was sorry to see one half of the Mingo's broke away to the English; he addressed them to leave the English and come and sit by his Fire as formerly; They replied that they took the Tomahawk out of their Hands and buried it; that they would do so by the English; and advise both to fight, as formerly, over the Great Water, without disturbing their Country, that they might live in peace with both; and that the English should return home: The French replied he would go home as soon as the English moved off. Laburinol told him, he had sent a Belt to the Delaware Chiefs, the Beaver, George, & Cuttihegan; to come and Council with him; and by Bull's Account they were desired to set off about this Time.

The Fort is a Square with four Bastions, Square Logwork no Platforms raised yet, so that they can't be used, only a small Platform in each Bastion for a Centry, no Guns upon the Wall; but 4 Four Pounders lie in one of the Bastions not mounted on Carriages. The Wall only single Logs no Banket within nor Ditch without.

Two

PENN MANUSCRIPTS Official Correspondence.

Two Gates of an equal Size about Ten Feet wide. One from the Lake, about three Hundred Yards distance; the other the Road to La Beef. The Magazine is a Stone House cover'd with Shingles and not sunk in the Ground, standing in the Right Bastion next the Lake, going to Presqile from La Beef. The other Houses Square Loggs. A considerable Quantity of Indian Goods, but little Flour. Twelve Battoes are every Day expected to arrive from Niagara with Provisions, the Lake being open to within 3 hundred Yards of the Store.

No Body of French is expected soon from Niagara. But about five hundred, from a Fort on the North side of Lake Erie, (in the Waweaulemeus Country (wch I have formerly heard of, to be built of Cedar Stockades) were to have come along with the Indians above mentioned, and were still expected to come to Presqile as soon as the Lake was clear of Ice.

There were 4 Battoes at Presqile, and no Works carrying on but one small House in the Fort. He was requested to stay or to return soon, as a great many Delawares were expected to be soon there to Council.

The Officer made him a Present of a pair of Stockings.

On his desire to know the Number & Situation of the English here, Bull replied, that he had not been here since last Fall that we first came, when a few staid, but he heard since from the Delawares, that a great Number had since come up, and that they had erected a Fine Fort.

Bull left that Place, telling the French, that he was going to Wyoming to see his Father, & got to La Beef that Night. That Fort is of the same Shape but very small; the Bastions and Stockades are joined by Houses for the Curtains, the Loggs mostly rotten; Platforms are erected in the Bastions, and Loop Holes properly cut. One Gun is mounted on one of the Bastions, and points down the River. Only one Gate and that fronting this Way, on the side opposite the Creek. The Magazine is on the right of the Gate going in, part of it sunk in the Ground, and above is some Casks of Powder to serve the Indians. Here are two Officers, a Store keeper, a Clerk a Priest and 50 Soldiers, the Men not employed. At La Beef are

IN MANUSCRIPTS ... ence.
Vol. 9 ... 77

At La Beuf are 24 Battoes none of them made lately and but one repaired lately. One Le Lambrow is the Comanding Officer: They have a larger Stock of Provisions than at Presqu'ile.

He found at Venango two Officers and 40 Men: La Marie the Comander he does not know the Stock of their Provisions, nor where their Powder is kept, but gives the same description of the Fort as I received formerly. Only two Battoes are at Venango and two he heard had lately come there with Indian Goods.

The Ohio is clear of Ice at Venango, and the French Creek is clear to La Beuf. The Road is trodden and good from Venango to La Beuf; and from thence to Presqu'ile, about half a Day's Journey is very low and swampy; and Bridged almost the whole way.

He heard no News at Venango, only that two French men & two Chippaways had gone from thence to take a Scalp at this Place. And that 26 Mingoes had past by that Place lately, going to War against the Catawbas.

Delaware George, and the other Fellow, Bull thinks, will go to Presqu'ile but the Beaver goes to the Forks of Tolas to plant this Spring, and then return to live at Kuskuskus.

French Creek is navigable for Battoes all Summer. Bull went from Venango to Cushkushkung and there met with some Chipeways coming here, he accompanied them.

There are only 2 Men 2 Women and some Indian Children at Presqu'ile, Taways. None at La Beuf. and a few Delawares at Venango. Custeloga not at home.

Some of the Works at Presqu'ile are upon the Decay & some appear to be lately done.

The above copied from my Journal is very incorrectly done, but nothing material wrong worded, and I have not time to correct it. H. Mercer

A Return of —

Return of the Garrison att Pittsburgh March the 17th 1759.

Detachments	Officers Present							Effective Rank and File				Since the 1st of January			
	Commissioned				Non Commission'd										
	Colonel	Captain	Lieuten.ts	Ensigns	Serjants	Fifes	Drums	Fit for Duty	Sick	On Command	Total	Recruits	Dead	Discharg'd	Deserted
Royal Artillery					2			6	2		8				
Royal Americans								10	1		20		1		
Highlanders		1	1	2	3		2	75	5		80				
Virginia Regiment		1	1	1	4		1	79	19	1	99		2		
1st Batallion Penns.a	1		2	3	4			98	36	2	136		7		
2nd Battalion Penns.a		1	2	3	6			69	16		85		2		
	1	3	6	9	19		3	346	79	3	428		12		

Hugh Mercer
C. C. R.

6

Copy Colon.l Mercer's Letter with Indian Intelligence dated at Pittsburgh the 10th March 1759.
Copy Return of the Garrison at that Fort.

Pittsburg 18th March 1759 -

Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 20th of February some days since, but deferred answering it, till the return of Teedyuscung's Son, who set off the 2d Instant to stay at Cheseile; He arrived Yesterday with full and particular Intelligence widely differing from what I received a Month ago and had confirmed ſince by Sundry Indians, who pretended doing me a mighty favour in communicating it.

How far this or the former Story comes near the Truth a few Weeks will discover, in the mean time it is our busineſs to prepare for the worst, conscious we have to do with a vigilent and active Enemy.

Several French Officers or Traders have lived this Winter in the Neighbouring Towns, and no doubt endeavour to keep alive their Indian Interest, by exagarated Accounts of their force and intentions; These will prove more useful to us probably, than they intended, by giving vigour to our measures which cannot too ſoon be entered upon; Inclosed for the Governors perusal is the Intelligence by Bull, Shingas's Speech on his coming here a few days since, and a return of the Garrison at Pittsburg.

We have nothing to fear, in my Opinion, and as little to hope from the Delawares. They choose to lye by and wait the Event of the Summer's Campaign; They give aſsurances that all their Allies in the late War will follow their Example in burying the French Hatchet.

Three Chipawaas encouraged by the kind Treatment given the Taways whom they fell in with on their way home, have come here two days ago, I shall endeavour to send them home, with ſuitable impreſsions of Us likewise. Shingas appears backward in going to Philadelphia, but tells me he waits for the Chiefs of other Tribes that live a great way off, and intends going down with them; He does not gueſs at the Time, as ſoon as I discover their intentions this way, you shall have proper Notice of it. The Captives will be detained to the last Minute and many ſecreted.

The Mingo fellows gone home to their Towns before your Letter reached me, they appeared in very good Temper, telling me, they went home to bring here their Chiefs to

hold

PENN MANUSCRIPTS [illegible] Correspondence.
Vol. 9. page 81

hold a Council, by the time, their Meſsengers left in Philadelphia shou'd arrive at this place.

I am sorry that Returns of the Regiment have not been transmitted to the Governor, but could not imagine that Colonels Armstrong and Burd would omit sending proper Returns of their Battalions, at the close of the Campaign, by which the Number of Pennsylvania Troops stationed at Pittsburg must appear. Had the Governor been pleased to honour me with the least Shadow of Orders I shou'd have been far from violating or neglecting them.

You will discover in Shingas's Speech his attention to the Interest's of Trade, every part of his Conduct here is of a piece; The Indians are ſurprized, and so must every one be, that after repeated promises of proper Aſsortments of Goods being sent to Barter with them on the Governments account; None have as yet appeared: Tho' multitudes of Pedlers come here, with the same Species, carried on Horses, I dropt a Line to Mr West regarding the Indian Trade, worse Goods will not go off, ſuch things as the Indians have formerly dealt in, must now be more ſhowing and of the finest sort, The price they dont value, ſo they find it much the same down the Country.

As ſoon as an Army marches up, ſuperior to the French force on the Lakes, you will have the Chiefs of their Indians and many others go to Treat at Philadelphia. The safety of their Families will induce them to wait for our first taking vigorous measures. I am Sir,

Your most obedt. humbe. Servt.

Hugh Mercer.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1759.

Shingas's Speech to Colonel Mercer & the Officers of the Garrison.

Brother,

Be attentive to what I say, I am to Speak of the Peace and good Friendship that we made last fall. Your King and our King are talking of that friendship. In the beginning of the Treaty, you told me, that Goods shoud be sent here to sell at a reasonable Price.

Brother, You told me you would ſell Goods as Cheap here as in Philadelphia; I was very glad to hear these words, and so were all the Indians. We sent your Words to all the Indians in Friendship with Us. - All our friends every where are glad to hear, that you have shaken Hands with Us, and that you will ſell your Goods at a reasonable Price

Brother, You must do as you promised, and sell your Goods as Cheap as at first said; that our Young People may exchange what they have brought for your Goods.

Brother, All our Friends at a great distance look to ſee at what price you sell your Goods therefore you must be as good as your Word and ſell them very Cheap.

Gave some Strings of Wampum.

Brother, These Skins God gave to me, and I and my People that are here give them to you to shake Hands with you, and welcome you to this Place. Gave a Bundle of Skins.

Intelligence received the 17th March at Pittsburg 1759.

Tom Bull, the Indian employed to Spy at the Lakes, arrived; he set off from hence the second Instant and in two days reached Venango stay'd there that Night, next day got to Cuchtuloga's Town, and the day after in the Evening reached La Beuf, staid there one Night and went on with three French Men to Preſeile next day. – At Preseile the Garrison consists of Two Officers, Two Merchants, a Clark, Priest and one hundred and three Soldiers as near as he could reckon them by counting them in the Barracks; for they were not employed about any Work.

The Commanding Officers Name is Burinol, with who Bull was formerly well acquainted and therefore not suspected his coming from us: He treated him with great Openneſs, and told him that Thirty Towns of the Wawachetemes, Tawa's, Chepawa's, Tilmateneus, and French Mingoes had engaged to join the French and come to War here; he saw 1500 War billets ready prepared for their Equipment; he says likewise (but whether the Officer told him, or he understood it from any other Person I cant make out) that the Indians just ready to set out were stopt by the Belts and Speeches sent among them from the English, and that they had resolved to desist, till such time as they came to Kishushus to hear what we had said to the Delawares, & their Resolution thereupon; by this they were to be guided, and if they found Peace established, to take the Tomahack out of their Young Men's Hands that yet inclined to the French and follow the Example of their Grandfathers the Delawares.

Accordingly a great body (1500) of these over Lake Indians were soon expected, to arrive at Kishushus. The Officer told him that he had lately a Council with the Mingo's, and told them he was sorry to see one half of the Mingo's broak away to the English: He addreſsed them to leave the English and come and sit by his Fire as formerly.

They replied that they took the Tomahawk out of their Hands and buried it, that they would do so by the English, and advise both to fight as formerly, over the Great Water without disturbing their Country that they might live in Peace with both, and that the English should return home. The French replied they would go home as soon as the English moved off.

La Burinol

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 19th of March, 1759, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq^{r.} Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

A Letter from Secretary Pitt, of the Twenty-Ninth of December last, which came by the Packet that arrived, that arrived last Week at New York, was read in these Words:

"WHITEHALL, 29th December, 1758.

"Sir:

"In transmitting to you the inclosed Duplicate of my letter of the Ninth Instant, I have the King's particular Commands to renew and enforce, in the strongest manner, the necessity of a punctual Compliance with the Orders therein contained, and you will accordingly urge, in the most expressive terms, to the Council and Assembly of your Province the Importance of their exerting themselves in the present critical and decisive Moment, in which their own Interests and Security are so nearly concerned, that it would seem superfluous to add. The further motives of their Duty to the King, and of the gratitude they owe to this Country, for the very great Expence and Succours supplied for their immediate Defence, and for the future safety of all their Rights and Possessions in America, And the levying the Men to be furnished by the Several Provinces, without any Delay, and in such time that they may not fail to be at the Rendezvous that shall be appointed for them, so as to be ready to Commence the Operations by the first of May, is so essential, as well for preventing the Extraordinary Efforts, which it is supposed the Enemy is preparing to make, to stop the further progress of his Majesty's Arms in America as for pushing with Success the Ensuing Campaign; that it is the King's Pleasure that you do employ the utmost Diligence, and every means in your Power to forward and Expedite this Service in the most Effectual Manner, and to avoid any disappointment happening from the slowness of the Levies, or from the Men who shall be raised, not proceeding in due Time to the Rendezvous. With regard to the Expences incurred by your Province for the last Campaign, I am further to acquaint you that as soon as the Agents of the respective Provinces, duly authorized, shall produce the necessary Documents, the same without delay be recommended to Parliament for a reasonable Compensation, agreeable to the Gracious Assurances which the King was pleased to allow me to give in my Letter of the Thirtieth of December, last year.

"I am, Sir, Your most Humble Servt.,
"W. PITT."

Two Letters from Admiral Durell, of the Fourteenth of February last, were read and ordered to be entered.

A Letter from Admiral Durell to Governor Denny.

"Princess Amelia, Halifax Harbor, 14th Feby., 1759.

"Sir:

"Herewith inclosed is a Letter I have wrote to your Honour and the Council of Pennsylvania, in hopes thereby to procure some Men for His Majesty's Service. If you should prevail in this matter, you will be pleased to appoint some Person to Pay the promised Bounty, and I will send Bills on the Navy Board for the Amount.

"And also if no other way can be found to transport them to this place, desire that Passages, &c$^{a.}$ may be provided for them, which Expence shall be defrayed by Mr. Joseph Gerrish, the Naval Officer at this Port.

"I am, with great respect, Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"PHI. DURELL."

Another Letter from Admiral Durell to Governor Denny.

"Princess Amelia, Halifax Harbor, 14th Feby., 1759.

"Honourable Sirs:

"As the equipping and compleatly Manning the Squdron under my command, so as to be ready for Service in the Spring, may be of the utmost Consequence to his Majesty's interest in general, and particularly to these, his Colonies; And as by Death, and some Desertion, we have lost a considerable number of men since our being here, which requires to be recruited by a Supply of Seamen, if possible to be got; If not, I shall be obliged to apply for Soldiers from some of the Regiments serving here, which I am apprehensive might Prove detrimental to the Operations by Land the ensuing Campaign. I therefore think it most conducive to the Good of the Service to make application to His Majesty's Governors and Councils of the Different Provinces for their Assistance in raising such a Number of Seaman as they conveniently can, in such manner as will be most agreeable to their Several Governments.

"And as I am sure the Governor and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania has His Majesty's Interest much at heart, am satisfied every thing in their Power will be done to forward this Service. On my Part, as an Encouragement, I promise that every able bodied Seaman who shall enlist to serve in His Majesty's squadron for the Term of Twelve Months or more, shall receive immediately Forty Shillings Sterling Bounty, and be punctuallye discharged at the Expiration of the Term inlisted for; And further, that theye shall not be carried either to Europe or the West Indias, but shall be discharged in some one of the Northern Colonies.

"I am with great regard, Honourable Sirs,
"Your Most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"PHIL. DURELL."

The following Letter from Governor Dobbs to the Governor, was read:

"Sir:

"As I am informed that the Merchants of Britain design to Petition the Parliament this Ensuing Session, to lay open the Hudson's Bay Trade, and get rid of that unjust monopoly, so prejudicial to the Merchants in general, and the Trade of Britain and the American Colonies, by preventing our Settling the Countries beyond that Bay, and extending fur Trade and Fisheries, This being a proper Time, while we have a Ministry Zealous to promote the British Commerce and Improvement of our American Colonies.

"Having been informed that upon the former applications of the Merchants against the Hudson's Bay Company's Monoply, that the Northern American Colonies, if they had early notice, would have given Orders to their Agents to join the Merchants in their Petition. I think it my Duty to improve a Measure so beneficial to Britain and the Colonies by acquainting you with it, to have the sense of your Colony upon it, that if they approve of it they may add their Weight to the Merchants' Petition, in Case they find it proper to petition this Session.

"I am, with great Esteem, Sir,
"Your Excellency's most Ob$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Ser$^{t.}$,
"ARTHUR DOBBS.

"Edenton, 7th December, 1758."

Then was read the following Letter from Captain Campbell, Commander of the Nightingale Man-of-War:

"NIGHTINGALE, Turtle Bay, New York, 16th March, 1759.

"Sir:

"I am to acquaint you that I have just received a Letter from Admiral Durell, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, informing me that he has wrote to the several Governors and Councils on the Continent, in hopes thereby to get some Seamen to compleat his Majesty's Ships at Halifax, and directing me to write to those near me on the same subject, to know whether his proposals have been agreeable to them; and if I received any Encouragement to expect they will raise any Number, I am ordered by the Admiral to receive them on board the Nightingale. I am, therefore, to beg that your Honour and the Council will report to me your resolutions with regard to the Admiral's proposals.

"I am your Honour's and the Council's
"Most Obedient Humble Servant,
"JAMES CAMPBELL."

The Governor proposed Mr. John Moland for a Member of Council, and all the Members said he was agreeable to them and would make a good Member.

The Secretary was directed to draw up a Proper Message upon the Several Matters mentioned in the said Letters, and the following Message was agreed to at the Table, and the Secretary ordered to deliver it to the House to-morrow morning with the foregoing Letters:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I lay before you a Letter from Secretary Pitt, of the Twenty-Ninth of December last, communicating His Majesty's Commands to renew and enforce in the Strongest Manner the Necessity of a punctual Compliance with his last orders, which have for some time been under your Consideration, and again assuring you that as soon as the Agents of the respective Provinces, duly authorized, shall produce the necessary documents, the same shall, without Delay, be recommended to Parliament for a reasonable Compensation.

"I make no doubt but you will now use your utmost Dispatch in raising the Supplies, especially as the Season is so far advanced, and the time very near that was appointed by General Amherst for the Forces to be ready.

"It cannot be expected that the recruits will be raised in Time, unless you give as large Bounty as other Provinces have done.

"I likewise lay before you Admiral Durell's Letter from Halifax, of the Fourteenth Instant, wherein he informs me of his having lost a great many men by Death and Desertion, and desiring my assistance, which I hope you will enable me to afford him, in raising a sufficient Number of Seamen to Man the Squadron under his Command, which will be of the utmost Consequence to his Majesty's Interest in General, and particularly to these Colonies.

"Governor Dobbs having received an Account that Application will be made to lay open the Hudson Bay Trade, has wrote a Letter to me on that Subject, which you will please to consider, and favour me with your Opinion upon it.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"March 20th, 1759."

The Governor informed the Council that Isaac Stille was returned from the Ohio, and last from Pittsburgh, where he had accompanied some of the principal Indians, and they had held Conferences with Colonel Mercer, Commanding Officer, who had inclosed them in a Letter to his Honour of the Eighth of January last, which were read in these Words:

A Letter to Governor Denny from Colonel Mercer.

"Pittsburg, 8th January 1759.

"Sir:

"When my Battalion marched from Fort Ligonier to be disbanded at the End of the Campaign, I did myself the honour of writing you by Ensign Warmsdarff.

"Soon after this General Forbes thought Proper to appoint me to take the Command of what Troops were left on the Ohio. What discoveries of the Enemies' Designs and Temper of the Indians this Station may afford me, I shall think it my Duty to communicate to your Honour.

"The Intelligence I have from every Quarter makes it Evident that the French have not yet lost hopes of securing a Post here. They are extremely Busy in Collecting their Over Lake Indians and propose assembling them near to Kuskusky. For this Purpose they are now forming a Magazine of Arms and provisions near that place.

"They have yet many friends among the Delawares and Shawanees, as appears by our not receiving the least Information of this Design, tho' it is formed in the Heart of the Delaware Country, and these Scoundrels come in Shoals every Day, to live upon us, pretending the utmost Friendship. They have indeed alarmed us with an Account of a Formidable Body of French being at Venango, and making preparations to fall down from thence upon us. This we find to be false, as the Deputies of the Six Nations, who are just come from thence, saw but a very inconsiderable Garrison there.

"The minutes of some Conferences held with these Deputies, I have enclosed for your Honour's perusal. The Chiefs of the Six Nations come here to Suppiclate a powerfull Aid from the English. They appear to be under the greatest Anxiety least we should abandon this country, for a very powerful Confederacy of the Over Lake Indians are set on by the French to cut them off as allies to the English, and should the Delawares and Shawanese join in this Confederacy, as the Six Nations apprehend, their Ruin would soon be compleated. Two of their Chiefs go from hence to wait on the General, in hopes he will immediately enter upon the most Vigorous Measures for driving the Enemy intirely off from this country.

"There is a great Demand for Indian Goods. I have refused great Quantities of Skins and Furs; a fair Trade Cannot be too soon begun. The General has, on my Remonstrances, ordered up a Reinforcement of Men to secure this Post, so that what Goods may be sent will be in no danger of falling into the Enemy's Hands.

"This Garrison consists of Two Hundred and Eighty; the Works are now capable of some Defence, tho' huddled up in a very hasty manner, the Weather being Extremely Severe.

"I am, Sir, Your Honour's most Obedt. Hume. Servt.

"HUGH MERCER."

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburg with the Indians.

January the Third, in the Evening, arrived two Indian Runners, with a Stringe of Black and white Wampum, signifying to me that Nine Chiefs of the Six Nations, Shawanese, and Delawares, from a Town up the Ohio, about One Hundred miles above Venango, near the Boucaleonce, would be here to-morrow with Forty of their Attendance. Accordingly, the fourth, in the Evening, they arrived. One of them producing Six Strings of Wampum, told us that he came from Weayough, the King, or great Chief of Kannawaago; that these Men were his Counsellors. Then taking the String, he proceeded:

"Brothers:

"The Cloud that was before our Eyes is now removed, and we see Clearly. Our Ears are opened, and we are ready to hear what you say; and every ill thing that was in our Hearts is now removed, and we come in Friendship to see you. I give this String in Behalf of the Six Nations, Shawanese, and Delawares."

Next Morning the following Chiefs being present with the Commanding Officer and Captains Waggener and Ward, Vizt.:

Cannewaungh,
Sagowinne,
Awinne Onus,
Sonoyeyough,
Owistogah, or Captain Peter.
Tecanushategh,
Occondenagh, the Chief Counsellor,
Acquialinguish,
Canigaatt, the White Mingo.
Snake's Son, Interpreter in Shawanee,
Jo. Hickman, Interpreter in English.

The Speaker taking out Five Strings of Wampum said, "our King and great men at Canawaago heard that their Friends, the English and Delawares, had talked together, and we are come to see and talk with you likewise. We are sorry that we cannot understand one another, but as much as we can make plain to you we will let you know. The Delawares told us that they and their Brothers, the English, had become acquainted, and had shaken Hands here, and we are come from our Town to become acquainted with and shake Hands with our Brothers likewise. We represent three Nations—The Six Nations, Shawanese, and Delawares. We desire to know of you what the English said to the Delawares when you first came here."

The Sixth, in the forenoon, the Officers of the Garrison and the above named Chiefs, and a good many other Indians being present, the Commanding Officer presented them with Six Strings of Wampum, telling them that they were welcome; that he was glad that they could see one another with Chearful Faces, and unite their Hands and Hearts so firmly as never to be Separated any more. Then he related to them the Substance of what Colonel Bouquet had delivered in this Treaty with the Delawares here, as far as it could be collected from one of the Delawares, Vizᵗ: Kakauscung, who was present at the Treaty. The Chiefs than said they would speak to-morrow whatever they had further to say.

In the Evening of the same Day Five of the head Counsellors, all of the Six Nations, came privately to the Commanding Officer's Tent, who being present, with Captain Ward, was informed by them they were to unbosom themselves, and freely open their minds to us; that what they had to say was all for our good, but it is to be kept private from the Delawares and Shawanese; then taking out Eight Strings of Wampum proceeded:

"Brothers:

"The Delawares and Shawanese are not yet to be depended upon. They may tell whatever they know to the French.

"Brothers:

"I am glad that we are of one mind—that we have joined Hands. This Wampum is to assure you that my Heart is become one with yours, therefore be strong and be assured of my Friendship."

Gave Eight Strings of Wampum.

"Brothers:

"I have listned attentively to your words; they are good, they are gone down into my Heart, and are not to be removed. I return you thanks for them by this String."

Gave Six Strings.

"Brothers:

"Take good head to what we are to say; it is of the greatest importance, therefore Listen and be attentive.

"Brothers:

"Listen, I am hard put to it, the French are but a little way beyond my Town, perhaps they may come and kill me; I don't know how soon they may strike me.

"Brothers:

"Be strong, now is the time to drive them from this Country; tell your Great Man to be strong and come and fight them, that we may live in Peace as formerly. The French will talk to the Tauways and their other Indians and set them on. They are so nigh that one of them sits on my shoulders and the other on my arm; but be strong, let your Men come soon and fight strong, for the French are not many. Write to the great Man, he must be attentive and Strong; he must run and bring a great Body with him, otherwise both you and us will be killed; a few men won't do, for there are many Indians now in their Town.

"Brothers:

"Listen to these words; they come from the Bottom of my Heart; we expect you will take Notice of them, and not disregard our words, as you have done formerly.

"Brothers:

"Come immediately with a great many men, otherwise these will be the last words we shall speak, for both you and we shall be killed."

Gave Six Strings.

"Brothers:

"The French say they have a House with Provisions stored up, and arms deposited at Kuskusky; they give out that they will soon be here, and say that you are bringing Flour and Meat to this Place, which will soon be their's. What we say comes from our Hearts. Be strong; they will be here in One Month, Perhaps in less. Do not lose a minute, for when you are Struck, we shall certainly be so too."

Gave Five Strings.

Then taking up a long Belt he proceeded:

"Brothers:

"This Belt the French sent to invite me to come from my Town to Venango, and on my coming he said the English are come to Ohio; go and discharge them from living here; tell them to be gone.

"Brothers:

"I took the Belt to bring it here and tell you, but not a Word of it has entered my Lips; the Words it contain do not Concern me; I regard them not.

"Brothers:

"To-morrow I will talk of this before the Delawares and Shawanese; you are not to mind what is said then, for it is out side of my Lips, but what is now said be attentive to, for it comes from my Heart.

"Brothers:

"To-morrow I will give you that Belt, to return home to your own Country, but you are to return it back to me, and tell me at the same time that you are resolved to stay here and fight the French till they are drove off from this Country."

The Seventh, in the afternoon, the Officers of the Garrison, and a good many Indians, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, taking out a Belt of Wampum, said: "We heard the English say when they came here that they came with an intent to Kill the French here, or to drive them away; and that as soon as the English had killed or drove off the French, they would return back to their Own Country.

"Brothers:

"Your great Man said that as soon as the French was drove entirely away from their Country, he would Send and invite, and bring all Sorts of Nations of Indians to this place, and there would establish a Strong and lasting Peace and Friendship with all the Indians, and as soon as he had done this he would return home.

"Brothers:

"We met yesterday and talked together in this place. The Six Nations, Delawares and Shawanese then join in a Strong Friendship with you, and now they say you must leave their place and go home, and when you are at home provide goods to send to Trade with us."

Delivered the Belt.

Colonel Mercer answered:

"Brothers:

"The great Man told you that when he had drove the French intirely out of this Country, he would then send for all the Indians and make a lasting Peace and Friendship with them, and afterwards go home.

"Brothers:

"The French are not gone from this Country; they are just at our Door and give out that they will soon return to this Place. Our great Man's Words are true; as soon as the French are gone he will make a Treaty with all the Indians and then go home, but the French are still here.

"Brothers:

"We know the French better than you do; should we go now they would return immediately; our great Man has ordered me to stay here. If the French should come I will be strong and make them run away once more.

"Brothers:

"When the French came here they made us quarrel with our good old Friends, and by so doing they have hurt both you and us; your Brothers, the English, are a great People, their Eyes are now opened, and while the Sun shines and the Rivers run, we will never suffer a French Man to sit here.

"Brothers:

"I return you this Belt; what you have now said must be told to General Forbes; if you have a mind to Send this Belt to him, I will send one along with you."

The Six Nation Chief said:

"Brothers:

"Listen and be attentive to what I say. I am sorry that you have returned the Belt which I gave you, but if you will give me one Cagg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again."

HUGH MERCER.

Isaac Stille informed the Governor that the Indians in Conversation told him they expected another Message from their Brethren, the English, to Fix the Time of meeting, and he thought the Message ought to be sent off immediately. The Secretary was desired to prepare a Message to the House on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 23d of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

Two Members yesterday waited on the Governor, requesting he would be pleased to lay before the House Copies of such Conferences held by himself with the Indians in our Alliance, as well as those held with them by the late General Forbes; and the Secretary was directed to deliver to the House a Copy of Frederick Post's Journal on a Message to the Ohio, and Copies of all Conferences held with the Indians by himself and General Forbes since the Treaty at Easton in October last, which was done accordingly.

The Governor informed the Council that Two Members of Assembly had waited on him yesterday Evening, with a Message from the House, desiring him to be pleased to let them know who was appointed to the Command in this and the Southern Provinces; that they were alarmed with a Report, which generally prevailed, that Colonel Byrd, of Virginia, was come from New York, and was to command the Army on the Western Frontiers; in which case they were apprehensive that it would be of no service to grant Supplies, as no one would enlist, and the Indians would take Umbrage at Seeing a Virginia Colonel in the Command at Pittsburg. The Governor answered that he had received no account from General Amherst relative to the Command, but expected Brigadier General Stanwix every Day. That this Morning Two Members of the House were again sent by the House, to inform him they were so very uneasy at hearing that Colonel Byrd was to Command, that

Goods to send to Trade with us.

Delivered the Belt.

Colonel Mercer answered.

Brothers,

The great Man told you that when he had drove the french intirely out of this Country he would then send for all the Indians and make a lasting Peace and Friendship with them, and afterwards go home.

Brothers,

The French are not gone from this Country, they are just at our door and give out, that they will soon return to this Place, Our great Mans Words are true, as soon as the French are gone he will make a Treaty with all the Indians, and then go home, but the French are still here.

Brothers,

We know the French better than you do, should we go now they would Return immediately, our great Man has ordered me to stay here, if the French should come I will be strong, and make them run away once more.

Brothers,

When the French came here they made us quarrel with our good old Friends and by so doing they have hurt both you and us, your Brothers the English are a great People, their Eyes are now opened and while the Sun shines and the Rivers Run we will never Suffer a French man to sit here.

Brothers,

I return you this Belt, what you have now said must be told to General Forbes, if you have a Mind to send this Belt to him I will send one along with you.

The Six Nation Chief said

Brothers,

Listen and be attentive to what I say. I am sorry that you have returned the Belt which I gave you, but if you will give me one Cagg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again.

Hugh Mercer.

Isaac Stille informed the Governor that the Indians in Conversation told him they expected another Message from their Brethren the English to fix the Time of meeting, and he thought the Message ought to be sent off immediately. The Secretary was desired to Prepare a Message to the House on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 23.rd of March 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader

Benjamin Shoemaker
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
} Esquires

Two Members yesterday waited on the Governor requesting he would be pleased to lay before the House Copies of such Conferences held by himself with the Indians in our Alliance as well as those held with them by the late General Forbes, and the Secretary was directed to deliver to the House a Copy of Frederick Posts Journal on a Message to the Ohio, and Copies of all Conferences held with the

Indians by himself and General Forbes since the Treaty at Easton in October last, which was done accordingly.—

The Governor informed the Council, that two Members of Assembly had waited on him yesterday Evening with a Message from the House, desiring him to be pleased to let them know who was appointed to the Command in this and the Southern Provinces, that they were alarmed with a Report which generally prevailed that Colonel Byrd of Virginia was come from New York and was to Command the Army on the Western Frontiers; in which Case they were apprehensive that it would be of no Service to grant Supplies, as no one would enlist, and the Indians would take Umbrage at seeing a Virginia Colonel in the Command at Pittsburg. The Governor answered, that he had received no Account from General Amherst relative to the Command, but expected Brigadier General Stanwix every Day. That this Morning Two Members of the House were again sent by the House to inform him they were so very uneasy at hearing that Colonel Byrd was to Command, that they were inclinable to Represent Matters to General Amherst, and desired to know if his Honour would join with them in the Representation, and if so that one or more Members of Council and Assembly might be dispatched forthwith to go to New York with the Representation.— That they proposed making no mention of this Matter in their Votes, but acting in it Privately, that no Umbrage might be given to General Amherst.

On this Request the Governor said he called the Council, and desired to know their Sentiments upon it, and as they were deliberating thereupon the Servant came to acquaint the Governor that General Stanwix was come to Town, and soon after the following Letter was sent to the Governor which put an End to their deliberations; and the Secretary was directed to carry it to the House.

A Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

New York March 18th. 1759.

Sir

It having become Necessary, by the Demise of Brigadier General Forbes, that an Officer of Rank and Experience should without Loss of Time, proceed to Pennsylvania, to take on him the Command of His Majesty's regular Troops, and those to be raised by the Southern Provinces, to act in Conjunction for the Security and defence of those Provinces, or otherwise as opportunity shall Offer, or the Exigences may require: I have thought it for the good of His Majesty's Service to appoint Brigadier General Stanwix to that Command, and he does accordingly set out tomorrow for Philadelphia to take upon him the Same; I am therefore to request of you, that during such his Command, you will, upon every Emergency, correspond and Co-operate with him in the same Manner as you are enjoined by Mr. Secretary Pitt's Letter to do with me, which must prove of great Benefit to the Publick Service, as from any removal from hence into the Back country, whither I may be called soon, it might prove very prejudicial to the Safety and Security of the Southern Provinces to Wait for the Answers to any of those Letters you may have Occasion to write to me in relation thereto; and I have accordingly directed Brigadier General Stanwix to Correspond and Co-operate with you in like manner.

I have further desired Brigadier General Stanwix immediately to call in all the out Standing Accounts of last Campaign and to cause them to be settled and Satisfied in such a Manner, that neither the Inhabitants nor the Crown may be Sufferers;—

As this Step might sufficiently evince the desire I have of Doing the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania all the Justice that lies in my Power, I dare trust they will no longer be so blind to their own Interest, as to defer granting the necessary Supplies for the raising and maintaining the Body of Troops that it is expected they will furnish for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

Brigadier General Stanwix will likewise consult you in regard to Indian Affairs, and do his utmost in settling every thing to their Satisfaction and His Majesty's Indian Interest: in which I must beg of you to give him all the Assistance he may stand in Need of, and to furnish him with all the Lights you are capable of from your Experience in those matters.

I am with great regard,
Sir, your most Obedient Hum^e Servant
Jeff: Amherst.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 26th of March 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Joseph Turner	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	Thomas Cadwalader	

The Governor laid before the Council a Bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the Manner hereinafter directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates real and Personal and Taxables within this Province, presented to his Honour by Two Members last Saturday for his Concurrence, which was read, and the Governor desired it might be immediately taken into Consideration; it was again read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Secretary acquainted the Council that he had at the beginning of the Sessions, delivered a Message from the Proprietaries to the Assembly respecting their Taxation, and reminded the Governor of the Proprietaries Letter to his Honour of the Twenty Eighth of January 1758, which was formerly read in Council, wherein after Several Conferences with Mr. Franklin the Matter was so far agreed to as that the Proprietaries consented that the Governor might give his Assent to such a Law as passed the preceding Year, and it was taken for granted that there would be the Like Bills passed till the matters in Difference between the Proprietaries and the Assembly could be finally adjusted.

The Proprietaries Message to the Assembly of the Twenty Eighth of November 1758. And the Papers inclosed Viz: Heads of Complaints by Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. Paris's Answer to it, entered in Minutes of Council of the Twenty Sixth of February last were read; Mr. Franklins Letter on receiving the Answer was now likewise read, ordered to be entered and follows in these Words,

Gentlemen,

I yesterday received a Paper from Mr. Paris, containing your Answer to the Heads of Complaint, wherein I am informed that the Proprietaries to take off

all

The Six-Nation Chief said:

"Brothers:

"Listen and be attentive to what I say. I am sorry that you have returned the Belt which I gave you, but if you will give me one Cagg of Rum I shall feel perfectly well again."

HUGH MERCER.

Isaac Stille informed the Governor that the Indians in Conversation told him they expected another Message from their Brethren, the English, to Fix the Time of meeting, and he thought the Message ought to be sent off immediately. The Secretary was desired to prepare a Message to the House on the Occasion.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 23d of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLAM DENNY, Esq'r, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

Two Members yesterday waited on the Governor, requesting he would be pleased to lay before the House Copies of such Conferences held by himself with the Indians in our Alliance, as well as those held with them by the late General Forbes; and the Secretary was directed to deliver to the House a Copy of Frederick Post's Journal on a Message to the Ohio, and Copies of all Conferences held with the Indians by himself and General Forbes since the Treaty at Easton in October last, which was done accordingly.

The Governor informed the Council that Two Members of Assembly had waited on him yesterday Evening, with a Message from the House, desiring him to be pleased to let them know who was appointed to the Command in this and the Southern Provinces; that they were alarmed with a Report, which generally prevailed, that Colonel Byrd, of Virginia, was come from New York, and was to command the Army on the Western Frontiers; in which case they were apprehensive that it would be of no service to grant Supplies, as no one would enlist, and the Indians would take Umbrage at Seeing a Virginia Colonel in the Command at Pittsburg. The Governor answered that he had received no account from General Amherst relative to the Command, but expected Brigadier General Stanwix every Day. That this Morning Two Members of the House were again sent by the House, to inform him they were so very uneasy at hearing that Colonel Byrd was to Command, that they were inclinable to Represent Matters to General Amherst, and desired to know if his Honour would join with them in the Representation, and if so, that one or more members of Council and Assembly might be despatched forthwith to go to New York with the Representation. That they proposed making no mention of this matter in their Votes, but acting in it Privately, that no Umbrage might be given to General Amherst.

On this Request the Governor said he called the Council, and desired to know their Sentiments upon it; and as they were deliberating thereupon, the Servant came to acquaint the Governor that General Stanwix was come to Town, and soon after the following Letter was sent to the Governor, which put an End to their Deliberations, and the Secretary was directed to carry it to the House:

A Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

"New York, March 18th, 1759.

"Sir:

"It having become Necessary, by the Demise of Brigadier General Forbes, that an Officer of Rank and Experience should, without Loss of Time, proceed to Pennsylvania, to take on him the Command of His Majesty's regular Troops, and those to be raised by the Southern Provinces, to act in Conjunction for the Security and Defence of those Provinces, or otherwise as Opportunity shall Offer, or the Exigencies may require, I have thought it for the good of His Majesty's Service to appoint Brigadier General Stanwix to that Command, and he does accordingly set out to-morrow for Philadelphia, to take upon him the Same. I am, therefore, to request of you that during such, his Command, you will, upon every Emergency, correspond and Co-operate with him in the same Manner as you are enjoined by Mr. Secretary Pitt's Letter to do with me, which must prove of great Benefit to the Publick Service, as from any removal from hence into the Back Country, whither I may be called soon, it might prove very prejudicial to the safety and Security of the Southern Provinces, to Wait for the Answers to any of those Letters you may have occasion to write to me in relation thereto; and I have accordingly directed Brigadier General Stanwix to Correspond and Co-operate with you in like manner.

"I have further desired Brigadier General Stanwix immediately to call in all the out-Standing Accounts of last Campaign, and to cause them to be settled and satisfied in such a Manner that neither the Inhabitants nor the Crown may be Sufferers.

"As this step might sufficiently evince the desire I have of doing the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania all the Justice that lies in my Power, I dare trust they will no longer be so blind to their own Interest as to defer granting the necessary Supplies for the raising and maintaining the Body of Troops that it is expected they will furnish for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

"Brigadier General Stanwix will likewise consult you in regard to Indian Affairs, and do his utmost in settling everything to their Satisfaction and His Majesty's Indian Interest, In which I must beg of you to give him all the Assistance he may stand in Need of, and to furnish him with all the Lights you are capable of from your experience in those matters.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,
"your most Obedient Hum^e. Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 26th of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governer.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Governor laid before the Council a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner hereinafter directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Estates, real and Personal, and Taxables within this Province," presented to his Honour by Two Members last Saturday for his Concurrence, which was read; and the Governor desired it might be immediately taken into consideration, it was again read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Secretary acquainted the Council, that he had, at the beginning of the Sessions, delivered a Message from the Proprietaries to the Assembly, respecting their Taxation, and reminded the Governor of the Proprietaries' Letter to his Honour of the Twenty-Eighth of January, 1758, which was formerly read in Council, wherein, after Several Conferences with Mr. Franklin, the Matter was so far agreed to as that the Proprietaries consented that the Governor might give his Assent to such a Law as passed the preceding year, and it was taken for granted that there would be the like Bills passed till the matters in Difference between the Proprietaries and the Assembly could be finally adjusted.

The Proprietaries' Message to the Assembly of the Twenty-Eighth of November, 1758, And the Papers inclosed, viz^t.: Heads of Complaints by Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. Paris' Answer to it, entered in Minutes of Council of the Twenty-Sixth of February last were read. Mr. Franklin's Letter on receiving the Answer was now likewise read, ordered to be entered, and follows in these Words:

As this Step might sufficiently evince the desire I have of Doing the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania all the Justice that lies in my Power. I dare trust they will no longer be so blind to their own Interest, as to defer granting the necessary Supplies for the raising and maintaining the Body of Troops that it is expected they will furnish for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

Brigadier General Stanwix will likewise consult you in regard to Indian Affairs, and do his utmost in setting every thing to their Satisfaction and His Majesty's Indian Interest: in which I must beg of you to give him all the Assistance he may stand in Need of, and to furnish him with all the Lights you are capable of from your Experience in those matters.

I am with great regard,
Sir, your most Obedient Humᵉ. Servant

Jeff: Amherst.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 26th of March 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader
} Esquires

The Governor laid before the Council a Bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the Manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates real and Personal and Taxables within this Province, presented to his Honour by Two Members last Saturday for his Concurrence, which was read, and the Governor desired it might be immediately taken into Consideration, it was again read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Secretary acquainted the Council that he had at the beginning of the Sessions, delivered a Message from the Proprietaries to the Assembly respecting their Taxation, and reminded the Governor of the Proprietaries Letter to his Honour of the Twenty Eighth of January 1758. which was formerly read in Council: wherein after Several Conferences with Mr. Franklin the Matter was so far agreed to as that the Proprietaries consented that the Governor might give his Assent to such a Law as passed the preceeding Year, and it was taken for granted that there would be the Like Bills passed till the matters in Difference between the Proprietaries and the Assembly could be finally adjusted.

The Proprietaries Message to the Assembly of the Twenty Eighth of November 1758. And the Papers inclosed Vizt. Heads of Complaints by Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. Paris's Answer to it, entered in Minutes of Council of the Twenty Sixth of February last were read; Mr. Franklins Letter on receiving the Answer was now likewise read, ordered to be entered and follows in these Words,

Gentlemen,

I yesterday received a Paper from Mr. Paris, containing your Answer to the Heads of Complaint, wherein I am informed that the Proprietaries to take off all pretence of Clamour are very ready to have the annual Income of their Estate enquired into, and are ready to contribute whatever the said Sum [Viz.t Five thousand Pounds by them formerly ordered to be paid] shall fall short of their proportion of what has been laid on the Inhabitants in general, for every part of their Estate that is in its Nature Taxable; but, as an Equality is contended for, they do Expect, if they have contributed more than the Proportions (which they believe they have very greatly) that the Overplus shall be returned to them; And, as the House of Representatives contend for their Right in disposing of their Property, and do not represent the Proprietaries so the Proprietaries concieve, and are advised, they themselves, and they only have a Right to Judge, when, and how, to dispose of their Estates and Properties.

As the Money granted last Year is probably expended before this Time, and a New Supply Bill must come under Consideration in the Ensuing Winter Session, it seems necessary, for preventing Delays prejudicial to His Majesty's Service that this proposal should be clearly understood by the Assembly; I therefore beg to be informed more explicitly of the following particulars. First, In what Manner you are willing the Annual Income of your Estate should be enquired into, and whether you will consent to a Law that shall direct such enquiry, and the Modes of it. Secondly. What Parts of your Estate you Look upon to be in their Nature Taxable, and what parts not Taxable. Thirdly. Whether the Proportion you propose to Contribute, is to relate only to the Taxes that have been heretofore laid on the Inhabitants, and the Sums already raised and Spent, or to those also that shall hereafter be found necessary to be laid and raised for the Defence of the Province in the Ensuing and future Years. Fourthly. Whether it is proposed that the Assembly for the future do dispose of what the People pay for His Majesty's Service and the Proprietaries seperately dispose of their Proportion, and that otherwise they will not Contribute; or what is the Plain Intention of those Expressions that relate to the Disposition of the Money.

As a Ship is just departing for Pennsylvania, I request as speedy an Answer as may be to these Points, they being of immediate Importance. The rest of the Matters contained in the Paper may be considered at another Time. Mean while, with due respect, I am,

Gentlemen, your most Obed.t and most Hum.e Serv.t

London Nov.r 28th 1758.

B: Franklin
Agent for the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Several Observations were made upon the Obscurity of the Bill in many Essential Points, and upon the Confusion arising from the Multitude References to former Tax Acts. — Instructions were given to Mr Chew, and Mr Peters to amend the Bill and to Draught a Message, making therein an Offer of the Quit Rents and appropriated Tracts to be taxed on a fair and Equal Taxation, and that a seperate Bill be prepared for that purpose.

The Governor laid before the Board a Petition Frederick Post had presented to him setting forth his desire of going with some others of the Unitas Fratrum on the other Side of the Allegheny Mountains in the Service of the Gospel among the Indians, and praying His Honour to grant them Letters of Passport. The Council expressed a great Regard for Mr Post and agreed unanimously to grant his Petition.

Pennsylvania 1759

Memorandum. On the Twenty Eighth, Mr. Croghan in Conference
with the Governor gave it as his Opinion that there should no Invitation
be sent fixing the Time of Meeting for the Ohio Indians– If any further
Invitation was necessary it should be general, intimating that we expected
to see them and leave the particular time to themselves, not knowing
what time would suit the Indians who were so far distant One from
another– Mr. Croghan said further that the Indians in Town were exceeding
uneasy and desired an Audience of General Stanwix; on which
the Governor wrote a Letter to the General, desiring him to give the Indians
an Audience, and to make them Presents to their Satisfaction.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 29th of March 1759.–

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Joseph Turner
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

The Amendments and the Governor's Message to the Assembly respecting
the Supply Bill were read, agreed to, and ordered to be entered, and the Secretary
was directed to deliver them to the House this Afternoon.

Amendments to the Bill intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty
the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for Striking the same in Bills
of Credit in the manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund
for Sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates real and personal
and Taxables within this Province.

1st Amendment
Page 4. Line 3. ...... Dele the Words [sons aforesaid]

2d Amendment
Page 4. 5. ...... Dele the Word [that] in the 11th Line of the 4th Page to the
Word [and] exclusive in the 9th Line of the 5th Page, and
instead thereof insert as follows, Viz: "The Sum of Eighteen
Pence in the Pound shall be levied on the clear yearly Value
of the Estates real and Personal within this Province of
all and every Persons and Persons (the Estates of the Proprietaries
only Excepted) that is to say, on the clear Yearly
Rents of all such Lands as are Leased or set to Farm and
on the clear Annual Income and Profitts of all such improved
Lands as are in the Cultivation and Possession of the Owners
thereof, and on the Interest of the whole personal Estate of every
Person in this Province to be estimated and Computed by the
Assessors according to the best Information and Judgment therein.
And Whereas many valuable Tracts of Land in this
Province, and Lots of Ground within the City of Philadelphia
and the Several Towns and Burroughs within the Province
remain altogether unimproved, and in other Tracts of Land
that are settled and have Plantations on them there are

nevertheless

"Brigadier General Stanwix will likewise consult you in regard to Indian Affairs, and do his utmost in settling everything to their Satisfaction and His Majesty's Indian Interest, In which I must beg of you to give him all the Assistance he may stand in Need of, and to furnish him with all the Lights you are capable of from your experience in those matters.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,
"your most Obedient Hum^{e}. Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 26th of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governer.

Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Governor laid before the Council a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner hereinafter directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Estates, real and Personal, and Taxables within this Province," presented to his Honour by Two Members last Saturday for his Concurrence, which was read; and the Governor desired it might be immediately taken into consideration, it was again read Paragraph by Paragraph. The Secretary acquainted the Council, that he had, at the beginning of the Sessions, delivered a Message from the Proprietaries to the Assembly, respecting their Taxation, and reminded the Governor of the Proprietaries' Letter to his Honour of the Twenty-Eighth of January, 1758, which was formerly read in Council, wherein, after Several Conferences with Mr. Franklin, the Matter was so far agreed to as that the Proprietaries consented that the Governor might give his Assent to such a Law as passed the preceding year, and it was taken for granted that there would be the like Bills passed till the matters in Difference between the Proprietaries and the Assembly could be finally adjusted.

The Proprietaries' Message to the Assembly of the Twenty-Eighth of November, 1758, And the Papers inclosed, viz^{t}.: Heads of Complaints by Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. Paris' Answer to it, entered in Minutes of Council of the Twenty-Sixth of February last were read. Mr. Franklin's Letter on receiving the Answer was now likewise read, ordered to be entered, and follows in these Words:

"Gentlemen:

"I yesterday received a Paper from Mr. Paris, containing your Answer to the Heads of Complaint, wherein I am informed that the Proprietaries, to take off all pretence of Clamour, are very ready to have the annual Income of their Estate enquired into, and are ready to contribute whatever the said sum [Viz^{t}: Five thousand Pounds, by them formerly ordered to be paid] shall fall short of their proportion of what has been laid on the Inhabitants in general, for every part of their Estate that is in its nature Taxable; but as an Equality is contended for, they do expect, if they have contributed more than the Proportions (which they believe they have very greatly), that the Overplus shall be returned to them. And as the House of Representatives contend for their Right in disposing of their Property, and do not represent the Proprietaries, so the Proprietaries conceive, and are advised, they themselves, and they only, have a Right to Judge when and how to dispose of their Estates and Properties.

"As the Money granted last year is probably expended before this Time, and a New Supply Bill must come under Consideration in the Ensuing Winter Session, it seems necessary for preventing Delays prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, that this proposal should be clearly understood by the Assembly. I therefore beg to be informed more explicitely of the following particulars:

"First. In what Manner you are willing the annual Income of your Estate should be enquired into, and whether you will consent to a Law that shall direct such enquiry, and the mode of it.

"Secondly. What parts of your Estate you look upon to be in their Nature Taxable, and what parts not Taxable.

"Thirdly. Whether the proportion you propose to Contribute is to relate only to the Taxes that have been heretofore laid on the Inhabitants, and the Sums already raised and spent, or to those also that shall hereafter be found necessary to be laid and raised for the Defence of the Province in the ensuing and future years.

"Fourthly. Whether it is proposed that the Assembly for the future do dispose of what the People pay for His Majesty's Service and the Proprietaries separately dispose of their Proportion, and that otherwise they will not contribute; or what is the plain Intention of those Expressions that relate to the Disposition of the Money.

"As a Ship is just departing for Pennsylvania, I request as speedy an Answer as may be to these Points, they being of immediate Importance. The rest of the Matters contained in the Paper may be considered at another Time. Meanwhile, with due respect,

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your most obed^{t} and most hum^{e} Serv^{t},
"B. FRANKLIN,
"Agent for the Assembly of Pennsylvania."

"LONDON, Nov^{r} 28th, 1758."

Several Observations were made upon the Obscurity of the Bill in many Essential Parts, and upon the Confusion arising from the Multitude References to former Tax Acts. Instructions were given to Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters to amend the Bill, and to Draught a Message, making therein an Offer of the Quit-Rents and appropriate Tracts, to be taxed on a fair and equal Taxation, and that a seperate Bill be prepared for that purpose.

The Governor laid before the Board a Petition Frederick Post had presented to him, setting forth his desire of going with some others of the Unitas Fratrum on the other side of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Service of the Gospel among the Indians, and praying His Honour to grant them Letters of Passport. The Council expressed a great Regard for Mr. Post, and agreed unanimously to grant his Petition.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Eighth Mr. Croghan, in Conference with the Governor, gave it as his Opinion, that there should no invitation be sent fixing the Time of meeting for the Ohio Indians. If any further Invitation was necessary, it should be general, intimating that we expected to see them, and leave the particular time to themselves, not knowing what time would suit the Indians who were so far distant One from another. Mr. Croghan said further, that the Indians in Town were exceeding uneasy, and desired an Audience of General Stanwix, on which the Governor wrote a Letter to the General, desiring him to give the Indians an Audience, and to make them presents to their Satisfaction.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 29th of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Thomas Cadwalader,	
Richard Peters,		

The Amendments, and the Governor's Message to the Assembly, respecting the Supply Bill, were read, agreed to, and ordered to be entered, and the Secretary was directed to deliver them to the House this afternoon.

Amendments to the Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, in the manner herein after directed,

Order for the Sum of Twie Thousand Pounds shall be found to fall Short of such proportion. If you approve of this Offer, and will prepare a Seperate Bill for that Purpose, I will heartily concur with you in it, and shall be glad to put a final period to this Contest.

March 29th 1759.

William Denny

A Bill intituled a Supplement to an Act intituled an Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade presented Yesterday to the Governor by Two Members for his Concurrence was read, and referred to further Consideration.

A Letter from Mr. Spangenburg of the Twenty Sixth Instant was read in these Words.

May it please your Honour,

Your Honour hath shewn us so many favours, that I need no Excuse for this my Letter, wherein I am humbly to acquaint your Honour that Mr. William Edmonds is going to bring in a Petition in the House of the Representatives of this Province, in behalf of the United Brethren residing in Bethlehem Nazareth &ca. Requesting the said Houses leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Tax, which the said Brethren are to pay. Your Honour may hear the Particulars thereof, by the said Mr. William Edmonds. If Mr. Edmonds does succeed and the said Bill meets with your Honours Approbation (which I hope it will and pray it may) it will Extremely Oblige us. May our good Lord Bless your Honour with Health and Prosperity is the Humble Prayer of Your Honours,

Most Humle. and most Obedt. Servant

March 26th 1759.

Spangenberg

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Bill for preventing the Exportation of bad or unmerchantable Staves, Heading &ca. for his Concurrence which was read in Council.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 31st of March 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwalader
Joseph Turner
Lynford Lardner } Esquires

The Governor informed the Council that the Supply Bill was returned to him by two Members in half an Hour after it had been delivered by the Secretary with his Message and Amendments; and that the Members delivered with the Bill a Message that the House adhered to their Bill.

The Council was unanimous that the Bill should be immediately sent to the Assembly with the following verbal Message by the Secretary.

The Governor returns the Supply Bill, and Commands me to acquaint the House that he cannot give his Assent to it. He is however willing to Pass a Bill of the same Tenor with the one passed the last Year for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Then was read a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Mercer to the Secretary enclosing some Minutes of Conferences with Indians, both which were read and ordered to be entered as follows.

A Letter to Mr. Richard Peters from Colonel Mercer.

Pittsburgh the 1st. March 1759.

Dear Sir,

This goes by Isaac Stille who, together with the King Beaver is returned from the Neighbouring Tribes, with good Accounts of their readiness to accept our Offers of Peace.

Some Conferences held with the Beaver and with two Taway Indians, I have enclosed for the Governor's perusal, in Compliance with Stille's request, for I should not otherwise have given his Honour the Trouble of reading such trifles.

My principal Aim in all transactions with Indians, is to Convince them of the Sincerity of the Friendship we Offer, and at the same time of our Ability to Command what we now put in their Power to accept. It is pitty the goods have been so long detained, many Indians have carried back the Skins they brought to trade with, and now the Beaver is here I am put to the Necessity of letting the Pedlars supply him with Sundry Articles, this, tho' an illicit Affair, there is no avoiding, as very little of the Kings Goods suited him. The fewer present are made these people the better; encouraging a spirit of Industry appears to be the likelyest means of breaking them off from War, and closely connecting them with us, who can at the cheapest rate supply their Wants.

The Intelligence brought me is so various and Contradictory that I begin to be ashamed of sending it further. It is however the general Opinion of the Indians that this Place will soon be attempted by the Enemy: A Train of Artillery and Considerable Reinforcement from Niagara, having crossed the Lake this Winter As they say; if any Confidence is to be put in the Mingoes, I shall in a few Days know their Strength.

The Delawares at the Mouth of ye Beaver Creek intend to move to Kuskusky they pretend at our request, but rather in my Opinion thro' Diffidence of us, or to get out of the Way of ye Blows, if any are going, for depend upon it they are desirous of fighting neither on the side of the English nor French, but would gladly see both dislodged from this Place. It is true the Old thinking part of the Tribe incline to us, while the Young Villians who have Spilled so much of our Blood, and grown rich by the Plunder of the Frontiers, have still some French Poison lurking in their Veins, that might perhaps break out at a Convenient Opportunity.

These Circumstances demand our Pitty as well as Resentment, and whatever Mollifying Methods lie in my Power while it is thought proper to Honour me with the Command here I shall not be wanting. It may not be amiss to inform the Commissioners for Indians Trade that good Saddles about Three Pounds in Philadelphia, Wampum, and Silver Truck are frequently called for; One fellow from Muskingham engaged me to write for two Negro Girls and a Boy about fourteen Years Old, to be paid for in Furr; If the Gentlemen think it necessary to look out for such and mention to their Agent the Price the Furr will be brought here.

I cannot omit this Opportunity of Signifying to you the difficulties I am under for of a Surgeon to attend our Sick; Mr. Johnson of the Virginia Regiment has been kind Enough to attend them hitherto. I hope the Governor and Commiſsioners will enable me to make him a Retaliation, as two Hundred of our People are now here, One of the Surgeons in Pay of the Province should be ordered up.

As my knowledge of Publick Affairs scarcely extend without the Limits of Pittsburgh, Whatever you are pleased to favour me with will be highly agreeable to. Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Please to Offer my Compliments to his Honour the Governor

Hugh Mercer.

Minutes of Conferences held with Indians at Pittsburgh Febuary 24th 1759

To Day Isaac Stille and a Number of Delaware Indians came here and told me the Beaver their King would see me tomorrow.

Sunday the 25th. The Beaver Delaware, George, and Isaac Stille, with severale other Indians and the Gentlemen of the Garrisons, being present the Beaver spoke as follows.

Brother,

I am come to See you, I hope you have had your Health as I have had mine, and that you retain the same Sentiments of Friendship as heretofore.

I have brought some of my Young Men along with me, with their Skins and Furrs, in hopes that the Goods which you promised to send to Trade with us are come.

You told us last fall that Goods should be brought here to Trade with us and that you were willing to make up all the Differences which had Unhappily fallen out between us.

We look back to that Strong Chain of Friendship, which we and our Brothers held fast long ago, it was not our faults that it Slipt out of our Hands, we are glad that You have laid hold on it once more, and we are resolved to Hold it fast.

All I have at Present to say is that your Speeches and Treaty of Peace are gone to distant Nations, they are paſsing from One to another and I cannot tell how far they have gone yet. The Taways having heard of your Intentions of Making Peace with us, and with all the Indians, have sent two of their Nation to see you, and to hear your Words.

Then producing a String of Wampum he proceeded.

Brother, be attentive;

You have stayed here this Winter, and you may poſsibly have heard something that has displeased you, Whatever ill has gone in your Ears, and down to your Breasts I entirely remove and put away by this String.

It is Poſsible you have heard some Words that have made you of another Mind. I now make you of the same Mind as when you first made the Treaty of Peace.

Brother, You must be in earnest in Your treaty of Peace, for I shall do every thing in my Power among the Delawares to render it Effectual.

Gave a String.

Then Producing another String Proceeded

Brother,

Listen a little to what I say, your Nation and my Uncles the Six Nations come here together to make a Treaty of Peace.

Brothers,

The Six Nations and you desired that I would sit down and smoak my Pipe at Kuskusky, what they desired me I intend to do and shall remove from Sacunk to Kuskusky; I tell you this that you may think no ill of my removing from Sacunk to Kuskusky, for it is at the great Desire of my Brothers the English and my Uncles the Six Nations; and there I shall always hear your Words.

Gave the String

Monday the 26th.

The Two Taways told me they wanted to go Home, upon which I told them that their coming here was extremely agreeable, as it testified their Desire of making Peace with the English; then taking out some strings of Wampum I desired them to be attentive. For what I was to say was Addreſsed to their Chief Men and to all the Taway Nation.

Brothers,

I am come to this place with a Friendly Disposition and hearty Desire to make Peace with all Nations of Indians. A great while ago the English lived in the strongest Friendship with all the Indians, at Length the French came and parted us from our good Friends, but now they are drove off we put out of our Minds every ill Sentiment, and intirely Bury in Oblivion what has happened between us and the Indians during these few Years.

All we desire of the Indians is to Deliver up our People now living among them, and to break off from Aſsisting and fighting with the French. We do not Offer Peace to the Indians thro' any Apprehensions of their Power Join'd to the French, for we have this last Year Defeated their United Forces in different Places, but knowing the Indians have been deceived and many ill Impreſsions of us made upon them by our Common Enemy.

We therefore out of Pitty to them and from the Remembrance of our Antient Friendship are now willing and ready to renew our former Friendship in the most Sincere and Ample Manner, the Speeches and Peace Belts of our great Men, will Arrive in your Nation by the time you get Home, & I hope your People will readily and Joyfully Accept of the Kind Offers, their Brothers make them, your great Men are to Consider that their Brothers the English from a few that came into America are become a great People every Day increasing in Numbers of Men and Warriors, so they should Weigh well whether it is their Interest to make us their Enemies for Ever or now Joyfully Accept the Peace we Offer them.

Gave the String

They appeared well Satisfied telling me that my Words should be Conveyed safe to their great Men.

Thursday the 28th.

King Beaver, Killbuck, Isaac Stille and ſeveral Delaware Indians being present with the Officers of the Garrison. I spoke to the Beaver.

Brother,

I am very glad to see you returned safe to your People, while you have been spreading the good News of Peace among the neighbouring Nations, I have been

Employed in Establishing and Confirming it with the Delawares and all other Indians who came here. As soon as I understood that your People had dropt off from the French, that Moment I put out of my Mind every ill impression conceived against them, and have ever since retained the most Friendly Sentiments, and regard you as my Brother. The Goods for Opening a Trade with the Indians are upon the Road and will be up as soon as the Waggons can come along; this and every other Engagement your Brothers the English have come under, will be fulfilled in the most Sacred Manner to your Ample Satisfaction. For our Friendship remains as strong as ever. Nothing we have heard or Seen has in the least lessened it.

Brother.

It is not the Desire of the English that you should move from Sacunk to Kuskusky. General Forbes in his Letter, Mentioned your sitting Down & Smoaking your Pipe at Kuskusky, because he had heard of no other Great Delaware Town; your Brothers the English desire to see you live in Peace and Happiness either at Sacunk, Kuskusky or wherever you think proper and by no means intend to Limit you to one place or another.

Gave four Strings of Wampum.

Brother,

I am determined to Cultivate a Friendship with you and your People by a Mutual Exchange of Good Offices; whatever I hear that may be to your Advantage to know I shall Communicate Freely and Expect and Desire you will do the Same by me; we have a Common Enemy to Watch against. Observe and inform me of their Motions, and of your People who bring Intelligence that Concerns my Interest shall be well Rewarded.

Gave Four Strings of Wampum.

Brother,

Now the Country People are bringing up Rum and Whisky it is very likely that the Indians will Drink too Much and falling out with their Brothers here may Occasion our Quarrelling which I should be very sorry for, and therefore I desire you would tell your People not to come in the Fort on these Occasions or if they do to Behave Civilly and then they may depend on being treated as Friends and Brothers. None of my People shall begin a Quarrel, but you are to Consider that we are Warriors and will not take any abusive Language or Behaviour. If such is given by the Indians when in Liquor I cannot Protect them from being ill treated.

Then I made the Beaver a Present of Sundry Sorts of Goods: He Expressed great Satisfaction, and told me he was immediately to set off to the Indian Nations over the Lake and would use his utmost Endeavours to Establish the Peace every where.

Hugh Mercer.

Another Letter from Colonel Mercer of the Eighteenth of March to the Secretary enclosing some Indian Intelligence received at Pittsburgh the Seventeenth of March with a Return of the Garrison at Pittsburgh were read and ordered to be entered.

A Letter

Pennsylvania 1759

A Letter to Mr. Richard Peters from Colonel Mercer.

Pittsburgh the 18th March 1759.

Sir. I had the Pleasure to receive your favour of the Twentieth of February some days since, but deferred Answering it till the return of Tedyuscungs Son, who set off the Second Instant to stay at Presque Isle.

He arrived yesterday with full and Particular Intelligence, widely different from what I received a month ago, and had Confirmed since by Sundrie Indians, who pretended doing me a Mighty favour in Communicating it.

How far this or the former Story come near the Truth a few Weeks will discover. in the Mean Time it is our Business to prepare for the Worst, Conscious we have to do with a Vigilant and Active Enemy; Several French Officers and Traders have Lived this Winter in the Neighbouring Towns, and no Doubt, endeavor to keep alive the Indian Interest, by exaggerated Accounts of their Force and Intentions. These will Prove more usefull to us, probably than they intended, by giving Vigour to our Measures which cannot be too soon entered upon. Inclosed for the Governors Perusal is the Intelligence by both, Shingas's Speech on his coming here a few Days since; and a return of the Garrison of Pittsburgh.

We have nothing to fear, in my Opinion, and as little to Loose from the Delawares, they chuse to lye by and wait the Event of this Summers Campaign; They give Assurances that all their Allies in the late War will follow their Example in Burying the French Hatchet. Three Chipways encouraged by the kind treatment given the Taways whom they fell in with on their Way home, have come here two Days ago, I shall Endeavour to send them home, with Suitable impressions of us, likewise Shingas appears backward in going to Philadelphia, but tells me he waits for the Chiefs of other Tribes that live a great way off: and intends going down with them; He does not guess at the Time, as soon as I discover their Intentions this Way you shall have proper Notice of it. The Captives will be detained to the last Minute and many Secreted.

The Mingo fellow got here and were gone to their Town before your Letter reached me, they appeared in very good Temper, telling me they went home to bring their Chiefs here to hold a Council, by the Time their Messengers left in Philadelphia should arrive at this Place.

I am Sorry that Returns of the Regiment have not been transmitted the Governor, but could not imagine that Colonels Armstrong and Burd, would omitt sending Proper Returns of their Battalions, at the close of the Campaign, by which the Number of Pennsylvania Troops stationed at Pittsburgh must appear. Had the Governor been pleased to Honour me with the Least Shadow of Orders, I should have been far from Violating or neglecting them.

You will discover in Shingas's Speech his attention to the Interests of Trade every part of his Conduct here is of a Piece, the Indians are dis-prized, and so must every one be that Offer repeated Promises of proper Assortments of Goods being sent to Barter with them on the Governments Account, none have yet appeared, tho Multitudes of Pedlars come here with the same Species carried on Horses. I dropt a Line to Mr. West regarding the Indian Trade, Course Goods will not do, such things as the Indians have formerly dealt in, must now be more Showey and of the finest Sort. The Price they don't Value, so they find it much the same down the Country.

As soon as an Army Marches up superior to the French force on the Lakes, you will have the Chiefs of these Ohio Indians and many Mengo to Treat at Philadelphia The Safety of their Families will Induce them to Wait for our first taking Vigorous measures.

I am Sir
Your most Hum:e Obed:t Serv:t Hugh Mercer

Intelligence

Pennsylvania 1759

Intelligence received the 17th of March 1759. at Pittsburgh.

Thom Bull, the Indian Employed to Spy at the Lakes, arrived; He set off from hence the Second Instant and in two Days reached Venango, staid there that Night, next Day got to Cushtuloga's Town, and the Day after in the Evening Reached La Boeuf: Stayed there One Night and Went on with three French Men to Presque Isle next Day. At Presque Isle the Garrison Consisted of Two Officers, two Merchants, a Clerk, Priest and One Hundred and three Soldiers as near as he could reckon by Counting them in the Barracks for they were not Employed about any Work.

The Commanding Officer's Name is Burinol with whom T Bull was formerly well Acquainted and therefore not Suspected his Coming from us: He treated him with great Openness, and told him that thirty Towns of the Warweacteneius, Taways Chepesaws, Telmateneus, and French Mingos, had Engaged to Join the French and come to War here, he Saw Fifteen Hundred War Billets ready prepared for their Equipment, he likewise says (but whether the Officer told him or he understood it from any other Person I cannot make out) that the Indians just Ready to set off, were stopt by the Belts and Speeches sent among them by the English, and that they had resolved to desist till such time as they came to Kuskusky to hear what we had to say to the Delawares, and their Resolution thereupon; by this they were to be guided and if they found Peace Established, to take their Tomahawk out of their young Men's Hands that yet inclined to the French, and follow the Example of their Grandfathers the Delawares.

Accordingly a great Body of Fifteen Hundred of these over Lake Indians were soon Expected to Arrive at Kuskusky. The Officer told him that he had lately a Council with the Mingoes, and told them he was sorry to See One half of the Mingoes broke away to the English, he addressed them to leave the English and Come and Sit by his Fire as formerly.

They Replied that they took the Tomahawk out of their Hands, and Buryed it that they would do so by the English, and advise both to fight as formerly Over the great Waters, without Disturbing their Country that they might Live in Peace with both, and that the English should return home; The French replied he would go home as soon as the English moved off: Burinal told him he had Sent a Belt to the Delaware Chiefs, The Beaver, George, and Cuttighegan, to come and Council with him, and by Bulls Account, they were directed to set off about this Time.

The Fort is a Square with four Bastions Square Log Work, No platforms raised yet, so that they can't be used, Only a Small Platform in each Bastion for a Centinel, no Guns upon the Wall; but four Four Pounders in One of the Bastions not Mounted on Carriages. — The Wall only Single Logs, no Bank within or Ditch without, Two gates of one Equal Size, about Ten Feet Wide, One fronts the Lake, about Three Hundred Yards Distance, the other the Road to La Boeuf. The Magazine is a Stone House covered with Shingles & not Sunk in the Ground, standing in the Right Bastion next the Lake going to Presqe Isle from La Boeuf: The other Houses Square Logs; a Considerable Quantity of Indian Goods, but little Flour. Twelve Battoes are every Day expected to Arrive from Niagara with Provisions, the Lake being open to within Three Hundred Yards of the Store. — No Body of French is expected soon from Niagara, but about Five Hundred from a Fort on the North Side of the Lake Erie, in the Waweailunous Country (which I have formerly heard of to be Built of Cedar Stockaids) were to have Come along with the Indians abovementioned and were still expected to Prisque Isle as soon as the Lake is clear of Ice.— There was four Battoes at Prisque Isle, and no Works carrying on but one Small House in the Fort; He was requested to stay or to return soon, as a great many Delawares were Expected to be soon there to Council.

The Officers made him a Present of a pair of Stockings, On his Desire to know the Number and Situation of the English here, Bull replied that he had not been here since last fall that we first Came, when a few staid, but he heard since from the Delawares, that a great Number had since came up and that they had erected a fine Fort.

Bull left that Place telling the French that he was going to Wiomung to see his Father; and got to La Beef that Night, the fort is of the same Shape but very Small, The Bastions Stockaids, and joined by Houses for the Curtains, the Logs mostly rotten, Platforms are erected in the Bastions, and loop holes properly Cut. One Gun is Mounted on One of the Bastions and Points down the River. Only One Gate and that fronting this Way or the Side Opposite the Creek. The Magazine is on the Right of the Gate going in, part of it Sunk in the Ground, and above is some Casks of Powder to Serve the Indians.—here are two Officers a Store Keeper a Clerk a Priest and One Hundred and Fifty Soldiers the Men not Employed, at La Beef are Twenty four Battoes One of them made Lately and One of them repaired lately; One Le Sambrow is the Commanding Officer; They have a Larger Stock of Provisions here than at Prisque Isle.—

He found at Venango Two Officers and Forty Men La Narie Commander he does not know the Stock of ther Provisions, nor where there Powder is kept, but gives the discription of the Fort as I received formerly, only two Battoes, are at Venango, and two he heard had lately come there with Indian Goods; the Ohio is clear of Ice at Venango, and the French Creek is clear to La Beef. The Road is brod and good from Venango to La Beef, and from thence to Prisque Isle, about half a Days Journey is very Low and Swampy, and Bridged almost all the Way. He heard no News at Venango, only that Two French Men and Two Chipawas had gone from thence to take a Scalp at this Place, and that Twenty Six Mingoes had passed by that Place lately going to War against the Catawbas.

Delaware George and the other fellow, Bull thinks will go to Prisque Isle But the Beaver goes to the Forks of Sciolas to Plant this Spring and then return to Live at Kuskusky.— French Creek Navagable for Battoes all Summer. Bull went from Venango to Kuskusky and there met with some Chipawas coming here and he Accompanied them. There are Only Two Men Two Women and some Indians Children at Prisque Isle. Taways were at La Beef and a few Delawares at Venango Custelogo not at Home. Some of the Works at Prisque Isle are upon the Decay, and some Appears to be Lately done.

The Above Copied from my Journal is very incorrectly done, but nothing material wron Worded and I have not time to Correct it.

Hugh Mercer.

A Return of the Garrison at Pittsburgh March the 17th 1759.

	Officers Present							Effective Rank and File				Since the first of January			
	Commissionated				Noncommission'd										
	Colonels	Captains	Lieuten.ts	Ensigns	Serjeants	Fifes	Drums	Fit for Duty	Sick	Prisoners	Total	Recruited	Dead	Discharged	Deserted
Royal Artillery					2			6	2		8				
Royal Americans								19	1		20		1		
Highlanders		1	1	2	3		2	75	5		80				
Virginia Regiment		1	1	1	4	–	1	79	19	1	99		2		
1st Batt.n Pennsylvania	1		2	3	4			98	36	2	136		7		
2d Batt.n Pennsylvania		1	2	3	6			69	16		85		2		
	1.	3.	6.	9.	19.		3.	346.	79.	3.	428.		12.		

Hugh Mercer

A Letter from Mr. Spangenburg of the Twenty-Sixth Instant, was read in these Words:

"May it please your Honour:

"Your Honour hath shewn us so many favours that I need no Excuse for this my Letter, wherein I am humbly to acquaint your Honour that Mr. William Edmonds is going to bring in a Petition in the House of the Representatives of this Province, in behalf of the United Brethren, residing in Bethlehem, Nazareth, &ca. Requesting the said House's leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Tax, which the said Brethren are to Pay. Your honour may hear the Particulars thereof by the said Mr. William Edmonds. If Mr. Edmonds does succeed, and the said bill meets with your Honour's Approbation (which I hope it will, and pray it may), it will extremely oblige us. May our good Lord Bless your Honour with Health and Prosperity, is the Humble Prayer of

"Your Honour's most Humle. and most Obedt. Servant,

"SPANGENBERG.

"March 26th, 1759."

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Bill for preventing the Exportation of bad or unmerchantable Staves, Heading, &ca. for his Concurrence, which was read in Council.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 31st of March, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Governor informed the Council that the Supply Bill was returned to him by two Members in half an Hour after it had been delivered by the Secretary with his Message and Amendments, and that the Members delivered with the Bill a Message that the House adhered to their Bill.

The Council was unanimous that the Bill should be immediately sent to the Assembly, with the following verbal Message by the Secretary:

"The Governor returns the Supply Bill, and Commands me to acquaint the House that he cannot give his Assent to it. He is, however, willing to Pass a Bill of the same Tenor with the one passed the last year, for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds."

Then was read a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Mercer to the Secretary, enclosing some Minutes of Conferences with Indians, both which were read and ordered to be entered as follows:

A Letter to Mr. Richard Peters from Colonel Mercer.

"PITTSBURGH, the 1st March, 1759.

"Dear Sir:

"This goes by Isaac Stille, who, together with the King Beaver, is returned from the Neighbouring Tribes with good Accounts of their readiness to accept our offers of Peace.

"Some Conferences held with the Beaver and with two Taway Indians, I have enclosed for the Governor's perusal, in Compliance with Stille's request, for I should not otherwise have given his Honour the Trouble of reading such trifles.

"My principal aim in all transactions with Indians is to convince them of the Sincerity of the Friendship we offer, and at the same time of our Ability to Command what we now put it in their Power to accept. It is pitty the goods have been so long detained, many Indians have carried back the Skins they brought to trade with, and now the Beaver is here, I am put to the necessity of letting the Pedlars supply him with Sundry Articles; this, tho' an illicit affair, there is no avoiding, as very little of the King's Goods suited him. The fewer present are made these people, the better encouraging a spirit of Industry appears to be the likelyest means of breaking them off from War, and closely connecting them with us, who can at the cheapest rate supply their Wants.

"The Intelligence brought me is so various and Contradictory that I begin to be ashamed of sending it further. It is, however, the General Opinion of the Indians that this Place will soon be attempted by the Enemy. A Train of Artillery and Considerable re-inforcement from Niagara having crossed the Lake this Winter, as they say, if any Confidence is to be put in the Mingoes, I shall in a few Days know their Strength.

"The Delawares at the Mouth of Beaver Creek intend to move to Kuskusky, they pretend, at our request; but rather in my Opinion, thro' Diffidence of us, or to get out of the Way of Blows, if any are going, for depend upon it they are desirous of fighting neither on the side of the English nor French, but would gladly see both dislodged from this Place. It is true the Old thinking part of the Tribe incline to us, while the young Villains who have swilled so much of our Blood, and grown rich by the plunder of the Frontiers, have still some French Poison lurking in their Veins, that might perhaps break out at a Convenient Opportunity.

"These Circumstances demand our Pitty as well as Resentment, and whatever Mollifying Methods lie in my Power, while it is thought proper to Honour me with the Command here, I shall not be wanting. It may not be amiss to inform the Commissioners for

Indian Trade that good Saddles, about Three Pounds in Philadelphia, Wampum, and Silver Truck are frequently called for; One fellow from Muskingham engaged me to write for two Negro Girls and a Boy about fourteen years old, to be paid for in furr; if the Gentlemen think it necessary to look out for such and mention to their Agent the Price, the Furr will be brought here.

"I cannot omit this opportunity of Signifying to you the Difficulties I am under of a Surgeon to attend our Sick; Mr. Johnson of the Virginia Regiment has been kind enough to attend them hitherto. I hope the Governor and Commissioners will enable me to make him a Retaliation, as Two Hundred of our People are now here. One of the Surgeons in Pay of the Province should be ordered up.

"As my knowledge of Publick Affairs scarcely extend without the Limits of Pittsburg, Whatever you are pleased to favour me with will be highly agreeable to,

"Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
"HUGH MERCER.

"Please to offer my Compliments to his Honour the Governor."

"*Minutes of Conferences held with Indians at Pittsburgh, Febuary 24th*, 1759.

"To-day Isaac Stille and a number of Delaware Indians came here and told me the Beaver, their King, would see me to-morrow.

"Sunday the 25th, the Beaver, Delaware George, and Isaac Stille, with several other Indians, and the Gentlemen of the Garrison, being present, the Beaver spoke as follows:

"'Brother:

"'I am come to see you; I hope you have had your Health as I have had mine, and that you retain the same Sentiments of Friendship as heretofore.

"'I have brought some of my young Men along with me, with their Skins and Furrs, in hopes that the Goods which you promised to send to trade with us are come.

"'You told us last Fall that Goods should be brought here to Trade with us, and that you were willing to make up all the Differences which had unhappily fallen out between us.

"'We look back to that strong Chain of Friendship which we and our Brothers held fast long ago; it was not our faults that it slipt out of our hands; we are glad that you have laid hold on it once more, and we are resolved to Hold it fast.

"'All I have at present to say is that your Speeches and Treaty of Peace are gone to distant Nations; they are passing from one to another, and I cannot tell how far they have gone yet. The

Taways having heard of your intentions of making Peace with us, and with all the Indians, have sent two of their Nation to see you and to hear your Words.'

"Then producing a String of Wampum, he proceeded:

"'Brother, be attentive;

"'You have stayed here this Winter, and you may possibly have heard something that has displeased you. Whatever ill has gone in your Ears and down to your Breasts, I intirely remove and put away by this String.

"'It is possible you have heard some Words that have made you of another mind. I now make you of the same mind as when you first made the Treaty of Peace.

"'Brother:

"'You must be in earnest in your Treaty of Peace, for I shall do every thing in my Power among the Delawares to render it Effectual.'

"Gave a String.

"Then producing another String, Proceeded;

"'Brother:

"'Listen a little to what I say. Your Nation and my Uncles, the Six Nations, came here together to make a Treaty of Peace.

"'Brothers:

"'The Six Nations and you desired that I would sit down and smoak my Pipe at Kuskusky; what they desired me I intend to do, and shall remove from Sacunk to Kuskusky. I tell you this that you may think no ill of my removing from Sacunk to Kuskusky, for it is at the great desire of my Brothers, the English, and my Uncles, the Six Nations, and there I shall always hear your Words.'

"Gave the String."

"Monday the 26th.

"The Two Taways told me they wanted to go Home, upon which I told them that their coming here was extremely agreeable, as it testified their Desire of making Peace with the English. Then taking out Some strings of Wampum, I desired them to be attentive, For what I was to say was addressed to their Chief Men, and to all the Taway Nation.

"'Brothers:

"'I am come to this Place with a Friendly Disposition and hearty Desire to make Peace with all Nations of Indians. A great while ago the English lived in the strongest Friendship with all the Indians. At Length the French came, and parted us from our good Friends. But now they are drove off; we put out of our Minds every ill Sentiment, and intirely Bury in Oblivion what has happened between us and the Indians during these few Years.

"'All we desire of the Indians is to deliver up our People, now living among them, and to break off from assisting and fighting with the French. We do not offer Peace to the Indians thro' any apprehensions of their Power joined to the French, for we have this last Year defeated their United Forces in different Places; but knowing the Indians have been deceived and many ill Impressions of us made upon them by our Common Enemy, We, therefore, out of pitty to them, and from the Remembrance of our Antient Friendship are now willing and ready to renew our former Friendship in the most Sincere and ample manner. The Speeches and Peace Belts of our great Men will arrive in your Nation by the time you get Home, & I hope your People will readily and joyfully accept of the Kind Offers their Brothers make them. Your great Men are to Consider that their Brothers, the English, from a few that came into America, are become a great People, every Day increasing in Numbers of Men and Warriors; so they should Weigh well whether it is their Interest to make us their Enemies for Ever, or now Joyfully accept the Peace we Offer them.'

"Gave the String.

"They appeared well satisfied, telling me that my Words should be conveyed safe to their Great Men."

—

"Thursday the 28th.

"King Beaver, Kill Buck, Isaac Stille, and several Delaware Indians being present, with the Officers of the Garrison, I spoke to the Beaver:

"'Brother:

"'I am very glad to see you returned safe to your People; while you have been spreading the good News of Peace among the neighbouring Nations, I have been employed in Establishing and Confirming it with the Delawares and all other Indians who came here. As soon as I understood that your People had dropt off from the French, that moment I put out of my mind every ill impression conceived against them, and have ever since retained the most Friendly Sentiments, and regard you as my Brother. The Goods for opening a Trade with the Indians are upon the Road, and will be up as soon as the Waggons can come along. This and every other Engagement your Brothers, the English, have come under will be fulfilled in the most sacred manner, to your ample Satisfaction; For our Friendship remains as strong as ever; nothing we have heard or seen has in the least lessened it.

"'Brother:

"'It is not the Desire of the English that you should move from Sacunk to Kuskusky. General Forbes, in his Letter, mentioned your sitting down & Smoaking your Pipe at Kuskusky, because he had heard of no other Great Delaware Town. Your Brothers, the English, desire to see you live in Peace and Happiness, either at Sacunk, Kuskusky, or wherever you think proper, and by no means intend to Limit you to one Place or another.'

" Gave four Strings of Wampum.

"'Brother:

"'I am determined to Cultivate a Friendship with you and your People by a mutual Exchange of Good Offices. Whatever I hear that may be to your Advantage to know, I shall Communicate Freely, and Expect and Desire you will do the same by me. We have a Common Enemy to watch against. Observe and inform me of his Motions, and of your People who bring Intelligence that Concerns my Interest shall be well Rewarded.'

" Gave Four Strings of Wampum.

"'Brother:

"'Now the Country People are bringing up Rum and Whisky. It is very likely that the Indians will Drink too Much, and falling out with their Brothers here, may Occasion our Quarrelling, which I should be very Sorry for, and therefore I desire you would tell your People not to come in the Fort on these Occasions, or if they do, to Behave Civilly, and then they may depend on being treated as Friends and Brothers. None of my People shall begin a Quarrel, but you are to Consider that we are Warriors, and will not take any abusive Language or Behaviour. If such is given by the Indians when in Liquor, I cannot Protect them from being ill treated.'

"Then I made the Beaver a Present of Sundry Sorts of Goods. He Expressed great Satisfaction, and told me he was immediately to set off to the Indian Nations over the Lake, and would use his utmost Endeavours to Establish the Peace every where.

"HUGH MERCER."

Another Letter from Colonel Mercer, of the Eighteenth of March, to the Secretary, enclosing some Indian Intelligence received at Pittsburgh the Seventeenth of March, with a return of the Garrison at Pittsburgh, were read and ordered to be entered.

A Letter to Mr. Richard Peters from Colonel Mercer.

"PITTSBURGH, the 18th March, 1759.

"Sir:

"I had the pleasure to receive your Favour of the Twentieth of February, some days since, but deferred answering it till the return of Teedyuscung's Son, who set off the Second Instant to stay at Prisque Isle.

"He arrived yesterday with full and particular Intelligence, widely different from what I received a month ago, and had confirmed since by Sundrie Indians, who pretended doing me a mighty favour in Communicating it.

"How far this or the former Story come near the Truth, a few Weeks will discover. In the Mean Time, it is our Business to prepare for the worst, conscious we have to do with a Vigilant and active Enemy. Several French Officers and Traders have lived this Winter in the neighbouring Towns, and no Doubt endeavor to keep alive the Indian Interest by exagerated Accounts of their Force and Intentions. These will prove more useful to us probably than they intended, by giving Vigour to our Measures, which cannot be too soon entered upon. Inclosed for the governor's Perusal is the Intelligence by both, Shingas' Speech on his coming here a few Days since, and a return of the Garrison of Pittsburgh.

"We have nothing to fear, in my Opinion, and as little to Loose from the Delawares, they chuse to lye by and wait the Event of this Summer's Campaign; they give assurances that all their Allies in the late War will follow their Example in Burying the French Hatchet. Three Chippeways, encouraged by the Kind treatment given the Taways whom they fell in with on their Way home, have come here two Days ago. I shall endeavour to send them home with suitable Impressions of us; likewise Shingas appears backward in going to Philadelphia, but tells me he waits for the Chiefs of other Tribes that live a great way off, and intends going down with them; he does not guess at the Time. As soon I discover their intentions this Way, you shall have proper notice of it; The Captives will be detained to the last minute and many Secreted.

"The Mingo fellow got here and were gone to their Town before your letter reached me; they appeared in very good Temper, telling me they went home to bring their Chiefs here to hold a Council; by the time their Messengers, left in Philadelphia, should arrive at this Place.

"I am sorry that Returns of the Regiment have not been transmitted the Governor, but could not imagine that Colonels Armstrong and Burd would omit sending proper Returns of their Battalions at the close of the Campaign, by which the Number of Pennsylvania Troops stationed at Pittsburgh must appear. Had the Governor been pleased to honor me with the least shadow of Orders, I should have been far from violating or neglecting them.

"You will discover in Shingas' speech his attention to the Interests of Trade; every part of his Conduct here is of a Piece; the Indians are surprized, and so must every one be that offer repeated Promises of proper Assortments of Goods, being sent to barter with them on the Government's Account, none have yet appeared, though multitudes of pedlars come here with the Same Species carried on Horses. I dropt a Line to Mr. West regarding the Indian Trade. Course Goods will not do; such things as the Indians have formerly dealt in must now be more Showey and of the finest Sort. The Price they don't Value, so they find it much the Same down the Country.

"As soon as an Army marches up superior to the French force on the Lakes, you will have the Chiefs of these Ohio Indians and many Men go to treat at Philadelphia. The Safety of their Families will Induce them to Wait for our first taking Vigorous measures. I am, Sir,

"Your most Hum^{e} Obed^{t} Serv^{t}.
"HUGH MERCER."

"*Intelligence received the* 17*th of March*, 1759, *at Pittsburgh*.

"Thom. Bull, the Indian Employed to Spy at the Lakes, arrived. He set off from hence the Second Instant, and in two Days reached Venango; staid there that Night; next Day got to Cushtuloga's Town, and the Day after in the Evening Reached La Beef; Stayed there One Night, and Went on with three french Men to Prisque Isle next Day. At Prisque Isle the Garrison consisted of Two Officers, two Merchants, a Clerk, Priest, and One Hundred and Three Soldiers, as near as he could reckon by counting them in the Barracks, for they were not Employed about any Work.

"The Commanding Officer's Name is Burinol, with whom Bull was formerly well acquainted, and therefore not suspected his coming from us. He Treated him with great Openness, and told him that thirty Towns of the Waweacteneius, Taways, Chepisaws, Telmatenais, and French Mingoes, had Engaged to join the French and come to War here. He Saw Fifteen Hundred War Billets ready prepared for their Equipment. He, likewise, says (but whether the Officer told him, or he understood it from any other Person I cannot make out) that the Indians just Ready to sett off were stopt by the Belts and Speeches sent among them by the English, and that they had resolved to desist till such time as they came to Kuskusky to hear what we had to say to the Delawares, and their Resolution thereupon. By this they were to be guided, and if they found Peace Established, to take their Tomahawk out of their Young Men's Hands that yet inclined to the french, and follow the Example of their Grandfathers the Delawares.

"Accordingly a great Body of Fifteen Hundred of these over Lake Indians were soon Expected to arrive at Kuskusky.

"The Officer told him that he had lately a Council with the Mingoes, and told them he was Sorry to See One-half of the Mingoes broke away to the English; he addressed them to leave the English, and Come and Sit by his Fire, as formerly.

"They Replied, that they took the Tomahawk out of their Hands and Buryed it; that they would do so by the English, and advise both to fight as formerly, Over the great Waters, without disturbing their Country; that they might Live in Peace with both; and that the English should return home. The French replied, he would go home as soon as the English moved off. Burinal told him he had sent a Belt to the Delaware Chiefs. The Beaver, George, and Cuttighegan, to come and Council with him, and by Bull's account they were directed to set off about this Time.

"The Fort is a square, with four Bastions, Square Log Work; no plat Forms raised yet, so that they can't be used; Only a small Platform in each Bastion for a Centinel; no Guns upon the Walk, but four Four Pounders in One of the Bastions, not mounted on Carriages. The Wall only Single Logs; no Bank within or Ditch without; Two gates, of one Equal Size, about Ten Feet Wide, One fronts the Lake, about Three Hundred Yards Distance, the other the road to La Beef. The Magazine is a Stone House, covered with Shingles & not sunk in the Ground, standing in the Right Bastion, next the Lake, going to Prisque Isle from La Beef. The other Houses square Logs; a Considerable Quantity of Indian Goods, but little Flour; Twelve Battoes are every day expected to arrive from Niagara with Provisions, the Lake being open to within Three Hundred yards of the Store. No Body of French is expected soon from Niagara, but about Five Hundred from a Fort on the North Side of the Lake Erie, in the Waweailunens Country (which I have formerly heard of to be Built of Cedar Stockaids), were to have come along with the Indians above mentioned, and were still expected to Prisque Isle as soon as the Lake is clear of Ice. There was Four Battoes at Prisque Isle, and no Works carrying on but one small House in the Fort. He was requested to stay, or to return soon, as a great many Delawares were expected to be soon there to Council.

"The Officers made him a Present of a Pair of Stockings. On his Desire to know the Number and Situation of the English here, Bull replied that he had not been here since last fall; that we first Came when a few staid, but he heard since from the Delawares, that a great Number had since came up, and that they had erected a fine Fort.

"Bull left that Place, telling the French that he was going to Wioming to see his Father, and got to La Beef that Night. The Fort is of the same Shape, but very small; the Bastions, Stockaids, and joined by Houses for the Curtains, the Logs mostly rotten; Platforms are erected in the Bastions, and Loop holes properly cut. One Gun is mounted on One of the Bastions, and Points down the River. Only one Gate, and that fronting this Way, or the Side opposite the Creek. The Magazine is on the right of the Gate, going in, part of it sunk in the Ground, and above is some Casks of Powder to Serve the Indians. Here are two Officers, a

Storekeeper, a Clerk, a Priest, and One Hundred and Fifty Soldiers, the Men not Employed. At La Beef are twenty-four Battoes, One of them made lately, and One of them repaired lately. One Le Sambrow is the Commanding Officer. They have a larger stock of Provisions here than at Prisque Isle.

"He found at Venango two Officers and Forty Men, La Marie Commander. He does not know the Stock of their Provisions, nor where their Powder is kept, but gives the description of the Fort as I received formerly. Only two Battoes are at Venango, and Two he heard had late come there with Indian Goods. The Ohio is clear of Ice at Venango, and the French Creek is clear to La Beef. The Road is trod and good from Venango to La Beef, and from thence to Prisque Isle, about half a Day's Journey, is very Low and Swampy, and Bridged almost all the Way. He heard no news at Venango, only that Two French Men and Two Chipawas had gone from thence to take a Scalp at this Place, and that Twenty-Six Mingoes had passed by that Place lately, going to War against the Catawbas.

"Delaware George and the other fellow, Bull thinks, will go to Prisque Isle; But the Beaver goes to the Forks of Siolas to Plant this Spring, and then return to Live at Kuskusky. French Creek Navagable for Battoes all Summer. Bull went from Venango to Kuskusky, and there met with some Chipawas coming here, and he accompanied them. There are only Two Men, Two Women, and some Indians' Children at Prisque Isle. Taways were at La Beef, and a few Delawares at Venango. Custelogo not at Home. Some of the Works at Prisque Isle are upon the Decay, and some appears to be Lately done.

"The above copied from my Journal is very incorrectly done, but nothing material Wron Worded, and I have not time to correct it.

"HUGH MERCER."

Majesty's arms have received from the Indians has not answered expectations or been adequate to the Expences, I must take the liberty to say it has in a great measure been owing to the ill success of our military operations this way.

Hence tho' the Indians of the Six Nations (amongst whom the Moneys which have passt thro' my hands have been chiefly confined) have not seconded our enterprizes so universally as they might have done, yet numbers of them have every campaign joined his Majesty's troops, and some or other of them been constantly upon service. However had the expence which hath already accrued served only to prevent the Six Nations as a Body from going over to the French, and acting with them against us, which I am vain enough to think I have had some share in preventing, the Moneys laid out have not been uselessly expended.

To conclude I am persuaded (from what past at this Treaty, and the knowledge I have of those sort of people) to have great confidence in their behaviour, and Your Lordships may be assured that there shall be nothing wanting in me either by Precept or Example to urge them to the utmost.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, My Lords, Your Lordshps most obedient
and most humble Servant

(Copy.) Wm Johnson.

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVII., (Q.) No. 7.]

Report of Proceedings with the Confederate Nations of Indians, at a Conference held at Canajohary.

4th April 1759. Sir William Johnson set out for Conojohary with Mr Wraxall Sêcry for Indian affairs, Lieut. Clause, Capt Johnson, & Willm Printop Interpr in order to meet and hold a Treaty with the Six Nations, who on account of the sickness or yellow fever prevailing among the Mohawks of the lower Castle desir'd by a String of Wampum the proposed Congress might not be held at Fort Johnson, upon which Sr William agreed to meet them at Conojohary.

Arrived the same Evening at Brandt's house at Conojohary, where Sr Willm fixed his Quarters, and soon after the Bundt, an Onondago Sachem, with some others of that Nation, waited on him, & after being treated with a Dram told him that they with the other Chiefs of their Nation would wait on him to morrow morning, in order to bid him welcome upon which they withdrew.

5th April Bundt with several other Onondago Indians, two Nanticoke and some Cayuga Sachems, waited on Sr Wm at his Quarters and told him they were very thankfull to the great Spirit above, who had granted them this opportunity of seeing each other and shaking hands together, and assured him they still remembered with pleasure, the antient Friendship which had been contracted between their Forefathers and ours, and that they were heartily disposed to strengthen and support the same on their parts: they said there were a great number of Senecas, Cayugas &c by the way hither and expected they would arrive at this Day — that above fifty from Chenussio were also on the Road coming to this meeting, but did not think they would be here sooner than in 2 or 3 Days.

Sir W^{m} returned them thanks for their friendly profession and told them he was very glad they had not forgot the Antient Friendship established between us & them, and assured them that their keeping it in mind, and acting suitably to it would be no less for their interest than ours. That he was pleased to hear there were so many of the Chenussios, Cayuga & other Indians on their way hither, & that as soon as they were all assembled he was ready to open the proposed Meeting and lay before them what he had to say, then ordered them a dram round and so parted.

6th April Several Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca, Onondago, Cayuga, Nanticoke, and Shawanese Nations, came to S^{r} W's quarters, & spoke as follows, by the Speaker of Onondago.

Brother Warraghyjagey.

On our arrival at Onondago in consequence of Your Invitation to come down to Your House, we heard there was such a malignant Distemper prevailing amongst our Bretheren the Mohawks, who live in Your neighbourhood, that it carried off a great number of them, we therefore consulted together, and thought it most adviseable if you approved of it to adjourn the proposed Meeting to the German Flatts, & thereupon sent two of our people to let You know our Resolution, and hear Your pleasure thereon, at the same time We requested you would be so kind as to order Smiths up to the Flatts, to repair our arms, axes, howes, &c which are much out of order. On our receiving Your answer hereto by Cap^{t} Fonda, desiring we would come & meet you at Conojohary we all immediately complied, & now beg you will order the Smiths to work constantly till all is done, we would also be glad you would dress up a good Fire at this place, that so it may hereafter serve as occasion may offer.

Sir Will^{m} told them their axes &c should be mended by the Smiths living round this neighbourhood, & that it might not be any hindrance to there returning home when the Meeting was concluded, desired they would bring them in to one of the Indian Officers & Interpreters directly who would take care to get them done as soon as possible: As to the rest of their Speech he would defer saying anything in answer to it untill they were all assembled.

They returned many thanks for ordering their arms &c to be mended, then gave them a dram & parted.

8th April. The Indians gave in their arms &c to be mended & Sir William gave orders to the neighbouring Smiths to work on them without delay.

9th April. Waiting for the Chenussio Indians & Oniedas of whom an account came they were on the road & were expected this day: Ten Tuscaroras arrived this Evening

10th April Seven Chenussio Indians arrived & said they were sent by the rest of their people to acquaint S^{r} W^{m} that the remainder would be here as to morrow, and requested as they had been long by the way, & had been distressed for provisions that some might be provided for them at theGerman Flatts upon which S^{r} W^{m} dispatched Cap^{t} Fonda thither, with order to get provisions ready for them: the same day the Onieda Sachems & other Indians of that Nation arriv'd, waited on Sir Will^{m} & were made welcome, according to Custom

11th April Above Sixty Chenussio Ind^{s} with some Shawaneese arriv'd, waited on Sir Will^{m} & were by him welcomed as usuall. The same day the Mohawk, Seneca & Onondago Sachems waited on Sir Will^{m} and acquainted him they were sent by the Cayuga Chiefs to let him know they had received an account of the Death of some of their people at Cayuga, upon which it was agreed that Sr Willm in conjunction with the said Nations would condole the Cayugas thereupon to morrow morning.

Conojohary 12th April 1759

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bart his Majesty Sole Agent.
Capt Jon Butler
Capt Fonda } Indn Officers
Capt Lotteridge
Capt Guy Johnson
Lieut Brown of ye 46th Regt
Mr Robt Adams.
Sachems, Chief Warriors & other Indians of the following Nations, Mohocks of the upper and lower Castle, Onondagos, Senecas, Oniedas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, Shawanese, Tiederighroenes alias Saponys & Conoys.
Peter Wraxall Esqr Secry for Indn Affairs.
Jacobus Clement & Willm Printup Interpreters.

The Indians being asked whether they were now assembled as a compleat body to enter upon business and having by their Speaker answered in the affirmative, Sir Willm Johnson in conjunction with the Mohawks, Onondagos, & Senecas first condoled the Cayugas upon the loss of their people, who died since they came from their country and hereupon Sir William gave them A Belt of Wampum

Then the usuall Ceremonies of Welcome and the customary condolences to all the Nations assembled for any losses they may have sustained by sickness or other accidents, since the last general meeting being fully performed:

Sir Willm proceeded & spoke as follows

Brethren of the Several Nations now assembled

It is now eighty Days since I dispatched Messengers to Onondago with a Belt of Wampum to invite you down to a Meeting in 20 Days at my house. Such a backwardness in Your compliance with my invitation, and particularly at a Time when the Scituation of publick affairs is so interesting to both you and us, is a conduct that I am at a loss to account for, and in order to prevent Suspicions to your disadvantage I hope you will let me know your reasons for this unusual delay. Gave a String of Wampum

13th April. A. M.

The Indians being assembled Sir William went out & being seated, with the several persons present, as yesterday he proceeded in his Speech as follows.

Brethren before we proceed upon any further business I must acquaint you that the murder of one of our people, by one of yours near the Onieda carrying place, this last winter was attended with so many circumstances of Treachery, & of so black a nature, that it has given the King's Commander in Chief very ill impressions of your Confederacy in general & is greatly resented both by him and all Your Brethren the English, in these parts. Soon after this black affair was committed, the Cayugas, to whose Nation the murderer belongs sent down three of their Chief men to me to make known their concern for the fact, to assure me of their innocence with regard to it, that the Murderer was bribed & deluded to do it by our enemies the French; and by these Deputies to request that this affair might not be imputed to their nation and at the same time to perform all the usual ceremonies of condolence, & clean away the blood which has been spilt.

I referred these Deputies to this Meeting for my answer to what they had then said and done, & here are their Belts &c which I now deliver to you. Gave the Belts.

Brethren, Lest you may have been misinformed or are ignorant of all the provoking circumstances of this base & cruel murder I shall relate them to you.

The Murderer was down at my house for a considerable time last Summer & was there entertained with all the kindness & friendly offices of Brotherhood & friendship, and while there he behaved & expressed himself as a faithfull brother and friend to the English.

At Fort Stanwix he was treated in the same manner, was supplied with provisions & received no kind of ill usage or provocation from any of our people there. Our Brother whom he murdered hired him to go with him as a Protector and Guide from Fort Stanwix to Fort Herkemer, with Letters & a little way from the former place he treacherously fell upon the Man he had hired himself to protect, murdered him & scalped him, & was so insolent as to return to Fort Stanwix & told Capt Butler that he had hurt his knee & therefore could not proceed but that he had left an Onieda Indian with McMickel to go with him to Fort Horkemer, and then run off.

Bretheren, Blood spilt in Drunkeness, or by a provocation given, is very bad even among brethren, but here the murderer was sober, no provocation given that we know of, professing himself a friend, received & fed by us as such, & hired by a Brothr to protect that very brother he murdered.

Bretheren, When you consider the extraordinary villainy of this affair, and that we know, and you know, that some of every one of the Six Nations, except the Mohawks have privately spilt our Blood, contrary to the terms of the old solemn covenant chain between us, you must think we have great reason to be suspicious & provoked & have a right to expect all the satisfaction which it is your power to give us, & that you ought to deliver up the murderer, if you can come at him, if not you should revenge it upon our enemies the French who you say set him on. Your Warriors I know can heal our wounds if they will exert themselves & I expect & hope they will be our physicians, hereupon I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a very large black belt of Wampum.

Bretheren, We expect also from you that according to Your Engagements at the late Treaty at Easton you deliver up to us all our Flesh and Blood which you have among you, and that you will hereafter be more carefull to hold fast the Old Covt Chain between us & on every occasion act the part which that requires you to do, and on these conditions I am ready to renew & brighten that Old Covt Chain between us. Gave a Belt.

In the afternoon the Indians assembled & sent word to Sir William that they met & desired to speak, upon Sir William went out & being seated with the persons above mentioned

Conochquieson a Chief Sachem of the Onieda Nation rose up & spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

I am appointed to speak in behalf of the Six following Nations here present to wit the Oniedas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nanticoke, Conoys & Saponys.

Brother, In consequence of the promise made by the Six Nations at the late Treaty at Easton & in compliance with Your Demand made upon us in Your speech this Morning we thus immediately deliver up to you all your Flesh & Blood which we have among us & which were given to us by the Delaware Indians, to replace several of our Friends, whom we had lost, there are two others who are gone to Shamokin to be delivered there.

The Speaker then took the following prisoners one after the other by the hand & deliver'd them over to Sir Will^m Johnson

1. James Perry about 30 years of age born in Wales, taken at Minnisink about Christmas 1756 by a party of 20 Delawares who kill'd three white men, & took him prisoner.

2. Robert Wilson aged about 35 years born in London taken near Fort Cumberland in Nov^r 1756 by a Party of Delawares & Chenussio Indians who at the same time killed one.

3. Elizabeth Armstrong, a Girl, about 4 years old, taken by 7 Delaware Indians & a Squaw near Juniata in Pennsylvania in the year 1756.

4. Catherine Hiltz, a German woman, taken when the German Flatts was cut off, in October 1757.

5. A Highland Soldier taken last Campaign at Fort Duquesne when Major Grant's party was defeated.

Brother, It is our earnest desire that the Antient Cov^t Chain between us may be renewed strengthend & brighten'd, and it is our unanimous & firm Resolution to hold it fast on our side & prevent all in our power the French from hurting it or shaking it out of our hands, conformable to the Admonitions and Advice of our forefathers who charged us never to let this Chain slip out of our hands, for if it did we should be an undone people, & hereupon we give you this Belt of Wampum. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother,

As to the other parts of Your Speech made to us this morning as we are only the Younger branch of the confederacy & in a manner but children we shall not take upon us to answer thereupon but refer you upon those Matters to the Onondagos & Senecas who are our Fathers. hereupon this Conference broke up.

Conojohary 14 April 1759.

Present— Sir Will^m Johnson Bart.
Peter Wraxall Esq^r Sec^ry
W^m Printop, Interpreter

The Report of 5 Kanassarago Indians (a Settlement between Onieda & Onondago) who were hired by Sir Will^m Johnson's orders to Cap^t Thomas Butler at Fort Stanwix to go as Spies to go to Swegachy & observe the motions of the French there, & obtain what Intelligence they could. That they were dispatched from Fort Stanwix 28^th January last. That on their way to Swegachy they met a party of Indians belonging to that Settlement who were sent by the French to Fort Stanwix, in order to get a prisoner. That these Spies conformable to the Instructions they had received from an old Oneida Sachem, in case they met any Swegachy Indians, gave the aforesaid Swegachy Party a string of Wampum, desiring they would not proceed to Fort Stanwix, but turn back again. That the French party after consulting together agreed to the proposals made to them by these Spies. That 4 of them went off to

Onondago & 2 of our party were sent thither with them to watch their Motions & the rest of ours proceeded with the remainder of the French party to Swegachy.

That on their arrival at Swegachy the French commanding officer & the resident priest suspecting them to be Spies sent them with two or three of their own Indians down to the Gov^r at Montreal. That they travell'd to Montreal, parly upon the Ice & partly by water down the River St. Lawrence as the violent Rifts prevent that River from freezing in some places. That in their journey from Swegachy to Montreal they passed thro' the Castle of the Cagnawaga Ind^s, there they saw some of the Germans prisoners who were taken at the German fflatts in the year 1757 to whom they privately spoke & told them they would call again, on their return from Montreal, & carry any letters for them to their friends this way, & advised them to write all the Intelligence they could give. That on their return, thô the Road was very bad, by reason of a Thaw, they did call at y^e said Castle and one of the Germans privately slipt a paper into their hands, which was all they gave them, & they beleive the said Germans either had not a proper opportunity or Materials to write any thing more; This paper the Scout delivered & its contents are as follows.

March y^e 12 day 1759. "Adam Helmer with the other Captives with the Indians their humble petition to Gen^l Johnson. We beg a Releasement for we are daily in fear of our lives being in the hands of cruel Men. The French are sending Men to Crown Point and to other places for they are in great fear, their Provisions being very scarce & they cannot get any help from France."

On their arrival at Montreal & being brought before the Governor he told them he understood they were sent as Spies and that they were welcome to make what Observations they had a mind to. That they were detained 10 days at Montreal. That they did not see any great number of Soldiers there. That the Walls of the town were in a bad Condition and they did not see any new works going forward.

That the Cagnawago Indians told them the French were gathering up all the provisions they could lay their hands on, from all the country people, for the Support of their troops. That the Governor of Canada told them he did not intend to march against the English next Campaign, but keep on his Defence. That Swegachy was in no state of defence nor as they understood did the French expect to make any considerable Defence there, if our army should come that way, but between that place and Cataraqui, on the North side of the River was the place where they proposed to make their chief stand, & that the French expected a great number of Ottawawa Indians, to join them at that place. That at this place they had two new vessells built & were told that they would be ready for the water in Eight Days. The spies were on board these Vessells which they say are of two Masts, that they tried to fathom the Masts with their Arms, but were too big for one man to do it. That between Swegachy and Montreal the French have no fort or fortified place. That at the Baron Longeville's settlement they saw 24 pieces of Cannon with a guard of 30 men: They were informed these were going up, & designed for the aforesaid vessells—That they were very long & the Diameter of their Bores near a span. That a German prisoner at Swegachy told these Spies as a great secret that there was an Island near the place, where the French hid or proposed to hide their Provisions, if a party of the English came that way, in order to prevent its falling into their hands. That the French were during the whole winter apprehensive of an attack at Swegachy, from the English & had been kept in continual alarms by their Indian Intelligence, that a Body of the English were coming. The spies say this is all the Intelligence they could learn. They then produced 4 strings of Wampum, which they say was given them by two head fighters of Swegachy, to give to S^{r} W^{m} Johnson and acquaint him that they were tired and uneasy with their present scituation, & did not think themselves well used where they were, & sent him word they were determined with 15 of their Young men, to come away from thence, & return to their Castle at Onondago, before the English army should come that way if possible, but if they could not execute this Design in time, they would certainly when S^{r} William came with the army that way get round the woods & join him, and desired he would send them such an instrument in writing, as might be a protection to them, untill they join'd him: this Message they gave very privately to the two Chiefs of the Spies at 12 o'Clock at night, with a strict charge of secrecy till they saw Sir William.

Conojohary 16th April 1759.

PRESENT— Sir Will^{m} Johnson Bart
Peter Wraxall Esq^{r} Secr^{y} & W^{m} Printop Interpreter.

The Onondago Speaker said

Brother Warraghyjagey, We are come to acquaint you with a piece of news which we desire you will be attentive to.

The following Nations, to wit, the Chenundadies, the Twightwees, the Shawanese, Nickariageys,[1] the Geghtigeghroones,[2] the Warraghtinooks,[3] the Adawadenys, the Ostiagaghroones,[4] and the Missisagos, have sent a Belt of Wampum to the Six Nations acquainting them that 'tis now a long while since they have seen each other, and that they are determined as soon as the Waters are navigable to come to Chenussio, & from thence proceed thro' the Six Nations Towns without stopping to Your house, where they would unbosom themselves at large, & Brother, we proposed that a Sachem of each of the six Nations shall attend these Western Deputies to Your house in order to hear what they have to say.

Brother, We find these Western Indians received the Belt you sent them two years ago & have been considering upon it ever since, that they are now convinced what you told them by it is very true, namely, that the French could not support a Trade with them, so much to the advantage of the said Indians as the English cou'd, & therefore they are determined to come down & talk with you on this Subject, & if you will engage to put trade upon a good footing these several Nations are resolved to abandon the French interest, enter into a firm alliance with the English, & establish a Trade with them for their mutual advantage: This we understand is one of the principal Motives for the visit which these Indians propose to pay you, thô at the same time they have sent us word they shall bring under their arms a bundle of Wampum which will probably contain many other matters to be discussed at the Intended Congress. As these Indians may be speedily expected in our Country the Chenussio Sachems staid at home in order to conduct them down to Your house, which is the reason you see none from that Castle with the Warriors who are here from thence, for should the Western Indians arrive at a time when those Sachems were from home it might have disgusted the said Indians and put affairs into confusion.

16 April. A. M. Sir Will^{m} having received an invitation to come to a Council composed of the Chiefs of the Onieda, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Nanticoke, Conoy & Sapony Nations went to it,

---

[1] See note, III., 489; also, *Smith's History of New-York*, (Alb. Ed.) p. 245, for the country of this Nation

[2] Illinois, called by Colden Chicktaghicks. [3] Weas. [4] Sauteurs or Chippeways. Colden calls them Estiaghicks.—ED.

when the acquainted him. That as they had in their Speech to him three days agoe declared their earnest and sincere desire of renewing and strengthening the ant^t Covenant Chain between them and their Bretheren the English they had now sent for him in order to give him a clear and uncontestable proof of their sincerity to their Bretheren the English, upon which Conoquieson the Onieda chief spoke as follows.

Brother, Sometime agoe an Onieda Indian in the French interest, who lives at Swegachy prevailed upon three of our people to go along with him to the Governor of Canada, and when they came there the Gov^r spoke to them as follows.

Children, I have sent for you to impart an Affair to you of the utmost consequence to Your future welfare & safety in particular, & to that of the 15 Nations in General as I sincerely interest myself in every thing which concerns Your confœderacy.

Children, The matter I am to reveal to you is, you may depend upon it, a certain truth, & of such importance, that I can hardly find words Sufficient to express my concern about it: You know the English have built a Fort at the Onieda carrying place; I am now to inform You that they propose to build one at each end of the Lake Onieda, another at the ffalls on the Onondago River. These fforts will be strong & well garrison'd, but the fifth which they propose to build will be at Oswego, which will be larger & stronger than any of the other.

Now Children when these fforts are all finished & the English have brought their Scheme to its proper ripeness they intend to throw of the mask, and by the Security of this line of fforts to fall on the 5 nations suddenly from every one of them & extirpate Your whole confœderacy: This scheme I know to be intended & that Your utter destruction is projected, Be therefore on Your guard & in order that you may be armed against this Destructive Design I here present you with a Hatchet (meaning a Belt of Wampum with y^e figure of Hatchet work on it) for you to use against the English & thereby prevent the Destruction which they are meditating against you.

Brother, This was the Gov^r of Canada's Speech with the hatchet belt he gave. We have faithfully repeated it to you and now to give you a clear Demonstration of our confidence in our Bretheren the English, & that we will act with an unreserved sincerity towards you we here deliver you the Hatchet Belt, which the French Governor sent us, to make use of against the English. We will have nothing to do with it—take it and make what use you please of it—you may cut Your wood with it if you will.

They delivered S^r W^m the French Hatchet Belt, very large, consisting of 6000 Wampum.

The Speaker proceeded.

Brother, there is yet another affair which we will disclose to you, it is this,—Some time agoe some of the Nanticokes our Nephews were sent for to Onondago, they went thither & were told that some time or other the English would certainly rise and destroy them, that therefore the Onondagos told them they would give them a sharp hatchet, which they must swallow and keep in their bellys till a proper opportunity offer'd, which might call upon them to use it—the Nanticokes answered that they would take the Hatchet, and swallow it as the Onondagos desired, but as it was so very sharp a one, lest it might hurt their Bowels they proposed to speak to us the Oniedas, who are their Uncles, and under whose direction they were & take our advice upon it. They did so, and we told them this hatchet would hurt them, if they did not vomit it up again, upon which they threw it up, and returned it to the Onondagos, & we expect that the Onondagos will show you this hatchet. Now Brother we have fully cleared up every thing within us, & there remains nothing with us but good will and friendly intentions towards our bretheren the English, & we are unfeignedly desirous to renew, strengthen, and brighten the Antient Covenant Chain with them.

16 April P. M. The Reply of the Six Nations to Sir Willm Johnson's Speech of the 12th Instant.

PRESENT—Sir Willm Johnson Bart.
Lieut. Pavy. } of the Indept Coys
Lieut. McAulay } of the Indept Coys
Lieut Claus, of the R. A.
Capt. Johnson
Capt. Herkimer
Capt Jno Butler } Indn Officers.
Capt Fonda } Indn Officers.
Capt Lotteridge } Indn Officers.
Mr Wells.
Several of the Neighbouring Inhabitants
Sachems, Head Warriors, & other Indns of the several Nations at this Congress.
Peter Wraxall Esqr Secry
Jacobus Clement, Interpreter
Conochquieson, Speaker.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

Your Speech to us 4 days agoe we seriously attended to & have maturely deliberated upon. We are now assembled to give you our answer thereto.

Brother, To what you said in regard to our Delay, in coming down upon your invitation, we say the weather was so severe & the Roads so unfavourable to our old people, who you know are the principal persons to conduct the business of such meetings as these that we were by those impediments prevented from an early compliance with your invitation.

Brother, Your Relation of the murder of McMikel the trader near Fort Stanwix we have taken into consideration with due concern, and resentment: Brother, attend to what we are going to say, you desired a medicine from our Warriors to heal the several wounds which you have received by the instigation of the French. We have asked our Warriors present at this Meeting what sort of a medicine or Plaister they chose to apply, in order to heal yr wounds, they have answered they were all ready to join and revenge both Your Blood and ours upon the French, and tho the number of our Warriors are but few in comparison of what they formerly were yet those who are left are determined to exert themselves unanimously in this Cause, and before we left our Castles it was agreed in our respective Councils that whatsoever Resolutions should be agreed upon at this Meeting should be confirmed by those who staid at home.

Brother, It was one of the antient and fundamental agreements of our confœderacy that if any one of either of the Nations was kill'd by an enemy the whole were to join in revenging it. A chief Man of ours (meaning Kindaronte the Onieda Sachem) was killed by the French last year at Fort Stanwix, and in conformity to that antient agreement the whole confœderacy are determined to join in revenging it, and Brother, as we have understood from some of our Sachems who have had some private conversation with you that the English have reason to hope & expect, from the operations of this year the French will be brought so low as that they will not hereafter be able to disturb or hurt either you or us, We do sincerely wish for the Event, and earnestly request you will exert yourselves vigorously in this good work, in which we shall on our sides endeavour all we can to contribute, and as the Resolutions we have now entered into will engage us in the same cause with you we hope Our Zeal and Success therein will enable our Warriors to procure you an Effectual plaister for all the wounds you complain to have received from us.

The Speaker then threw on the ground towards Sir William the large Belt which he gave the 13th Inst. in a manner which according to the Indian customs was expressive of the sincerity of what they had declared.

Brother,

The Younger Branch of our confœderacy have already delivered you up all your flesh and blood which they had among them, and those which are remaining among the Onondagos and the Senecas & their Nephews the Delawares, some of whom are here present, shall be deliver'd to the Governor of Pensylvania & not one left behind.

Brother, We hope our exact compliance herein according to the Treaty at Easton, which we went to, and considered as a Meeting of Your appointment and where our brother Croghan appeared on Your behalf, will fully convince you we are steadfastly determined to hold fast the Covt Chain of peace friendship & alliance with all our bretheren the English, and as we are truely sincere in this Declaration, we hope and expect from our bretheren all that friendship and attachment towards us which the Covt Chain obliges them to on their parts.

Gave a Belt.

The Speaker then added, Brother, As we have now complied with every thing you have desired from us & united ourselves with you in the same cause and with you our Brother Warraghiyagey, We are determined to stand or fall: We hope you will no longer turn Your head aside when you meet any of us, as you have lately done to some of our people which has given them great concern & we hope all past coldness will be banished between us.

After they were served with a Dram round, and Sr Wm having exhorted them to keep all sober, that men, women and children might all attend, at his next Speech, which he had proposed to deliver to morrow, the Meeting broke up.

In the Evening the Onondago Nation gave an Entertainment of a Roasted Ox, which Sir Wm upon their application had given them & to which they invited the Chief Sachems & Warriors of all the Nations present, where the War dance was danced by one or more of every Nation.

17 April 1759 A. M. This Morning about 50 Indians, Men, Women and Children from Chughnut & Otseningo upon the Susquehannah River arriv'd and Encamped themselves.

P. M. Sir William having given notice to the several Nations that he was ready to deliver his second Speech to them, they assembled themselves, and sent word to him they were seated in order to hear him, upon which Sir Willm went out and having taken his place, spoke to them as follows, PRESENT—Most of the persons as yesterday, with the addition on the Indians side of the Chiefs of those who arriv'd this morning from the Susquehannah River.

Bretheren of the Several Nations here assembled I meet you this day with a chearfull heart & with the warm Affections of a Friend & Brother—the punctuality and readiness of the Younger branch of Your confœderacy in restoring our flesh and blood, who were among them and the assurances you have given me that the rest who are among the Onondagos & Senecas or their Nephews will be deliver'd to the Gov^r of Pensylvania agreable to your promises at the late Treaty at Easton, will undoubtedly convince all Your Bretheren the English, as it does me, of your sincerity and uprightness, and I give you this Belt as a Memorandum to take with you hereupon, that neither upon this occasion, or any other, you will forfeit Your words, & by that means occasion my giving expectations on your behalf which may not be fulfilled.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren, Your Declarations in Your speech of Yesterday of your sincere desire to renew, strengthen and brighten the Antient covenant Chain of peace friendship and alliance with all Your Bretheren the English appear to me really to come from the bottom of Your hearts & I do now therefore, in the name of the great King of England, my master & in behalf of all his Subjects Your Bretheren by this Belt renew, strengthen and brighten that Antient Cov^t Chain, and in his Name & on their parts, I do assure you it shall be held so fast & the terms of it so punctually observed that you shall have no just cause to reproach us; The Sun now shines clear upon us & while we hold this Cov^t Chain firmly in our hands & are carefull to keep it from contracting any Rust we shall be able to drive away all Clouds which may attempt to come between us, & continue to see & smile upon each other as Bretheren ought to do.

Gave over the Cov^t Chain Belt which was a very large black belt with the figures on it representing 10 Nations of Ind^s & the English.

Bretheren, You have been acquainted that at the late Treaty at Easton in Pensylvania, the Proprietary Agents in behalf of their Constituents then gave up their claim to the Lands on the Ohio which were sold to the said Proprietors in 1754 at Albany, & here I have in my hands the Instrument of Release & Surrender.

Bretheren, As you know this affair gave great uneasiness to the six Nations & their Allies, I hope this Surrender will convince you & all other Indians how ready Your Bretheren the English are to remove from Your hearts all jealousies & uneasiness of their Desiring to Encroach upon Your Hunting Lands, & be a convincing proof to You how false the accusations of the French are that we are at war with them, in order to get Your Country from you, for you see while the French keep their Forts in the midst of Your Country and fight with us in order to secure the possession of them, we give up those lands which you had sold us.

Bretheren, I now deliver up this said Instrument of Release & Surrender to you.

Sir William then deliver'd it with his own hands to the Onondago Speaker.

Bretheren, The strong and solemn Declarations You made Yesterday of Your unanimous Resolutions to avenge upon the French both the blood of our people and Yours, which they have spilt, will I am perswaded, give great pleasure to all Your Bretheren the English as it does to me and this will be the most efficacious plaister for our wounds, and hereupon I redeliver you my large Belt which You returned me yesterday, that you may shew it to all Your people at home, & make known by it these Your Resolutions & also to all Your allies.

Redelivered the large Belt.

I intended Bretheren to have said a great deal more to you on this Subject, but as I find Your eyes are now opened, & your hearts warmed, with a just resentment of Your own Injuries, as well as ours, from the Common Enemy, and as I look upon the Declarations you have made to arise from a sincere design of putting them in execution; I shall wave many arguments which I did propose to have urged upon you, & proceed to inform you, that the King has appointed Major Genl Amhurst who took Cape Breton from the French last year to be Commander in Chief of all his forces in North America, in the room of General Abercrombie who is gone home.

Genl Amherst has informed me that he intends to open the Campaign as early as may be practicable, and directed me to use all my influence to engage as many Indians as I possibly can, to aid and assist His Majesty's Arms, in the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

Bretheren, As you have Yesterday acquainted me with, and so strongly avowed, Your Resolutions to Engage in the same cause with Your Bretheren the English. All that remains for me to do at present is to offer You this General's Hatchet which I now do & make no doubt you will chearfully accept and make a proper use of it, as that will procure you a share in all the honours of this Campaign, & in all those Advantages which we have abundant Reason with the blessing of God to expect from the Issue of it. Then Sir William threw the War Belt which was taken up by a Mohawk Chief who danced with it, Afterwards by others of the several Nations.

After this the Onondaga Speaker said.

Brother, we have listened attentively to what you have now said to us, and we are pleased that you have judged proper not to load our memories with too many things at this time, as we shall the better remember the matters You have now laid before us; this Evening we will consult together upon what you have said, and to morrow morning early we intend to give you our answer to it.

Sir William gave notice to all the Warriors that he proposed to have his war kettle boiled to morrow evening, & invited them to the feast then the meeting broke up.

18th April P. M. The Indians having desired by reason of a strong cold wind which blew that they might speak in Sr Willm's Quarters, which he consenting to & they being assembled spoke as follows.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Bart. &c as Yesterday.
Conochquieson Chief Sachem of Onieda Speaker.

Brother Warraghijagey,

We propose to say a few words in Reply to what you said to us Yesterday, and we have been prevented by the weather from doing it this morning, as we proposed. Brother agreable to Your Desire we shall take with us Your large Belt of Exhortation, which you Yesterday redelivered to us, & shew it to our people at home, & forward it to all our allies. We shall do the same with Your war Belt and publish the Resolutions we have taken upon it and we expect these Belts will meet the Western Indians who are to come thro' our Country in order to have a meeting with you at Your house.

The Speaker then repeated what Sir William had said to them Yesterday, with regard to their delivering up the rest of our people who yet remain prisoners among the Upper nations &c and said. Depend upon it we shall punctually comply with our promises about the remaining prisoners and you may safely write so to all concerned, for we do not speak but with sincere intentions of fulfilling all the Promises & Engagements we have made & enter'd into at this meeting which we are convinced is the surest method to render both you and us strong & respectable, and we hope You on Your parts will observe to do the same by us. Gave a Belt.

Brother, (Having repeated what Sr Wm said to them with the Covt Chain Belt) Tis not with the 6 Nations only, but with the whole ten Nations of us here present & it gives us great pleasure that this important affair has been performed so much to our mutuall satisfaction. We assure you we are greatly pleased with it, & we trust we shall on both sides keep this Chain firm and inviolate from any injury whatsoever. Gave a Belt.

Last Year on Your return from Tionderogo You desired You might build a Fort at the Onieda carrying place, & promised we should there have a plentiful and cheap Trade. If you keep up to this promise punctually and honestly, you will gain all Nations of Indians over to You, for the French have greatly disgusted the Indians by not supplying goods at a reasonable price, or good in quality. Gave a Belt.

Brother, We are now united by the strongest and most solemn ties, we hope all the promises and engagements we have reciprocally made will be duely observ'd, they shall be so on our side; During the present War some few of every one of our Nations have gone out to war with you, but now you are the master of the whole body of us, & all Our Warriors are resolved to follow you. Gave a Belt.

Brother, We have now finished what we had to say, & when Bretheren are fully agreed in sentiments with each other it does not require many words to settle matters between them. After a silence of some Minutes the Speaker rose up and said, Brother, the War Hatchet you gave us we shall keep in Readiness, & Expect to hear from you, towards what Quarter we are to use it.

Sir Willm retired with the Secry for a few Minutes & then returned & spoke as follows.

Bretheren, As to what you have mentioned with regard to Trade, I can take upon me to assure you, that the King Your father has it much at heart, to promote and extend Trade with all Indians, who are or shall be his friends, and that this Trade may be conducted in the best manner possible, for Your Interest & that of his Subjects. If you consider the prices you get for Your furrs now, you will find you have reason to be satisfied with the Trade at present in that respect, and I dare venture to promise you will have no reason to complain hereafter, for care will be taken that our traders shall deal honestly by you, and that goods shall be plentifull & more so than at present, for these troublesome Times prevent Traders from being so numerous, & of course Goods from being so plenty as in times of peace. Gave a Belt

Sir Willm then renewed his Invitation to the War Feast this Evening & told them that he proposed to deliver the present of goods he had brought up for them to morrow.

They then acquainted him that the Pensylvania Deed of Surrender would be lodged at the Confederate Council fire at Onondago, which they let him know in case any recourse to it shou'd be wanted. They then desired that hereafter no private bargains, about their Lands might be allowed of.

Sir William answered that the Secretary by his directions had recorded the Pennsylvania Deed of Surrender in the Indian Records, that in case any accidents shou'd happen to the Original, a Copy in the Records might remain as a testimony.

And with Regard to the Sale of Lands he told them the King had given orders to all his Governors in America not to authorise any Sale of Lands from Indians but what should be transacted in an open and publick Meeting of all the Indians concerned. This Meeting then broke up.

In the Evening the Carcasses of 2 oxen having been boil'd in five large Kettles & laid out in pieces according to the Indian manner, all the Indians assembled & the Sachems and Warriors being seated in 2 Lines opposite to the several fires kindled in the Center, The Old Belt a Great Seneca Sachim and Warrior rose up, with a Belt of Wampum in his hand, & acquainted Sir Will^m & the several Nations there present that he was authorized by y^e Chenussio Indians (one of the most considerable of the Seneca Towns, near to Niagara) publicly to declare at this war feast that they heartily concurred in the Resolutions of joining the English against the French, which all the confederate Nations at this Meeting, had avowed to Sir W^m Johnson & that 26 of their warriors now present determined when they left their country not to return till they had seen the face of the enemy, that they would now go down to Sir William's house & from thence march to what Quarter he should judge proper. And they now further made known to S^r Will^m Johnson, & all the Confederate Nations present, that the Chenussio Indians did last winter determine among themselves to commence hostilities against the French, & as Niagara was built in their Country they gave it up and will assist the English in destroying it, & desire that the English would assemble, with all possible speed, & proceed to the reduction of it, as Dispatch herein will greatly contribute to facilitate the success: That the Chenussio Indians have kept these their Resolutions a Secret not only to the whole Confederacy but to the Drunkard himself the Head of the whole Seneca Nation, reserving the publication thereof to this Meeting of all the Nations, & added that, in their opinion, the Reduction of Niagara would be a proper plaister to heal all the wounds we complain'd of.

The Old Belt then begun the War Dance, which was continued till morning by the several nations, and all the Indians throughout the whole Ceremony expressed themselves, and behaved, with marks of the warmest zeal and sincerity.

21 April 1759. Three Sachems of each of the Nations waited on Sir William at his Quarters and spoke as follows.

PRESENT— Sir Will^m Johnson Bart. &c
Captains Butler, Fonda, Lotteridge & Johnson
M^r Wells, Jacobus Clement & W^m Printop Interpreters.
Conochquieson Chief Sachem of Onieda Speaker,

Brother Warraghijagey.

Thô we finished all the material business of this Meeting two days agoe and have complied with everything you have proposed to us there yet remains one point in our minds, which we are desirous of mentioning to you, before we part: We have been in Council upon it & are now come in the name of all the Nations present to acquaint you with the Result of it.

Brother, It is the earnest and unanimous request of all the Nations present that you march as speedily as you can with an Army against Niagara which is in the Country of the Senecas

& which they now give up, to be destroyed or taken by you, the sooner the thing is done the better, & we earnestly desire that you who are acquainted with us and our tempers may come this way lest our Bretheren who are strangers to us, and our manners, may not agree so well with us, & this our Desire we request you will acquaint the great man with, who is head over all (meaning the General) as soon as you can

Gave a Belt with the Figure of Niagara at the end of it, & Sir William's name worked thereon. They added also that Sir William's going this way would be extreamly convenient in order to speak to the Foreign Nations, who are expected: This Belt is to be returned them with the General's answer.

Sir Will^m then returned the Six Nations their belt sent to Cap^t Fonda, to desire the Congress might be held at the German Flatts. He next exchanged the Belt, which the Chenussio Indians spoke with at the War Dance, return'd them thanks for the readiness they shew'd, and the healing quality of the plaister they proposed for the wounds we had received, viz^t giving up Niagara, & offering their assistance against the Enemy. He also, by said Belt, strongly pressed them to exert themselves on the occasion, & to encourage the neighbouring Indians to join them and us in this good work. Gave a black & white Belt.

In answer to the Six Nations Belt relative to his going to Niagara with them, he expressed his great satisfaction & pleasure at their readiness in giving up the French Fort at Niagara in so solemn a manner, as also his thanks for desiring he might go with and lead them, and assured them he would acquaint the Commander in Chief with it, and when he knew his pleasure therein, would return them their Belt and an answer thereto.

Sir William gave them a String of Wampum desiring they would send him the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Foreign Indians in their Country & that some of the Sachems of each nation would accompany them to his house.

Lastly he gave them a Belt of White Wampum mixed with black advising them to send two of their People immediately to desire the Swegachy Indians, Cagnawagas & Skawendadys who live in Canada to withdraw themselves from the French otherwise they may repent it when too late, He gave them a great charge to send this Belt privately & Expeditiously: Sir Will^m also told them he would send a message himself to said Indians, which would be the last he ever intended to send them if they would not listen to & regard it. The Sachems returned him many thanks for the Regard he shewed these Indians, who were their own flesh & blood, by endeavouring to prevail on them to leave Canada, and return to their Friends & said they would send to them without loss of time in as private a manner as possible.

Sir William then deliver'd his Majesty's present of Goods which he had brought up for them, and as it was not sufficient for the numbers there he desired they would devide it among such who were resolved to return home, as he would cloath all who went with him at his house.

The Meeting then broke up, and the Indians spent the remainder of the day in dividing the Goods which was very justly done & to every one's satisfaction. At 8 o'Clock in the Evening two Onondago Chiefs arrived with news, which being called out all the Sachems and Warriors came to Sir William's quarters, where those Messengers were to hear what news they had. The Onondago Speaker after learning from the two Messengers, the substance of it published it aloud to the whole Camp to all whom it gave great pleasure, & was as follows, being an answer from the Swegachy Indians by Katsieghrona an Onondago Ind^n on repeated advice sent by S^r W^m Johnson & particularly last winter, with a Belt of Wampum. That when the English army should enter into Canada they should keep out of the way and not mix with the French.

22ᵈ April 1759.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We the Swegachys receiv'd Your kind Message & are heartily thankfull to You for it, shall do as you desired us, & keep out of yᵉ way when the English army comes, & none of us shall join the French; We had agreed before we heard from you to return to our native Country, but were afraid to meet the English in our way. A Belt.

Brother,

We have likewise received a Message with a Belt from the Cagnawagas & 3 more Nations, living in Canada, viz. Conaghsadagas, Arundax & Shagsowanoghroonas, acquainting us that they had jointly resolved to act no more in conjunction with the French, or commit further hostilities with the English, & desired us to consider of it and desist from making any more excursions towards Fort Stanwix &c. Brother we likewise acquaint you that we are come into their measures & none of our settlement shall go out for the future, & shoud any Mischief be committed there we beg You will not blame us for it, but some foreign Nation who knows nothing of our Resolutions. Before this Message reached our Town a party of 8 of our people went out with a French Officer to Fort Stanwix in order to get a prisoner & had this Message come before they set out none of them should have gone. Gave 4 Strings of Wampum

The same Messenger also brought a Belt of Wampum with him which was sent by the Swegachys to the Six Nations to the following purport.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

As we know you have some influence with Your Bretheren the English we therefore beg that you will try to prævail upon them not to send an army this way next Campaign as this is an Indian settlement but let them exert themselves against Tienderoga which will be of more consequence to them. Deliver'd the Belt.

The following Message the Priest residing at Swegachy sent to the Onondago Sachems.

Children, I beg and entreat of you to speak to Yʳ Brother Warraghiyagey as much as in Your power in behalf of this place, to endeavour his utmost that no Body of the English may come against this place as it is not a place concerned in the war, but only a School to instruct the Indians & their Children living here, let the English enter into the heart of Canada by way of Lake George, it is a matter of no concern to me: Let them even come up to Lake Ontario, and go against Niagara, it still will not affect me so much as if they should intend to break & destroy a place intended for nothing but Religion, & Instruction of the ignorant.

Deliver'd a Belt.

April 1759. The Onondagos, Cayugas, & Miheconders living at Chughnut & Otseningo spoke with a Belt of Wampum to let Sʳ Willᵐ know the cause of their appearance here was owing to the Onondagos, who called them to hear & see what should pass at the general meeting, and assured him that nothing ever gave them greater pleasure, than the 5 Nations taking up the war hatchet so cheafully as they now saw & that for their part they have always been ready, & should continue in the same disposition.

Brother We are now very desirous to return to our habitations as soon as possible so as to be ready to come at Your call upon us to join the Army. We acknowledge you have given the 6 nations a very considerable Present at Conojohary, but when divided among the familys of those who are present it will be a trifle, & as we shall leave our old and Young behind when we follow You to War, they must inevitably suffer unless you make a proper provision for them of Cloathing, provision and ammunition to kill some fresh meat or birds to make their kettle boil and their broth eatable: We by this Belt beg that what you intend for us may be speedily deliver'd, so that we may return to our respective homes, and be ready against you call for us. Gave a Belt.

Sir William Johnson's Answer to yᵉ Chughnuts &c.

Brethren of Chughnut &c.

Althô I have not called you to this meeting I am glad to see you here & that you have been witnesses to the solemn engagements enter'd into by all the nations who compose it, it gives me also great satisfaction to find they have received the English hatchet with so much chearfulness & I hope Your and our common enemy will soon feel the effects of it; as the whole confederacy have now determined to act with us in the War: I expect it will add new vigour to our arms & actions, & induce Your settlement to exert themselves with that Resolution becoming the Professions You now make, in full Confidence of which I shall order all who are now here to be cloathed and armed as warriors require & your wives & familys shall also be provided for, which when done I must recommend to you to make what Despatch you possibly can home, so as to be ready at the General's call which may be very soon.

Gave a Belt.

A true Copy. Examined by Rᵈ SHUCKBURGH

Secrʸ of Indⁿ Affairs.

Archbishop Secker to the Reverend Dr. Johnson.

["American Colonies MS.," Lambeth Palace, No. 1123, II., No. 145.]

Lambeth, July 19 1759

Good Dʳ Johnson

I thank you heartily for your two letters of March 20 and April 15. I have received much useful information from both of them: especially from the former and longer, of which I hope to have the sequel in a little time. On a Consultation amongst the Bishops it was agreed, that though establishing a Mission at Cambridge might probably furnish a handle for more than ordinary clamour, yet the good to be expected there from the temper and prudence and abilities of Mʳ Apthorpe was likely to overbalance that inconvenience considerably: and that it would be best to propose the matter in the Society, without taking notice of its being liable to any peculiar objections: which was done accordingly, and the resolution taken unanimously. Your views in relation to a successor are very worthy of you: but I hope many Years will pass, before there be occasion to deliberate on that head. Pray will it not be proper, that I should send over a Proxy, as a Governor of the College? And will you permit me to nominate you?

How the matter concerning Mʳ Beach hath been accommodated, I have not heard: but shall be glad to hear.

Nor have I ever seen the Independent Reflector or the Watch-Tower. Nor will it be any use to have every number of a periodical paper transmitted: but only such as relate to the concerns of the Church and the Society. I have an ordination Sermon, published by Mʳ Hobart in 1747, and his second address, but not the first. Just in like manner I had the Continuation of Mʳ Beaches Vindication, but not the Vindication itself, till you lately sent it

Philadelphia April the 3. 1759 I received orders from Brigadier General John Stanwix to hold myself in readiness to go to Ohio, there to transact business with the Western Indians as Sir William Johnsons Deputy and promote the good of His Majestys Indian Interest.

General Amherst 9th arrived in Philadelphia

The 10th, He had Two Meetings with the Indians Deputys from Ohio then in Town and made answers to the Messages brought by the Ohio Deputys to their Satisfaction.

The 12th, The Ohio Deputys set of for their own Country in Company with Captain Ward after being Genteely Cloathed and well satisfyed with the reception they had met with.

The 13th General Amherst set out for New York [redacted]

The 20th, The Bill passd for raising a sum of Money to pay the Troops already in the Pay of the Province and to defray the Expence of raising and paying a fresh Body of Troops to Compleat their Quota demanded of this Province for the ensuing Campaign.

The 23 I received orders from General Stanwix to purchase a quantity of Goods on Account of the Crown for Presents, to be given to the Ohio Indians.

The 26th I received Instructions from General Stanwix to repair to Ohio, with the Kings Presents for the Indians.

The 27th I set of from Philadelphia, for the Ohio, on my way to Lancaster I met an Express from Legonier, giving an Account that the French and Indians had attacked several Partys of our People coming down; and had Killed above Thirty since the Twentieth of March.

The 6th of May arrived at Carlisle and imployed people to purchase forty Horses to carry the Goods to Ohio.

The 12th I set of with the Goods and arrived at Bedford the 18th, where I met Coll Stephen of the Virginia Regiment I applyed to him for an Escort. I could get none from Carlisle the several Posts on the Line being so weak that they were not able to mount sufficient Guards for the Defence of the Garrisons. Col. Stephen informed me that out of three hundred Men, he brought with him from Virginia he had not above Twenty in Camp, having been Obliged to send two Escorts upwards of One hundred & Twenty Men each, with Provisions for that

expence

2

And Pittsburg, which were then in a starving Condition and as the Roads were infested with the Enemy he thought it would be but prudent of me to wait the return of these Parties; and not risk the Kings Goods without a strong Escort.

The 24th An Express arrived from Ligonier giving an account that Captain Bullet with one hundred and ten Men Escorting twelve Waggons loaded with Provisions were attacked by a Party of the Enemy three Miles this side of Ligonier and defeated with the loss of thirty six Men killed and taken, and several Wound & five Waggons burnt the Garrison sent out a Party to their assistance which saved the other seven Waggons and their Loads but the Enemy carried off all the Horses.

The 26th an Express arrived giving an account that Capt. Morgan who had been Escorting some Pack Horses with Provisions to Pittsburg with fifty Men on his return with the empty Horses was attacked by the Enemy and had seven Men killed and taken tho he maintained his Ground and prevented the Enemy from carrying off any of the Pack Horses

The 28th Captain McKenny of the Highlanders arrived here from Ligonier on his way to join his Regiment at Albany with one hundred highlanders as the roads were so infested with the Enemy I sent Captain Montour with three Indians through the Woods to Pittsburg to invite all the Indians of the several Tribes living near there to meet me at that place with orders if any inclined to join His Majestys Troops that they might come & meet me on the Road & Escort me

The 30th Captain McKenny set off for Philadelphia. An Express from Fort Cumberland says that a Man was killed there and a Boy taken Prisoner by the Indians a few days ago, and that they were seen every day about the Fort and the Centrys are fired on every Night by them the Officer that Commands there has but a few Men so that he dare not trust a Man out and the Stores are all full [illegible] there.

The 8th June set off with Col. Stephen and three hundred Men for Pittsburg

The 10th Captain Montour met me near Ligonier with a Party of thirty Indians Six Nations & Delawares.

The 1[illegible] I was met near Coll. Bouquets Camp by a Party of Eight Shawanese some Wiandots & six Delawares.

The 1[illegible] I arrived at Pittsburg where about one hundred Indians were waiting for me & the fourth day after [illegible] arrived here with about forty Indians Delawares & Muncys

In the Evening I had a meeting with the Indians of the several Nations when I wiped the Tears from their Eyes agreable to their usual Custom & gave them a Beef a Bag of Flour and a Cag of Rum for a Feast.

The 19th I had a meeting with one hundred and Sixty four Warriors of the Delawares Shawnese, Six Nations, & Ottawawas when I acquainted them of the Business I came on by a Belt of Wampum; and desired them to send some runners to acquaint their Chiefs that I was come to this Fort. and the sooner they met me here to ratify and Confirm the Peace the better it would be for them and us. The Indians then made me the following Answer. Brother when the Message came to our several Towns which you sent up by Captain Montour our Chiefs could not be certain that you were coming as they have been so often deceived this Spring and Winter by being told from time to time that you was on the Road, for which reason they sent us to know the Truth with Orders to go and meet you on the Road as far as the great Mountain; since we have met you here we will set off immediately and acquaint them that you are come; and we do assure you, that our Chiefs wait with great impatience to meet you; To renew our Ancient Friendship. and you may expect all our Chief Councillors here in about fifteen days.

The 20th As the Indians were bare of Clothing. with the advice and Approbation of Coll. Mercer; I gave a Suit of Indian Cloaths to each Indian; being in the whole one hundred and Sixty four Men Sixteen Women and Eighteen Boys and Girls.

The 21st The principal Warriors of the several Nations came to me and in a very affectionate manner returned thanks for the Clothing they had received. this came here a Party of Wyondott Warriors in number fourteen and a Party of Shawnese consisting of Eight who set of from Home to go to the French but on their way hearing that I was come to hold a great Council with all the Nations to renew the Ancient Friendship. they changed their Minds and came here. this the Capt. of the Shawnese told me in private; they were very naked in order to buy them out of the Enemys Service I Cloathed them as I had the rest; and made some private presents to the two Captains for which they were very thankfull and returned Home with those that had been sent by their Chiefs to meet me, well satisfyed and promising to come and join his Majestys Troops when ever I would send for them.

2 4

At Night came from Venango two Indians with the following Intelligence that there was at Venango about One hundred and Thirty French & Seventy Indians Messasagoes, Ottawawas, Wiyondotts and some few Delawares that live about the Lakes that the French Officer made a Speech to the Indians, while these two Indians were there and desired them all to go on the Road and annoy the English Convoys, which the Indians agreed too for that time only; The French Officer told the Indians that there was a large French Army at Niagara coming this way which would Kill all the English, but two of the Wiyondotts who had been in but three days from Niagara told the Messengers that there was no such thing that there was but four hundred French at Niagara Thirty on the carrying place One hundred at Presquisle and Sixty at Beef River, and no preparations they see to come this way.

The 21 I sent this Intelligence to General Stanwix and sent off two Indian Spies to Venango with orders to stay there some days and see what the Enemy was doing or if any reinforcement was came there and to make all the discoveries they could, with respect to the Number of Battoes, Cannon Provisions, Indians or any thing else worth Notice. I got the Indians of the several Nations here, to send a Message to the Indian Warriors with the French to withdraw immediately to their several Towns. which I flatter my self they will. on hearing how all Indians are received here.

This Evening Twenty two Wiyondotts came here, two of them principal Men with about Twelve Horse Loads of Skins and furs to Trade. I received them agreable to their usual Custom, which Compliment they returned and expressed a great deal of Satisfaction on seeing their Brethren the English once more in possession of this place, from whence they promised themselves a beneficial and open Trade as formerly.

The 22 The Wiyondotts brought over their Peltry to deal, but the provincial & Quarter Stores were so ill sorted that I was obliged to purchase part of their Peltry with the Kings Goods.

The 24th The Chiefs of the Delawares and Shawnesse set off to their Towns

The 26th The Delaware Chief Shingass came here with two others & delivered me a String of Wampum to inform me that the Beaver was on his way here with a great number of the Chiefs of Nine Nations with him some of them from over the Lakes; That the whole of these Nations had agreed to renew their Ancient Friendship with the English and that he was sent down to dispatch runners to the Heads of Ohio to call all the

Indians there to the Treaty to be held at this place, that they would meet at the Mouth of Beaver Creek about Thirty Miles down the River from this place and that he was order'd to request the Commanding Officer here to send down a few Bags of Flour, as the Town at the Mouth of Beaver Creek was not able to support so many Indians as would meet there & that they expected the whole there in Seven days

The 26th, I Cloathed the several Indians of different Nations that came here since the 21st in number 69.

At two o Clock the two Indians I sent the 21st to Venango for Intelligence returned, and say that there is not above two hundred French & Indians there, are scarce of Provisions, and have no Cannon, that the Weyondotts, Messesagoes & Ottawa's that was there with the French told them, that they had made Fifty Canoes a few miles above Venango where the Bark was Plenty, but for what purpose they did not say my Spies say if they have made these Canoes they think the are only to come down the River into the Mouth of Kiskeminettas Creek there to lodge them, while they waylay the Road leading from this to Legonier to cut of our Convoys. My Spies also say that the Indians with the French told them that they heard that the Heads of all the Indian Nations were to meet me here to settle a Peace, & that as soon as they heard the Peace was settled they would to a Man abandon the French.

At 5 o Clock arrived here two Indian Messengers from Chenesse a Town in the Seneca Country with a Message to all the Nations settled on this River acquainting them that the Six Nations had taken near Chenesse the famous Jonceaur the French Interpreter, with another Officer and Killed a third, whose Scalps with the Two Prisoners and some Soldiers, the Six Nations had sent off to Sir William Johnson Ten days agoe, & further say that the Six Nations were all in Arms and had sent a War Belt to Sir William To proceed with all the Mohawks, Onidoes, Tuskarroras, Mohickanders, Aughquagoes, Nanticoakes, with the Kings Troops imediately towards Niagara to reduce that Fortress; and said they were ready to join him on the Lake with the three upper Nations Vizt. Senecas, Onondagoes & Cayougas These Messengers say it is Ten days since this Message was sent and they expected Sir William was then on his way near Oswego, and that he will be this day before Niagara.

These Messengers were likewise charged with a Message from the Six Nations to all the Indians on Ohio to be ready to join the Six Nations on the first Notice to drive off all the French on this side of the Lakes.

On receiving this news I called all the Indians here togeather, and made them acquainted with it; they all seemed well pleased, and in my Opinion were sincearly so, & it appears to me that if we had Provisions and a few Troops here, that all the Indians would join us in distroying the Forts on this River and the Lake, and as the Council with the western Nations will take place in Eight days there will be a great number of Indians here.

The 27th Shingass, Delaware George and Kekeuskin three Chiefs of the Delawares with several others, Weyondotts, Shawonesse & Six Nations came to me & desired I would imploy (as they were poor) two Indians to go to the Heads of this River to give an invitation to all the Indians as well those that were with the French as others to come to the Council to be soon held here, which I agreed to and with the Approbation of Coll. Mercer, as they will serve me for good Spies at the same time as they are doing their own Business I gave them [illegible] Invitations by ten [illegible] sent them off.

The 28th Messengers were sent down the River w[illegible] news brought here from the Six Nations the 26th.

The 29th A Party of three Enemy Indians killed & Scalped a Soldier, who had left his Gun to go to a Spring about 500 Yards from the Guard to Drink.

The 30th At 7 o'Clock in the Morning, Shingass, Delaware George & several Chiefs of the Six Nations, Weyondotts, & Shawonesse come over the River, & brought with them ten Delawares which arrived late last Night to give me the following Intelligence.

They say they left Venango seven days agoe in Company with forty French and three hundred and Ten Indians of Six different Nations Vizt. Weyondotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, Twightwees, Puttewatimees, and Aderundacks, that they kept Company with this Party of French and Indians till two Days agoe when they Parted at Kittanon, the Enemy told these Delawares that they would waylay the Road between this and Legonier at a place the Enemy call the Forks of the Road, which is on the Head of Turtle Creek to cut off our Convoys these Delawares are of Opinion that the Enemy can not get to the Heads of Turtle Creek before this Evening as Kiskeminetta's Creek is very high, which will oblige them to make rafts to get over; it was Ottawas that Killed one of our Men here yesterday at the Spring, as six of them have been about watching the Roads for some time; the reason these Delawares gives for theyr [illegible] so long in Company with the Enemy was to find out where they were Determined to Strike the Blow as there was a number of the [illegible] coming here to the Council that they might inform us

This Evening 7 Shawneſse and 5 Weyondotts arrived here from Sciota.

July 1st. I Cloathed the ten Delawares that brought me the last Intilligence and the seven Shawneſse & five Weyondotts for which they returned Thanks, and informed me that the Beaver and the Chiefs of the several Nations that were coming with him, would be here this day unleſs the rain should prevent their Travilings.

This Evening the 47 Indians of different Nations arrived being Part of the Beavers Company.

The 2d. I Cloathed the 47 Indians that came Yesterday, and they returned thanks for the kind reception they met with.

The 3d last Night a Battoe paſt down the River, which a Mohawk Indian see & spoke to in several Indian Tongues, but no Answer being made he ran to one of our Sentrys & made him Fire at her.

This Evening Shingaſs set of down the River with some flour and a small Cag of Rum to meet the Beaver, as they were scarce of Provisions. The Indians inform me that they Suſpect the Battoe that went down the River last Night, was a French Battoe with Goods for Baubs a French Trader which he has expected for some time.

The 4th. The Beaver arrived here with some of the Chiefs of the Delawares Nation they saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their fire Arms, which was returned by the Cannon from the Fort, soon after he came into the Fort with his attendance he told Col. Mercer & myself that he only came to see us, that he was not prepared to do any Buſsineſs & desired that I would not, as the Weyondotts and other Indians that came with him was yet on the River. after drinking a Glaſs of Wine round we parted.

The 5th. I called all the Indians togeather, bid them welcome, and condoled with them on Account of their People who dyed & were killed at War since I see them, which is agreable to an Ancient Custom of theirs.

The 6th. Col. Mercer and myself had a private meeting with the Beaver & other Chiefs of Indians; when we preſsed them to wait the arrival of the General, as they refused to go to Philadelphia. They refused saying a delay might be attended with bad Consequences at this time & insisted on the Peace being Confirmed, saying that as soon as it was proclaimed through their Nations that their Warriors would abandon the French. On which we agreed to hold a Conference with them for that purpose

This day I sent of two Spies to Venango for Intilligence and five more Indians to Ligonier with Letters, & to pilot a small Escort through the Woods here, with Provisions as we were quite out of Flour, and the Enemy watching the Road & neither of the Garrisons having a sufficient number of Men to bring up an Escort in the face of the Enemy.

The 7th. The Indians desired to know the price Goods and Skins, which I acquainted them with, they Complained of the Price of Strowd saying it was dearer than what they form[erly] gave the Traders for it the prices for Skins and furs was less, & desired I would write the Governor and have the Prices settled.

The 8th. The Beaver with the Chiefs of all the Indians here. came to me & produced fourteen Belts of Wampum. & two large bunches of Strings. which they told me was Wampum belong to the Nine following. Nations Vizt. Wyondotts, Ottawas, Chipawas, Puttewatimies, Cuscuskees, Twightwees, Keeops, Shockeys and Musquakees impowering the Wyondott Deputys to treat for the whole. at this meeting we agreed that I should speak to the Indians in Council the next day, as the Deputys of the foreig[n] Nations were impatient to return home.

The 9th. I held a Conference & made several speeches to the [illegible] in the presence of a Considerable number of the Officers, & Traders, when [illegible] speaking the Beav[er] made a speech expressing the great Satisfaction, who [illegible] all the Indi[ans] and then said he would begin to perform their engagement & delivered up two Women who were Prisoners, who was his Adopted Mother & Sister [illegible] Eight More

The 10th. I Cloathed all the Indians present at the Conference that had not being Cloat[hed] before, in number 370 for which the returned thanks. I then gave some pres[ents] Presints, to the Chiefs and principal Warriors.

The 11th. The Deputys of the Wyondotts came to me & assured me that what I had said them during the Conference had given them great Satisfaction, & then made a speech assuring me that as soon as they got Home they would call a general Council of all the Nations the represent, & lay before them what I had said to them. that in about t[wo] Months a large Body of their People would come here to Confirm every thing o[n] their parts, that they would use all their influance to get back these young [men] the French had stole from them this spring, they then assured me that they have n[ot] many of our People Prisoners, or ever had, but what they have, that we should se[e] them again.

The Delawares & Shawonesse then assured me they were all pleased with wat had been said to them at this Conference, that they looked upon the Peace to be made between us since what Passed at Easton & here la[st] Fall that it gave them great Pleasure in seeing a Peace in a Manner Conf[irmed] between us & the Western Nations, then assured me a little time would convince us of their Sincearity, by performing their Engagements by delivering up all our Prisoners that are amongst them.

five o'Clock in the afternoon two Indians arrived from Presquisle sent by a Six Nation Indian to me with the following Intilligence.

That Eight days ago a large Party of French and Indians not less than seven hundred from Fort D'Troit came there with a great Quantity of Provisions and Horses to carry it to Buff River that they expected a great many more Indians to join them there or at Venango, that they were busy Transporting their Stores to Buff River when they left it, that they had Eight pieces of Cannon which they see, by the discription two of them I take to be twelve Pounders the others six Pounders, that when the whole was collected, they were to attack this Fort or Legonier.

The 12th, a Detachment of three hundred Men, & Captain Montour with thirty Indians set off to meet an Escort with Provisions which we expect is on the Road for this place from Legonier.

The 13th Delaware George & Kekeuskin informed me that last night one of their People arrived who was sent to me with Intilligence from a small Town of theirs up the River, he confirms the Intilligence I received from Presquisle with adition, that when the Body of the Enemy are collected they are to come down the River within four Miles of this where they are to halt, till the Indians disperse themselves through the Woods from the Ohio River to Monongehela to cut of our Communication, a strong Party to be over the Monongehela and another over the Ohio, to prevent the Delawares from joining us, the Indians were to scalp some of our Sentrys to draw out a Party from the Garrison, while the Indians were engaged with this Party, the French to Land their Artillery & attack the Fort.

This day an Indian Express was sent to Legonier with the Intilligence and another Indian Express arrived here from Legonier, with an account that no Escort was arrived there with Provisions.

The 14th two Indians who had been up the River about thirty Miles came in they discovered nothing of the Enemy except the Tracks of some small Partys returning towards Venango, with Horses which the stole from here.

Sent of two more Indians as far as Kittanon up the River to see if they could discover any Body of the Enemy coming this way. Six o'Clock in the Evening returned two Six Nation Spies from Venango with the following Intilligence. They arrived at Venango the Eighteth where they see about seven hundred French and four hundred Indians, The French Commandant immediately asked these Spies where they came from, they told him from Sciota where they lived, the Commandt. told them no, you came from the English Fort; where is the four English men you brought with you, they denied they had brought any with them, but the Officer persisting that they had they bid him go & hunt for them, upon which a large Party of French and Indians went out & hunted till Night when they returned without Success, they having had no white Men with them. The 9th. the Commandant sent for them, told them that he was going to destroy the English in a few days, & told them he expected they would go with him, & said this day will come in two hundred Ind: Tomorrow two hundred more, & next day two hundred more, my Spies told him they would consider of it, and when the Indians came they would give him an answer; about two hundred Indians came that day, as many more on the 10th. and on the 11th. about one hundred and Fifty more then the Commandt. acquainted the Indians that he would Speake to them all the next day, as fast as the Indians came, the Officers were imployed in Cloathing them, and Fitting them out for the Expedition; my Spies say the French had a very large Quantity of Goods, and gave them away very liberally, all the Indians were Cloathed the 11th. at Night, & about two o'Clock in the Morning of the 12th. the Council was opened when the Commandt. returned thanks to all his Children the Indians for joining him & desired them to prepare themselves as he intended to set off for this place the next day then threw down the War Belt, there was two Six Nation Indians that arrived there the day before one of which got up and made a Speech to all the Indians telling them their Father was in two great hurry & desired them to Consider some time on what they were going to do & delivered the Indians a large Bunch of Strung Wampum which threw them into some Confusion & before they got out of it, two Indians arrived with a Packet of Letters, & delivered it to the Commandt. who immediately opened it & after reading talked a great deal to his Officers, then Spoke to the Ind.s telling them he had bad news. that there was a great Army of the English coming against Niagara; with Sir William Johnson and all the Six Nations & other Indians that lived that way. I have orders to go there & take you with me. Therefore I will lay aside going down this River till we have Beat the English away from Niagara; that is a place of great Consequence both to you & us. if the English take that place; Children you must be poor, as it is stopping the Road into your Country then we cannot Supply you with Goods. Children I desire you will be strong and Support your Father; at this time, they had three Cannon there and five more they expected that Night. As the Battoes were ordered immediately to set up the River, and turn back those that were coming down they only see the three Cannon; they say that a great number of Indians were lying up to set of when the came away. that some were gone & about thirty large Battoes, but whether all the Indians would goe to Niagara or no they can not tell, but they are of Opinion that the French will endeavour to devide the Indians, leaving some behind to amuse us on the Road. My Spies also say that there was three Shawnese there who had left the French who will be down the River in two days, and tell me how many of both French and Indians stay behind, as they promised them I would pay them well for their Trouble. That the 13th, in the Morning came of: The Party that attacked Legonier returned to Venango. but brought neither Prisoner or Scalp and said they had one Indian Killed & one Wounded just after four Indians who had been watching the Road between Stoney Creek & Legonier came running in & told the French Command.t that the English Army was come over the great Mountain (Meaning the Allegany Hill) with a vast number of Horses Loaded & Cattle, that there could not be less than one Thousand Men. The Indians the French had Collected at Venango consisted of Twelve different Nations, the Head Captain of each Nation had a Suit of French Colours flying at his Tent. There was but Nineteen Wyandottes there all of whome set of for their own Country before these Spies left that.

The 16th. To Indians returned from Reconnoitring the Ohio up to the Mouth of Kiskiminnettoes Creek, they say the see nothing on this side, but heard several Guns Fire up the River. which they take to be some Scalping Party of the Enemy.

Since the 10th. several Indians of different Nations came here, some of whome I believe have been with the Enemy at Venango & are going to desert the French all of which Clothed. some of them Wyandotts the whole in number forty three.

The 16th with the Approbation of Col Mercer I sent two Wyondotts to Venango with a Speech to all the Western Indians who had joined the Enemy before this Conference, letting them know that the English was not come here to War with the Indians, but to carry on trade & Commerce with all the Indians to the Sunsettin that a Peace was settled between us & their Deputys, desiring them to Abandon the French, leaving us & the French to fight our own Battles, that the Messengers could inform them of what passed between their Deputys & us, that I take them by the Hand and lead them Home to their own Country, where they can sit & smoke their Pipes, till I give them a Call, assuring them that the English did not intend to deceive any of the Indians, that I expected they would pay due regard to this Message & immediately quit the French, which would convince us of the sin of their Professions made us by their Deputys and would be convincing all the Governors of the several Colonies that they were determined to renew their Friendship with the English. I sent Twelve [illegible] by the Messengers to the Indians. The Indians of the Several Nations that were here sent Speeches to inforce the Speech I sent. And desired that [illegible] might be made acquainted with what passed here & that he would bring some of the Southern Indians with him.

The 17th Twenty two Wyondotts came here from over the Lakes, they acquainted me they were but young Men, that they did not take upon them to Council, but ass me they would do every thing in their Power, to perform all engagements their Chiefs had entered into with me

The 18th Forty six Nation Indians arrived here from War, & brought with them five Cuttawba Prisoners.

The 19th I Cloathed the Twenty two Wyondotts & forty six Nation Indians.

The 20th The Chiefs of all the Delawares took their leave & set off for their own Tow this afternoon arrived here one Shawnese and one Delaware from the Meguck who inform me that about Ten o Clock this day as the were coming up the Ohio side they see six large Cannoes full of Indians going down the River which had passed by this the Night before & that soon after they met a Party on the Road, they asked them where they had been & where they were going, they inform them they had been with the French at Venango, that the French & some Indians were gone to fight with the English at Niagara & said they did not

they

choose to go, that they had heard at Venango from some Indians that came there that there was a great Council with the Delawares and some Deputys from their Nations over the Lakes, with the English, to make Peace, that they were going to the Delaware Town at the Mouth of Beaver Creek to know the Truth of it, if there was a Peace made they would quit the French immediately and go home to their own Country, and said their was several more Cannoes coming down the River on the same Account.

With the Approbation of Col. Mercer I sent a Message after the principal Men of the Delawares who left this this Morning, to acquaint these Indians with what passed at this Conference, & if they thought proper to bring a few of their principal Men to see us and here themselves from us what passed at the Conference here.

The 21st, At seven oClock at Night four Indian Runners came over the River and informed me that they see seven Indians and three Frenchmen that they spoke to the Indians who told them, that there was two hundred and Thirty Indians not far of on the Road between this and Ligonier waiting to attack our Party going down, on which I stopped the Party from going of, & sent some of the principal Warriors of each Nation present here at this Time to indeavour to prevail on this party to go to the Mouth of Beaver Creek to hear what had been transacted at this place by their Deputys, & the Peace Confirmed by them between us and all their Nations.

This day returned two Wyandott Messengers from Venango, and say that the French left at Venango about One hundred French and four hundred Indians besides Seventy of their Nation who came to Venango after the French left it for Niagara that about Thirty French and three hundred Indians had set of to waylay the Road between this and Ligonier, that all the Indians at Venango received the Message kindly that I sent them, except ye Delaware Brother to Tediuscong, who said the War against the English was not over & gave them a Belt of Wampum to Sharpen their Hatchets, this Speech the other Indians did not like, & said they would give over the War against the English, and sent me a String of Wampum to assure me they would sit still till they heard further from me, and if I send for them they would come to me here.

The

Inst. The several Messengers I sent out after the Enemy returned & informed me that they had been successfull with the Indians I had sent them after, that they had taken the whole Party to the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and brought with them thirty two of their principal Warriors to see me that they were composed of the different Nations Ottawas, Puttiwatamies & Keecapoo, on this one Party set off for Venango.

The 22 I had a Meeting with the Warriors that came Yesterday & acquainted them with what passed between their Deputys & me at the Conference I held here with them I then Cloathed them, they returned thanks for the Cloaths & Speeches I had made them, and acknowledged that the French had led them blind through the Woods for some Years past, but as they once more see the Sun clear they would take care that the Evil Spirit should not have the same Power over them for the future.

This day arrived here four Councillors of the Shawonese with Sixty two Men, Women and Children, in their Company arrived also fifteen Mohickanders all Men and Twelve [illegible] after the usual Ceremonies they acquainted me they would be glad to know what passed here at the late Conference between me & their Deputys as they Missed them, they going one Road & they coming another.

The 24 & 25 The Indians informed me that they discovered some tracks of the Enemy Indians but they were but few, which they supposed were Spies on our Motion to the Enemy at Venango to inspect that we are preparing to go against them.

The 26th Col. Mercer & myself called a meeting of the several Indians that came since the Conference, we repeated to them what passed between their Deputys & us All, they seemed well pleased, we then Cloathed them in number Thirty three they then returned thanks & assured us that they would take great care of The Friendship now renewed between them & us. Some of the Chiefs of the Shawonese informed me that a large Body of their People were preparing & just about to set of to War against Virginia when two of their People who had been at the Conference held at this place returned, & delivered them a String Wampum I sent to invite them here & acquaint them of what has passed at this place upon which they layed by the thoughts of going to War against us & agreed to set of directly for this place.

The 27th Sixteen Shawonese more arrived here, & Eighteen Mohickanders which I received with the usual Ceremonies. This day I sent two [illegible] to Venango.

The 22d. The several Messengers I sent out after the Enemy returned, & inform'd me that they had been Successfull with the Indians I had sent them after, that they had taken the whole Party to the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and brought with them Thirty two of their principal Warriors to see me that they were composed of three different Nations, Ottawas, Puttiwatamies & Heecpo, on this our Party set off for Legonier.

The 23d I had a Meeting with the Warriors that came yesterday, & acquainted them with what passed between their Deputys & me at the Conference I held here with them I then Cloathed them, they returned thanks for the Cloaths, & Speeches I had made them, and Acknoledged that the French had led them blind through the Woods for some Years past. but as they once more see the Sun clear they would take care that the Evil Spirit should not have the same Power over them for the future.

This day arrived here four Councillors of the Shawnesse with Sixty two Men, Women and Children, in their Company arrived also fifteen Mohickanders all Men and Twelve Weyondotts, after the usal Cerimonies they acquainted me they would be glad to know what passed here at the late Conference between me & their Deputys as they Missed them, they going one Road & they coming another.

The 24 & 25 The Indians informed me that they discovered some tracts of the Enemy Indians, but they were but few, which they Supposed were Spies, on our Motions as the Enemy at Venango expect that we are preparing to go against them.

The 26th Col. Mercer & myself called a meeting of the several Indians that came since the Conference, we repeated to them what passed between their Deputys & us at it, they seemed well pleased, we then Cloathed them in number Ninety three they then returned thanks, & assured us that they would take great care to preserve The Friendship now renewed between them & us. Some of the Chiefs of the Shawnessa informed me that a large Body of their People were prepared & just read to set of to War against Virginia when two of their People who had been at the Conference held at this place. returned, & delivered them a String of Wampum I sent to invite them here, & acquaint them of what had passed at this place upon which they layed by the thoughts of going to War against us & agreed to set of directly for this place.

The 27th Sixteen Shawnesse more arrived here, & Eighteen Mohickanders which I received with the usual Ceremonies. This day sent two Spies to Venango.

The 28th. This day arrived here Eight Delawares and Seven Six Nations Indians
The 29th. This day returned two Spies from Venango with the following Intilligence that the most of all the Indians were gone home, having deserted the French, except about thirty which the French imployed to Watch our Motions & gain them Intilligence, that there was not above one hundred Men at Venango who were much affraid of our Marching against them, that Twenty Weyondotts were at Venango who had sent a large Belt of Wampum to the Chiefs of the Delawares desiring them to come to Venango and chastise one of the Delawares who was their Spiriting up the Indians to Continue the War against the English and to do it in their presence as they were determined to renew their ancient Friendship with the English and bury the French Hatchet where it will never be found again

The 30th. Came here two Shawnese from the Meguck who informed me that the Cherokees had sent two Messages to their Nation to acquaint them that the English had a design to cut of all the Indian Nations that they expected soon to be at War with the English and desired that the Shawnese Nation would assist them, this news the Shawnese Chiefs send to me assuring me that they did not believe it nor would they have any thing to do with the Cherokees. At 9 o Clock at Night a Shawnese Indian came over the River and informed me that there was a French Officer, with some few French, two Shawnese, three Delawares, & four of the over Lake Indians near this come to observe our Motions, & he was of opinion would indeavour to take some of our People Prisoners, & desired our Guards might be apprised of it. This Evening Twenty two Indians of different Nations arrived here.

The 31st. in the Morning came to me several Warriors of the Delawares Nation and told me they were very sorry that the Messages sent by their Chiefs to some few of their Nation had not the desired effect, that they were but poor having no Wampum. but if I would assist them with some, they would go & take the French Hatchet out of the Hands of their People that were with the French & bury it deep where it should never be found more. I gave them five Thousand for the above purpose I have sent Spies to Venango & Presquisle to watch the Motions of the Enemy with orders to observe where the Eight pieces of Cannon are lodged which the French intended to bring against this place, & to bring me an account how the Expedition against Niagara goes what number of the Western Ind. went home & what numr. went with the French to Niagara.

The 28th. This day arrived here Eight Delawares and Seven Six Nations Indians

The 29th. This day returned two Spies from Venango with the following Intilligence that the most of all the Indians were gone home, having deserted the French, except about thirty which the French imployed to Watch our Motions & give them Intilligence, that there was not above one hundred Men at Venango who were much affraid of our Marching against them, that Twenty Tiyondotts were at Venango who had sent a large Belt of Wampum to the Chiefs of the Delawares desiring them to come to Venango and chastise one of the Delawares who was their Spiriting up the Indians to Continue the War against the English and to do it in their presence as they were determined to renew their ancient Friendship with the English and bury the French Hatchet where it will never be found again

The 30th. Came here two Shawnese from the Maguck who informed me that the Cherokees had sent two Messages to their Nation to acquaint them that the English had a design to cut off all the Indian Nations that they expected soon to be at War with the English and desired that the Shawnese Nation would assist them, this news the Shawnese Chiefs said to me assuring me that they did not believe it nor would they have any thing to do with the Cherokees. At 9 o-Clock at Night a Shawnese Indian came over the River and informed me that there was a French Officer, with some few French, two Shawnese, three Delawares, & four of the over Lake Indians near this come to observe our Motions, & he was of opinion would indeavour to take some of our People Prisoners, & desired our Guards might be apprised of it. This Evening Twenty two Indians of different Nations arrived here.

The 31st. in the Morning came to me several Warriors of the Delawares Nation and told me they were very sorry that the Messages sent by their Chiefs to some few of their Nation had not the desired effect, that they were but poor having no Wampum but if I would assist them with some, they would go & take the French Hatchet out of the Hands of their People that were with the French & bury it deep where it should never be found more. I gave them five Thousand for the above purpose I have, sent Spies to Venango & Presquisle to watch the Motions of the Enemy with orders to observe where the Eight pieces of Cannon are lodged which the French intended to bring against this place, & to bring me an account how the Expedition against Niagara goes that number of the Western Ind. went home & what numr. went with the French to Niagara.

August the first two Wyandott Spies came here from Venango with the following Intillegence, that at Venango there was about one hundred French; & Thirty Indians, that seven days ago the French had perſwaded four small Partys of Indians to go on the Road to Watch our Motions, & endeavour to take Prisoners for Intillegence, that none of these Partys exceed ten Men, that there is no Cannon at Venango, that two days before they left it an Indian came there from Prisquisle and told them that of all the Indians the French had collected not above fifty went with them from Prisquisle to Niagara, the rest croſsing the Lakes to their own Country, that they last Accounts that came from Niagara to Venango are that the English Army was within a days Journey of that place, that there was a Frenchman who reported that the French had killed Two thousand & fifty of the English, but that the English was there and continued the Seige; that the 30th July before they set of from Venango a party of Eight Indians returned who had been watchg; about Legonier, and informed the French Officer, that there was a large Body of English Troops there, part of which set of for this place, with Cattle, loaded Horſes & Waggons, but how many they could not tell, that they had killed a Man at Legonier but could not get his Scalp.

The 2d Arrived Two more of my Spies from Venango with the following Intillegence That they came in Company with three Cannoes with Twenty Indians in them from Venango to Dicks Creek, from which place they come forward to tell me that those Indians consisting of some Chiefs of the Wyandotts, Ottawas, & Chepawas, were come agreable to the Meſsage I sent for them. They Confirm the News brought from Niagara by my Spies who arrived Yesterday. This day came here Seventy four Indians of different Nations.

The 3d. a Delaware Indian informed me that a French Officer who was going acroſs the Country to the Shawneſe Town reported amongst the Indians as he went. the the French had beat the English at Niagara, killing 2500 & taking 1000 Prisoners. The Shawneſe inform me that two of their Men being a Horſe hunting up the River about three Miles, saw five Indians croſsing the River, which they take to be Enemy Ind. and desire our Centinals may be put on their Guard.

About 12 O Clock Twenty Indians arrived here from Venango in three Cannoes at the same time the Beaver & several Delawares arrived here to hold a Council with the Wyandotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, we saluted them with three Cannon.

The 4th. Two of my Spies returned from Venango & give me the following Intelligence that the French at Venango are in the utmoſt confuſion being informed by some Inds. that came there from Niagara that the English Army Landed within sight of the Fort without much interruption, and immediately intrenched themselves, and raised Batterys that the French and Indians made a Sally but were repulsed from our trenches, that Twenty Eight French Officers were killed and taken, amongst which was Mr. Delinery who Commanded at this place shot through the thick of the thigh, that there was a great number of French Soldiers killed and taken, and Twelve Indians killed, that it was not know what number of the English and Six Nations were killed, that the Commandg Officer at Niagara had sent Letters to the Commanding Officer at Prisquisle by these Indians acquainting him that he should be obliged to deliver up the Fort in a few days, and as Sir William Johnson threatned to croſs the Lake with the Six Nations to cut of the French Settlements at D'Troit, he desired him to forward an Expreſs to D'Troit with orders for all the Women and Children with their Effects to be moved to the Heads of Sciota, that they might be ready on the first appear of the Six Nations croſsing the Lakes to remove to their Settlements down the Miſsi

This day came here forty five Indians amongst which are two Delawares sent from Tuscarawas to acquaint me that there was forty Indians of the Twightwees & Cuskuskee Nations on their way here sent by their Chiefs to know if the Peace was settled and in what manner that they might take their Measures for the future accordingly & that I might expect them here in two days. At four o Clock this evening I had a meeting with all the principal Men of every Nation here when it was agreed that when ever the Cuskuskees and Twightwees arrived that a General Meeting of the whole should be called, & every thing that paſsed during the late Conference should be repeated over to such of the Indians as were not here during the Conference.

The 5th. Two Shawneſse came here from Prisquisle & confirm the above Intelligence with this Adition, that the Indians that came to Prisquisle from Niagara say that the French had made several Attempts to drive the English from their Trenches, that great numbers were killed on both sides, but moſt of the French, that moſt all the French Officers that came on this River are killed or taken, particularly the blind Captain (called so by the Indians from his having but one Eye) killed. Chevanville who had been a great Partizan & often down the Frontiers of Virginia Maryland & Pennsylvania, that when they left Prisquisle the French expected every moment to hear that Niagara had Surrendered to the English.

This Evening about Eighty Indians came here to meet the Beaver & some Chiefs of the Weyandotts, Twightwees, Cuskuskas, Ottawas, & Chipawas to hold a Council in order to take the French Hatchet out of the Hands of some of their People who yet continue with the French.

The 6th. the Chiefs of the Shawnesse & Weyandotts came and told me they would send home their young Men tomorrow as our Provisions grew scarce & that they would stay for the Council themselves, and desired I would give their young Men some Powder & Lead to kill meat for them on the Road home. At 10 OClock in the Evening 40 Indians of the Twightwees & Cuskuskas Nations arrived here.

The 7th. I called a Meeting of the Chiefs and Warriors of all the Indian Nations present here and held Conferences with them this day & the 8th. as appears by the Minutes.

Minutes of Conferences
held at Pittsburg
for August 1759

By George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majesty's Agent & Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares Shawnesse, Weyandotts, Twightwees, Ottawas, Chepawas Cuskuskas & Putewatamies.

Minutes of Conferences &c.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg on the 7 August 1759

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bt,
Col. Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg
A Number of the Officers of the Garrison
Captain William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esquire
Captain Thomas McKee }
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Indians

Delawares
The Beaver } Chiefs
Delaware George }
White Eyes } Captains
Tissecummy & }
82 Warriors

Shawnesse
Misquepalathe } Chiefs
Waconathere }
Othewaywinlentha } Captains
Wessepellathe }
& 64 Warriors

Ottawas
Missoughage } Captain
Outemy }
22 Warriors.

Chepaways
Ockeaways Captain
& 9 Warriors

Wyondotts
Twaghquenoraas } Captains
Tohendaliaadasses
Coreewintraes &
Cunauro &
52 Warriors

Cushcushkees
Mirshequanaque Captn
&
14 Warriors
Twightwees
Messehega } Captains
Ouwayname
38 Warriors

Putiwatimees
Opuwas Capt.
& 8 Warriors

When the Indians were gathered I acquainted them that my reason for calling them was to hear what they had to say to each other, as it appeared to me that some one Nation of them had in the beginning of this War, given the Hatchet to the rest to strike us. & notwithstanding all the Treatys & Councils we have had with the Chiefs of their own Nations, that the Bloody Hatchet was not yet thrown into the Bottomless Pitt, a we every day heard of Fresh Murders being committed on the Road. I then made the following Speech to them with a Belt of Wampum. Brethren as there is a sufficient number of all the Western Nations of Indians present, that you let me see the War Hatchet buried, that there may be no more use of it made again any of his Majestys Subjects. As you are Sensible that Peace, has been made between us, & your Deputys in behalf of your several Nations. You may be assured if any of your People continue these Acts of Hostilities that we shall look on them as a Violation of the Peace. & a breach of the solemn Engagements made to us by your Dep in behalf of your several Nations.

Gave a Belt

The 8th. The Indians acquainted me that they would meet in the afternoon to bury the War Hatchet, as I had desired.

Three o'Clock in the afternoon the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawness, Wyand Twightwees, Ottawas, Chepawas, Cushcushkees & Putiwatimees met in the Council Hous & sent for Col. Mercer and myself to come & hear what they were going to say to each other. When we came to the Council House the Beaver desired I would open the Council, which I did by acquainting that I was glad to see so great number of my Brethren from so many different Nations met together to brighten & Strengthen the Chain of Friendship between them and us. delivering them a string of Wampum. The Beaver then Addressing himself to all the Indians of the Western Nation Spoke as follows.—

Uncles The Weyondotts and you our Couſens of the several other Western Nations with this fine feather which I have diped in that pure Oil which our Grandfather formerly used on this occasion I wash the inside of your ears that you may hear what I am going to say to you, & that you and your Warriors may hear what our Warriors are going to say to you after I have done; as our Grandchildren the Shawneſse join us in this Councill I desire you will consider what is said to you this day as Spoke by both our Nations.

Gave a String

Uncles & Cousens

This Spring when I was over the Lakes holding a Council with the Chiefs of your several Nations, they desired I would be strong and accomplish the good work of Peace which I had begun at this place last fall on their behalf; & gave me these fourteen Belts of Wampum to aſsure our Brethren the English the six Nations, our several Tribes of Delawares, & other Nations of Indians living to the Sunrising Uncles & Cousins the Belt which you see me hold in my Hand I will join with these fourteen Belts to aſsure all Nations to the Sunrising that your Nations have agreed to the Peace confirmed here the Ninth of last Month between the Deputys of your Nations (who came with me here for that purpose) and our Brethren the English. here he layed down the Belt which he added to the fourteen Belts which he promised to send of the next day. Then taking up another Belt spoke as follows. I aſsure you by this Belt that the Peace was settled here between your Deputys and our Brethren the English in the manner I have informed you. and they have taken to your Country the Belts of Confirmation given to them.

Gave a Belt.

The Beaver then desired his Uncles & Cousins of the western Nations of Indians to listen to what the Warriors of the Delawares & Shawneſse were going to say. The principal Warrior of the Delawares then got up & made the following Speech Uncles & Cousins of all the Nations to the Sunsetting listen to what we the Warriors are going to say to you. We & your Grand Children the Shawneſse began the War in this Country, we did not make the Hatchet, it was sent us by one of our Tribes who live amongst the French called Wappanos, & some of our People who lived on Susquahanna, we were foolish enough without taking time to consider, to make use of that wicked weapon & then sent it to your Nations inviting you to come & help us, which you did ——

The Wise Men of all our Nations have made Peace with our Brethren the English and as the Peace is very agreable to us, we by this Belt of Wampum take the Hatchet we sent you out of your Hands, and we pull up a large Pine Tree and bury it deep in the Ground treading down the Earth firm about all the Spreading Roots of the Tree, that the Hatchet may never be found more.

Gave a Belt

Uncles and Cousens.

We have buried the Hatchet, with this Belt we Stop up the War Road. and clear out the Road of Peace from your Country here, which you will travil in safty to see your Brethren the English and trade with them. we lay a great log across the War Path, over which your Warriors must not expect to pass for the future. we wash the Blood that has been Spilt of the Earth & gether up the Bones of our Friends that have been killed since the War and bury them dicently.

Gave a Road Belt

Uncles & Cousens

I desire that you and the Warriors of your Nation may think no more of War, but go a hunting, and travil this Road of Peace and visit your Brethren the English and exchange your Skins and furs for Goods to Cloath your Women & Children

Gave a String

The Beaver then Spoke as follows.

Uncles & Cousens

The War Hatchet is now buried. with these two Belts I dispers the dark Clouds which has so long hung over our heads, that we may see the Sun clear. and as the Blood that has been Spilt is washed of the Earth, I hope we shall smell the sweet Scent of the Spring herbs as formerly and enjoy the Blessing of Peace as our Fathers formerly did.

He gave one Belt to the Wyandotts & one to the Twightwees.

The Wyandotts and Tighwees in behalf of themselves and the other Western Nations made the following Speech.

Nephews the Delawares & Cousens the Shawnese.

It gives us great Pleasure to hear you Speak; what you have said this day has made our Hearts easy; it is like Physick given to a Man which cures him, when he is at the Point of Death. it is true it was your Duty to do this, as we had the Hatchet from you. we on behalf of all the Nations assure you & our Brethren the English that we will pay due regard to what you have & proclaim it both on this side of the Lakes & the other, & we assure you that that none of our Warriors for the future shall go to War against our Brethren & that we will as soon as possible comply with the Engagements our Deputy entered into with our Brethren the English concerning the Peace

Gave three Belts

The 9th

This day fifty two Weyondott Men took their leave after being Clothed & set of for their own Country in the Morning before they set of one of the principal Men came to me, and told me that the Evening before, Six of their Nation & Ten Ottawas returning from War against the English had crossed the River about five Miles up, that they had had a Skirmish with the English in which two Ottawas were Killed that they had got one Prisoner and two Scalps, that he with the other Chiefs of the Weyondott had used all their influence with the Ottawas to get them to deliver up the Prisoner but they refused, saying that when they had shown him to the Friends of those two Men that were Killed he would bring him back & deliver him up, that he would be back in three Months. that they were now going home & would never go to War against the English more & sent me a String of Wampum to Confirm what they had said.

The 11th. This day returned Two Indians from Niagara with the following Intelligence They say they left Niagara the 4th, that the Siege had been carried on by the English against that Fort for six days, that every day the French made a Sally, but were always repulsed by the English, and Six Nations, that the Six Nations as soon as they fire their Guns threw them down, running in amongst the French with their Hatchets, that what Indians the French had with them did not engage against the Six Nations but on that Wing where there was no Indians, that the French Indians had suffered greatly as well as the French, that the Morning before they left it the French made a great Sally in which they had every Officer that came out Killed; that the English was continually throwing Shells & Firing their Cannon at the Fort, that the Shells fell short, but that some of the Cannon had done a great deal of damage to the Fort that the French Indians had left the French & gone home, tho the French endeavoured to prevail on them to stay by telling them they would have another Battle with the English before they would give up the Fort, that while they stoped a piece on their side of the Fort to rest themselves the Cannon ceased Firing, & they see the English puting up their Tents very near the Fort, that a Delaware Indian who was with the English, & taken Prisoner by the French that Morning before they came of was Prisoner in the Fort that there was a great many of the English Killed, but in their opinion not so many as of the enemy, that they imagined by seeing the English Tents so nigh the Fort that they had given up the Fort but of this they are not certain but they are sure the Fort could not hold out another day as the Cannon had done so very much the Delaware who was taken that Morning before they set of told them that Sir William Johnson had wrote Letters [illegible] & that [illegible] some time next day by an Englishman & a French:

The 12th. Two Shawneſe from the Megeuk, and inform me, that the Cherokees had lately sent three Speeches to their Nation acquainting them that they intended to make War on the English, desiring them to aſsist them in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Indians to the Sun setting inviting them to take up the Hatchet & join with them. But as their Nation had promiſsed me at the late Conference when ever they heard any bad news to acquaint me with it, before they determined upon any thing, that they were sent to acquaint me with this, and to know how I would have them act in regard to these Speeches.

In the Evening a Delaware Indian informed me that Nine Indians of their Nation from Venango had been on the Road below Legonier and taken an English Man Prisoner but that he had made his Eſcape from them in the Night.

The 13th. By two Indians who arrived here this Morning from Niagara I hear the following Intelligence. That on the 5th the French made a great Sally from the Fort that all the Indians they had with them at the Fort Deserted them, that the English drove the French back into the Fort and took poſseſsion of it; that during the Siege Delignery who formerly Commanded on this River, was shot through the Thigh & taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Troops from D'Troit killed, the Priest killed, & all the rest of the Officers killed or taken, except four who ran away during the action on the 5th that the French Indians often attempted to speak to the Six Nations, but as the Six Nations constantly kept hollowing to them, threatening to put every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were affraid to stay so that they had no opportunity of speaking to them, for which reason they can give no account of what number of the English and Six Nations were killed. that the French at Prisquisle had sent away all their Stores to D'Troit and was waiting when they came by for the French from Beef River and Venango to join them, to set of for D'Troit that on the Indian Path leading from Prisquisle to a Delaware Town, they met a Frenchman & some Indians who informed them that the French set of from Venango the day before which is six days agoe. 5 o'Clock in the Evening three Indians came here from Venango & confirm the above Intelligence of the English taking Niagara the 5th by storm, & say that the Indians from over the Lakes are much diſpleaſed with the Six Nations, as they had a number of their People killed at Niagara, that the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Beef River & Prisquisle & gone over the Lakes, that the French at Venango before they set of gave the Indians living nigh there large Presents of Goods, laced Coats & Hatts, & told them they were obliged to run away, that they expected to be in Possession of this River before next Spring. they were obliged to burn every thing they had & destroy their Battoes as the Water was so low they could not get up the Creek with them.

The 15th. I Cloathed the Twightwees and Cuskuskees and gave them a Canoe to carry home their Sick, and Provisions for which they were very thankfull & assured me that in the fall their Chiefs would come here to see me, & that they would remain stedfast Friends to the English as long as the Sun & Moon gave light.

The 16th An Indian who I had sent to Niagara for Intilligence returned & gives the following Account. That the English on their landing began immediately to intrench themselves, and carryed their intrenchments allmost across from Water) to (Water). that they had layed Seige to the Fort Eighteen days before the French & Indians from Venango & Presqueile got there. as soon as they got near the French Indians sent a Belt of Wampum to desire the Six Nations to withdraw & look on & they would do the same, which the Senecas, Cayugas, & Onondagoes was willing to do but the Mohawks. Onidoes, Tuskaroras, & Mohickanders. said they would share the same fate with the English, as the French was comeing up right the Battle began immediately and in a little time the French began to retreat, that the French had a great number killed and about two hundred taken Prisoners & Twenty odd Indians killed, that they then began to Fire at the Fort again, and that in the Evening the English were Masters of the Fort, that the English General was killed by accident before the Engagement, & that Sir William Johnson Commanded.

The 17th. Two White Prisoners were delivered up to me who set of that Night with a Party of ours going down.

The 18th. I was informed of four Strange Indians being seen about here

The 20th. Six Six Nation Indians arrived here from Niagara with Letters from Sir William Johnson giving an account of the reduction of that Fortress.

This day we had Intilligence of a Party of Enemy Indians being seen hereabouts & in the afternoon we had a Man killed & Scalped.

This Evening the Indians delivered up John Martin who Prisoner amongst them

The 21st. a Dutchman who was Prisoner amongst the Indians was delivered up.

The 22d Delaware George delivered up a White Woman, who had lived in his Family sometime. and Seven More prisiners was Delivered up by other Indians

The 23 An Indian informed me that he was hunting his Horses near Turtle Creek, He see three Waggons standing with two Horses, the Gears cut, & the tracts of about Seventy Indians, I take these to be some of the Waggons that came up the Virginia Road, & out of Some without an Escort: On inquirey the Indians told me if there was any Mischief done they believed it must be done by a Party of about Seventy Indians who the French had sent from Prisquisle when they left it, to see what the English were doing here there, was some Putiwatimies, Shawnesse and Delawares, they passed by here on the Night of the 18th, and refused to come ashore when the Indians called to them, they were seen & spoke to by some Indians next day, about five Miles below this. —

these three days I have been plagued with the Indians of all Nations on account of a report spread amongst them that we were bring the Catabaws on them, and that when we had made a Peace with the French we were to cut of all the Western Indian Nations & give Part of the Country to the French, I have had several Meetings with the Indians here to undeceive them, and this Evening the Mohawks who were sent here by Sir William Johnson made two Speeches to the Chiefs of the Western Indians desiring them not to give any Credit to these Idle reports & assured them the English had no such designs that the English did not come here of their own accord, that the six Nations desired them to come and build here and carry on a Trade with all the Western Nations in order to re establish a lasting Peace, that the Six Nations would Support the English here, desired them to get Sober and think of nothing but hunting and Planting, their former imployments and told them they were but Warriors; but that they might soon expect to hear from their Uncles the Chiefs of the Six Nations who would put them to rights. & direct them what to do, & then desired them not to listen to any Ill reports, but listen to what their Brethren the English should say to them who never deceived any Nation to their Knowledge. Then I produced a Copy of the draft of Land shewing them the Partition line between them and us. as it was settled last fall at the Treaty of Easton, between us, by the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawnesse which I informed them I would give them as soon as the General came up and a sufficient number of all Nations were met here, which I expected they would do on the Generals arrival in order to confirm on on their parts every thing that had been Transacted between us, & fullfill their ingagements to us

The 24th Chiefs of all the Indians set of to their own Towns except some Delawares who stayed to take care of Delaware George who was very sick, & about Six Shawnese who I detained for the arrival of the General.

The 25th. An Indian arrived here to inform me that some of the Delawares had a report at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, that the English was coming to cut of all the Indians & that the Delawares were runing away from that Town. On which I was Obliged to send of several Messages by different Indians to convince these Indians of the falsity of their report.

The 26th. Several Delawares came here from above Venango with Tediscungs Brother who has been so inveterate against the English.

The 27th. Two Cannoes more of Delawares came down from above Venango.

The 28th. Some Six Nation Indians came here from the Mouth of Beaver Creek & report that the Delawares that lived there, were gone to live at Cuchushee

29th. Forty five Indians of different Nations were Clothed & set off for their own Country.

The 30th. Twenty Delawares were Clothed and set off for their own Towns up the River.

The 31st. The Mohawks set of with Letters to Sir William Johnson by way of Philadelphia

September the 1st. Two Ottawas came here to acquaint me that a number of that Nation were on their way here to Council with their Brethren the English & that there was some Wyandotts, Delawares, Shawnese & Twightwees coming with them & desired I would send some Provisions to meet them as they were very hungry, which request I granted.

The 2d about Ten o Clock the above Indians arrived here & saluted the Garrison which was returned by the Cannon from the Fort.

At 11 o Clock the Indians came over when the General bid them welcome, then I spoke to them assuring them I was glad to see them & desired them to attend the next day & I would acquaint them on what terms the Peace was Confirmed between the Western Indians & the Kings Subjects in America.

By a String of Wampum

The 3d this day held a Conference with the Indians.

Minutes of Conferences
held at Pittsburg
In September 1759.

By George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet his Majestys Agent & Superintendent for Indian Affairs in Northern District of North America with some Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Ottawas & Twightwees at which were present a number of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnese & Wayondotts

Minutes of Conferences &c

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg on the 8th September 1759.

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet

Colonel Hugh Mercer

Captains Gates

Cochran

Mather

Major Tulikan

Mr Barrow

Doctor Russell

With a great number of other Officers. and Gentlemen belonging to the Army.

Captain William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr
Catain Thomas McKee }

Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Ottawas	Twightwees
Mekemnah Chief	Missecanaghta Chief
Oulemy the Chief Warrior	Misehgha Chief Warrior
& 24 other Warriors	& 17 other Warriors

A Number of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, and Wyondotts.

After the usual Ceremonies, of Picking the Bryers out of their Feet, wiping the dust & sweat of their Bodys, Clearing their Hearts and Minds & wiping the Blood of the Council Seats being performed, the General made the following Speech.

Brethren

At a Conference held here about Two Months agoe between George Croghan Esquire His Majestys Deputy Agent, who I sent here to treat with all the Western Nations of Indians & the Wyondotts Deputys who came here with our Brethren the Delawares, & were impowered by all the western Nations of Indians to represent them at that Conference; a Peace was concluded, & the Ancient Chain of Friendship which Subsisted between your forefathers & all his Brittanick Majestys Subjects in America, brightned.

All that passed at that Conference will be repeated to you, and the engagements entered into at that time by the Kings Deputy Agent, & Col. Mercer the then Commanding Officer, with the Deputies who represented all the western Nations, I do Confirm in his Majestys name, & in behalf of all his Subjects in America, & I expect on your parts a punctual and due performance of all the engagements made us by your Deputys which will be the only way of convincing me of your Sincerity towards us and the only way to establish a lasting and firm Peace between you and us. to Confirm what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

→What passed at the Conference of the 9th July was then repeated over to them

Mehennah the Chief of the Ottawas then got up and spoke as follows

Brethren the English

I have heard what you have said to us & with this String of Wampum I open your Ears that you may hear & give attention to what I am going to say to you.

Gave a Str

Brethren

Some years agoe the French got the better of our understanding & by the assistance of the Evil Spirit put the Hatchet into our hands, which we were foolish enough to make use of against our Brothers the English; But as our Deputys has settled a Peace on our behalfs with our Brethren. By this Belt of Wampum take fast hold of the new Chain of Friendship & assure you that we will keep steady to our Friendship with the King of great Brittain & all his Subjects in America as long as the Su & Moon gives light

Gave a Belt Wampum painted Green

He then lighted a large Pipe, the Stem of which was feathered with Eagles feathers, & ha it round to all present to smoke out of. & then Spoke as follows.

Brethren

This is the Pipe of Peace which our Fathers always carryed with them when th went to make Peace with any Nation, they had been at War with. & agreable to their [illegible] we Confirm the Peace by this Pipe, & leave it with you that any Nation who comes her to make Peace, may smoke out of it & know that we the Ottawas have made Peace with our Brethren the English.

Then delivered the Pipe to Captain Croghan

The Chief Warrior of the Ottawas then Spoke as follows in behalf of the Warriors

Brethren

Our Chiefs has Confirmed the Peace with you which is very agreable to us, it was w the Warriors that carryed on the War against you we now by this Belt of Wampum Strengthen the Peace made by our Chiefs and assure you we will never make use of the Ha against our Brethren the English more.

Gave a large Belt —

Then Otheffhecomaghta the Chief Man of the Twightwees got up, lighted a Pipe like the other, and after all present had smoaked out of it, made the following Speech.

Brethren

This is the Pipe of Peace allways made use of by our Forefathers on the like occasion, by it I confirm the Peace on behalf of the Town I am the Head of & leave it with you that all Nations that come here may know that we have made a Peace with our Brother the English & that all Nations may smoke in Peace out of it.

Delivered the Pipe to Capt Croghan

Missigha The Chief Warrior of the Twightwees with a large black Belt of Wampum in his Hand, with the figure of a Hatchet in it, Spoke as follows.

Brethren

It gives us the Warriors of the Tightwees Nation great Pleasure to hear & see that so many of the Nations to the Sun setting has made a Peace with our Brethren the English, & to confirm what I say & to convince you of our Sincerity towards you I deliver you this Hatchet which the French gave us to make use of against you; you know best what to do with it, if you have a Mind to turn it against your Enemys the French, you will find Friends to make use of it.

Delivered the Belt to Captain Croghan

The Chief Man of the Ottawas then got up & spoke as follows.

Brethren

We have thrown away the French & must now depend upon you for Supplys & hope you will consider our necessitys at this Time, I hope when we get settled to our hunting and planting again we will be able to purchase necessarys for our famil & give you less Trouble than we do at this time

Gave String.

The Tightwee Chief made a speech to the same purpose in behalf of his People

And gave a String

The 4 all the Indians to the number of Ninety were Cloathed for which they were very thankfull.

The Six Nations set of for their own Towns up the Ohio.

The 6th I sent Captain Montour and a Party of Indians to Venango, Beef River, & Prisquisle to view the ruins of them three Forts.

The 7th The Ottawas set of for their own Country well pleased with the reception they had met with here.

The 8th. The Twightwees set of for their own Country well pleased with the reception they had met with here.

The Chiefs and principall Warriors of the different Nations had laced Coats & Hatts g Them.

The 9th. The Chiefs of the Delawares. who had been here for some time set of home.

The 10th. Several Delawares arrived here with Skins to trade.

The 12th. The Crow with about 26 Indians, of the Six Nations came here & petitioned for some Clothing, Powder, & Lead, and acquainted me that they intended to settle at the Mouth of Beaver Creek.

The 13th. The Pipe a principal Warrior of the Delawares & several others came here & brought a Message from the Beaver to me acquainting me that he had forwarded all Speeches intended to his Care by the Western Indians to the Six Nations & Susquehan Indians & requested that I might send him some Wampum as he had none to mak Speeches to any of the Indians of other Nations for the good of the English Interes

This Day I had a meeting with the Crow & his Nation Indians & acquainted them th wat they requested the day before, should be given them if that they would deliver a White Lad that is a Prisoner amongst them, and all the Horses which some of their foolish Young Men had stolen, which they agreed to do.

The 14th. The Pipe a principal Warrior of the Delawares came to me & in the presence of of his Relations delivered up two White Boys which were Prisoners in his Family, the on Son of one Barnett who lives at [illegible] in Lancaster County Pennsylvania; th other McCord his Relations live at Quittapahila in Lancaster County in Pennsylvan

The 15th. The Crow brought over the River two Horses & delivered up which had been stolen by some of his young Men.

The 16th a number of the Wyandotts & Delawares came here to trade some from over th Lakes who inform me that the French at Fort D'Troit are building a Palissadoed Fo to be filled up in the inside Brest high three Foot thick with Earth, & when finished to be large enough to contain the whole Inhabitants of that Settlement.

The 17th. the Wyandotts began to deal their Skins & both them & the Delawares complained of the Extravagant price the Provincial Agent took for hunting Sadles being Six Pounds Ten Shillings a Sadle.

The 18th. The Beavers Messengers returned when I sent him four thousand black & four thous white Wampum for Speeches. This day the Wyandotts & Delawares being 42 in Number were Cloathed &

and ſeemed well pleaſed with their reception.

The 19th The Delawares delivered me up Mary Baskins and two ~~other~~ white Boys who were Prisoners amongst them their Names unknown.

The Crow; came over the River and delivered me up on Comble a white Boy, his father lives in Conicocheague; this Lad Speaks the Seneca Language well.

This day Captain Montour returned from above Venango & reports that when he got to Custaloga's Town there was several Indians come from Presqueisle with Hatchetts, Locks, Hinges, & several other things which they had Picked out of the Ruins of the Fort which the fire had quite consumed, the Indians informed him that the French made no stay there after they knew the fate of Niagara, that while they were at Presquisle they see several Indians near the Lake which they hollowed to, but the Indians did not choose to speake to them, they think they were Chipawas, & Custaloga told him that there had been some strange Indians in his Cornfield three nights before, that an Indian Woman talked with them and came & told him, that he went out and endeavoured to speak to them, but they avoided it, that they did no other Mischief then take some Corn, that he would set of in three days to the Cuscuskees to meet the Chiefs of the Delawares to come with them to Pittsburg to attend the General Meeting that was to be held there.

The 22d Eleven Indians came here some Delawares & Shawneſs & requested some Clothing

The 23d about 60 Indians of different Nations set of home.

The 24th the Eleven Indians who requested some Clothing they were Clothed & returned thanks & set of Home this day.

The 25th ſome Indians who came to the other side of the Water late last Night inform me that a Body of 60 Indian Warriors was set of from Scioto against the Cherokees, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneſs & Twightwees, which I hope will be productive of good consequences as it may oblige the Cherokees to stay at home to defend their own Country & lay aside their scheme of attacking the Frontiers of Virga

This Evening Eleven Six Nation Indians came here from the Head branches of Ohio.

The 26th Thirteen Delawares came here who had not been here this ſummer before. they say all the Indians on this side the Lakes are quiet & going a hunting.

The 29. Twenty four Indians were Clothed for which they returned thanks.

The 30 About fifty Indians of different Nations came here, some of them informed me that they had met a Party of five French Indians returning to Fort D Troit, with an English Prisoner, which must be one Brown a Sutler who has been Missing some Days.

The Indians from the Shawnesse Town inform me that the French at Fort D'Troit [illegible] useing all their Influence with the Nations over the Lakes join them this Fall to come & attack our Conveys between this & Bedford, or this & say they have send to the Ilinois Country where the French have a Settlemend f Men & Indians Goods & expect them at Fort D'Troit in about Twenty days, by all I can learn from the Shawnesse it appears to me that, that Nation [illegible] all the Interest they could with all the Western Indians to assist them in carry on War against the Southern Indians.

October 1st Eight Shawnesse that live with the Six Nations at the Heads of Ohio arrived here.

The 2d Ten Delawares arrived here from above Venango.

The 4th fourteen Shawnesse came here from their Town on Muskingum At Night Captain Lee of the 44 Regiment with 16 Soldiers & two Six Nation Indians came here in Battoe from Niagara.

The 7th 32 Shawnese came here from the Megiak and inform me that their Nation had Absolutely refused to go to Fort D'Troit to treat with the French & says that the Chiefs will be here in about Twenty days to renew their Ancient Friendship with their Brethren the English & to confirm what has been transacted between some of their People & myself here this Summer.

The 8th Sixteen Mohichanders & three Wyandotts came here from the Lakes & Twelve Shawnesse from Muskingum.

The 9th Custaloga with about 50 other Delawares & six Nation Indians came from their Town above Venango.

The 10th a Wyandott Man arrived here and brought a Letter from one of our Prisoners at Fort D'Troit recommending this Indian to the Generosity of the General as he brought with him here an English Prisoner who was to be burnd by the Ottaw who he redeemd from the Stake the Indian delivered the Prisoner to Coll. Montour who he met on the Road before he came here, this Indian assure me, that all the Nations over the Lakes returned the War Hatchet to the French before he left Fort D'Troit, except one small Tribe about Two hundred Men who said they would fall with their Fathers, & this Indian says that all the there were in Council, to fix on a time to come here to renew their Ancient Friendship with the English he says the French do not consist of more tha than five hundred Men in that Settlement and are much distressed for want of Provision as they had sent this Spring all they could spare to Presquisle for the Expedition intend Against this place, & to Niagara for the Support of that Fortress, that they have been some time employed in building a large Stockaded Fort, but says it will not be strong, that the Commanding Officer told the Indians in Council that if the English Army came against them either from Niagara or Pittsburg he would not fight but surrender up the place, this he assures Me is what he heard him say. & this Indian I have been long acquainted with and is of good repute amongst his own People, & his Intelligence in my Opinion may be depended upon.

This Evening I had a private meeting with the Shawnesse Chiefs & they assure me that the several Nations residing between the Ohio and Lake Erie Vizt. Delawares, Shawn Weyondotts, Twightwees, Waughweoughtannes & Piankeshaws will be soon at open War with the Southward Indians and say that several Partys are already set off, but that the Chiefs, would not declare War openly till they came up to see me, but if at the next Conference they could be assured of our Friendship & support they would immediately declare the War & apply to all the Nations over the Lakes to assist them in carrying it on

This Evening Custaloga with three more Chiefs of the Delawares & two Chiefs of the Six Nations with a number more in all about 60 came over the River, with whome I had a meeting, when I performed the Ceremonies of Condolance usual on those occasions after drinking a Glass round we parted.

The 11th. Custaloga with all the Indian Chiefs that came with him called me to a meeting and returned thanks for what I had said to them the day before, & told me they would stay till the Chiefs of the several Nations who were on their way here to hold a Conference should come & they made no doubt but at the Conference every thing would be settled to our mutual Satisfaction, and assured me that as soon as they received any Message they set of for this place, as nothing could be more agreable to them than renewing their Ancient Friendship with their Brethren the English. at this Meeting a Prisoner was delivered up to me by a Delaware Indian.

The 12th. I Cloathed all the Shawnesse, Weyondotts, & Mohickanders

The 13th. I Cloathed Custaloga & all the Delawares & Six Nations that came with him in the whole 133.

The Indians of different Nations as they were Cloathed returned thanks, & appeared Pleased with the Treatment they met with.

The 14th & 15 The Indians were dealing their Skins, none set off.

The 16th Five Twightwees & two Shawnesse came here & inform me that the Wyandott Chiefs would be here in a day or two & that soon after I might expect the Chiefs of the Shawnesse & Delawares to the intended Conference

these Indians inform me that the Shawnesse have sent to bring all their People who have lived several years amongst the Creeks, home, & as soon as they come, which they expect will be this fall, the rest of the Western Nations are determined to make War on the Southward Indians & particularly on the Chickesaws & Cherokees, on account of a Party of Chickasaws supposed to be near three hundred falling on a Party of them who were coming from the Creek Country about three Months ago to join the rest of their People & as there was several Cherokees with the Chickasaws, they judge they had betrayed them into the Hands of the Chickasaws, ever since that time the Shawnese have been employed in sending Messages to all the Western Nations desiring of them to assist them in taking revenge for the injury done them by the Chickasaws.

This day two Dutch Prisoners who were Prisoners amongst the Shawnese were delivered up to me, and five English prisoners they [illegible]

The 17th Eleven Wyandotts who live near Fort D'Troit came here, they saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their Fire Arms, which was returned by [illegible].

As soon as they came over the River I received them with the usual Ceremonies after which they made the following Speeches.

Brother

It is now several Years since we saw you, there has been a dark Cloud han over the Land ever since our Fathers the French came here & settled themselves between our Brethren the English & us, It was necessity obliged us to engage in War against you, And we do assure you this War has not been agreeable to us, nor were we the first Nation that struck you, we had no Quarrel with you, we were obliged to come into French Measures, in order to get such Necessarys as we could not Subsist without, this Brother we assure you is the Truth & we expect you will consider it, you know our Circumstances & know very well that no Indian Nation can live now without being supported either by the English or French, we can't live as our Ancestors did before you came into our Country & we know Brother the English can best Supply us with all Necessarys, be strong & you may depend on our Friendship & Services.

Gave a large String

Brother

We return you thanks for the kind reception you gave our Deputys, this Summer we are come a great way on your invitation, to renew our Friendship with our Brethren the English, but as they Chifs of several other Nations who are on their way here are not come we shall say no more till they arrive.

Gave a String.

These Wyondatts inform me that the French at Fort D'Troit are in great fear that the English will attack them this Fall & say they are in a distressed Condition both for Provisions & Ammunition, that there may be about Eight hundred Men in that Settlement at this time Inhabitants & Soldiers, that they have three Cohorns (by the discription) but no Cannon so that the Eight Cannon they had at Presquisle this Spring to bring against this place, must be buried some where near that place.

The 18th The Beaver & Ten other Delawares came here from Muskingum he informed me he was come to attend the Conference agreeable to my invitation I received him with the usual Cerimonies.

The 19th I had a private meeting with the Beaver & other Chiefs of the Delawares at which meeting we agreed that they the Delawares should call a meeting of all the Chifs of the other Nations over the River as the Shawnese Chifs are not yet come in order to know whether they intended to wait their arrival or hold the Conference before they came.

The 20th It was agreed by all the Chifs of the several Nations that the Conference should hold tomorrow.

The 21st General Stanwix sent for me and desired I would acquaint the Indians of the several Nations that the City of Quebeck was taken by the English & that he desired the Conference might be put off till tomorrow as he had ordered a Feu de Joy to be fired on that Occasion, I sent Captain Montour to acquaint the Indians with it, who agreed to put off the meeting, but requested two Cags of Rum to Drink that they might rejoyce & be merry with us.

Captain Montour informs me the Indians were seemingly well pleased with the News.

The 22d The Indians were all drunk so that the Conference was put off till tomorrow.

The 23d The Beaver sent me Word that the three principal Men of the Wyandotts were yet drunk & that nothing could be done till they got Sober I sent Captain McKee

To know when I might expect them to be all Sober & to fix the Time precisely.

The 24 The Indians of the several Nations let me know that they were ready to he what the General had to say to them. At four o'Clock in the afternoon the General met them in Council when the General made them several Speeches as appears in the Conferences.

The 25 the Indians made Answers to the Speeches made them yesterday as as appears by the Conferences.

The 26th. The Indians made several Speeches & the Wyondotts delivered in a bunch of 41 Sticks, the number of the English Prisoners in their Nation which they engage to deliver up.

This Evening all the Chiefs & principal Warriors were Cloathed with Laced Coat & Hatts, ruffled Shirts, Shoes & Stockings after which the General feasted them made each of the Chiefs a present of a Silver Medal, after drinking several Healths the General took his leave of them.

The 27th. The Warriors of the Delawares made me a Speech assuring me they were glad the War Hatchet was buried & assured me by a Belt of Wampum that they would convince me of their Sincerity by their future Conduct towards their Brethren the English.

The 30th a Party of Shawnese & Mohickanders came here & inform me that the principal Men of the Shawnese were coming here to confirm the Peace, & that the reason of their not coming sooner was their being involved in a War with the Southward Indians.

November the 5th, Several Shawnese came here, some Delawares & Six Nation Indians set of home.

The 7th some Delawares arrived here with several Horse Loads of Skins to Trade.

The 12. An Indian from the Meguck informs me that the French at Fort D'Troit have received a supply of Provisions & Goods from the Ilinois Country & reinforcement of about three hundred Men, that they were sending out Traders to all the Indian Nations near that Settlement both on this side the Lake & the other.

The 14 Solathe Woppe a Shawnese, from the Meguck came here, he informs me four principal Men of their Nation who were coming here, Meeting the Chiefs of the several Nations that had been here at the Conference, at the Beavers Town, hearing from them what passed between us at the Conference agreed to return home till the Spring, when they are to come here with the Chiefs of the several Nations who have agreed to Assemble here at that time to deliver up all our People who are Prisoners in their several Nations.

Those that had Skins to deal set off for this place, the rest returned home from them five days ago.

The 15th Seven Ottawas came here from near Fort Detroit where they live, & inform me their Nation are divided, some remaining in the French Interest, the others coming to settle on this side of the Lake where they intend to hunt & Plant next Spring; they say that the French refuse to Supply them with Powder & Lead, telling them to go to the English for what they want.

About 1 o'Clock thirty Shawnesse Warriors with a number of Women & Children arrived here, they saluted the Garrison with their small arms, which was answered with [illegible] At three o'Clock [illegible] came to [illegible] & made the following Speech.

Brothers [illegible]

[illegible] Chiefs of our Nation [illegible] at the Conference here, they were well pleased [illegible] till the Spring when they are to attend the General Meeting of all Nations [illegible] as we [illegible] purpose; we small Warriors agreed to come here [illegible] what few Skins we had for such Necessarys as we wanted, & we hope you will assist us with such Necessarys as we are not able purchase at present [illegible] Powder & Lead our People will starve. We return thanks to the great King of England for the care he has of us in supporting a Trade amongst us, & appointing People who we are acquainted with, to transact the publick business between him & us.

Gave a large String of Wampum.

Brother!

We are in number thirty Men, Eighteen Women & six Children.

Then they delivered me up two White Men who were Prisoners amongst them one named John Walker, the other a Dutch Lad taken last Spring at Legonier.

The 16 the same Nation delivered up another Prisoner.

The 18th All the Indians were Cloathed in number 122 Men Women & Children, the principal Warriors had laced Coats Hatts & laced Strouds given them, the returned thanks for the Present that had been given Them, & particularly for the Powder & Lead. ——

The 23rd about 40 Six Nation Indians came here from the Heads of this River, and informed me that about a Month agoe, Six of our Pe were killd and Scalped at Niagara, and that Sir William Johnson calld all the Warriors of the Six Nations to Oswego. for what Purpo they could not tell, but say it was thought by the Indians to go down the River St. Lawrance. ——

The 26th These 40 Indians were Cloathed as usual. for which they returned thanks and delivered up a Man who had been Prisoner amongst them ——

The 29th this morning came here Two Six Nation Indians who liv this side the Lake of [illegible] that [illegible], and informed me that the French had brought from the Ilonies Country to the [illegible] Quantity of Indian Goods and Flour, That they [illegible] Traders to the Indian Nations and that several [illegible] with their Traders [illegible] That the French [illegible] the Indians that [illegible] going to build a large [illegible] at this place, that [illegible] they get a Number of Men here, they will begin to attack the [illegible] and also informs the Indians that if they will be strong and attac the English on the Roads [illegible] they will starve them, and that means will be able to starve the Garrison here and oblig them to Run away ——

The same day at 4 OClock in the afternoon came here Two Ottawa and delivered a String of Wampum saying that they were sent a Number of their Nation to inform the English General that they coming to Visit him, and would be here to morrow 20 Men, and Women and Children, also requested that some flour might be gi them as they were very hungry ——

The 30th about 12 OClock the Ottawas came over the River and after bein settled. I delivered them a String of Wampum and made them a Speech according to Custom. after which they acquainted me that they had Business, but as they were Tired after their Long Journey that they w rest themselves to morrow, and the next day I should know wh [illegible] —— They are of Three Nations Ottawas, Cheapwas a

3d December

Putewatomeys.

The 3d I had a Meeting with the Ottawas when they delivered me the following Speeches.

Brother. By this String of Wampum I clear your Eyes that you may see and open your Ears that you may hear what we are going to say to you.

Gave a String

Brother,

When we left home we were charged by our Nations to inform you that Numbers of them are coming over the Lakes to hunt this Winter, in order to come here and Trade next Spring, they have made a Road, and by this Belt which they have sent by us to Deliver you, you may be Certain of their coming here to Trade in Peace

Gave a Road Belt

Brother

By this Belt we were charged to assure you that the Peace made here this Summer between you and our Deputies is very much approved of by all our Nations, and the engagements there entered into will be strictly observed

Gave a Belt

As soon as they had done speaking I told them I would consider of what they had said and give them an Answer;

Then I let them know that as the Weather was grown cold, I had got a few which I had purchased for them and that Captain Athee would Deliver them after they were Cloathed (38 in Number) came to me and Returned thanks seeming to be very well pleased ——

The 5th I called a Meeting of the Ottawas and made them the following Answers to the Speeches they had Delivered me the 3d.

Brethren

By this Belt you told me that the Peace made here this Summer was agreeable to all your Nations, and that numbers of them was coming to hunt on this side the Lakes in order to Trade here next Spring —

I am glad to hear what you say and I assure you by this Belt, that Strict Justice in Trade will be observed here to all Indian Nations th chuse to live in friendship with his Majestys Subjects

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

By this Belt I assure you that I am well pleased to see that your Nations have Stoped up the War Road, and opened a Road of Peace to come ere and Trade.

At the last Conference I held here with your Deputies I gave a Road Belt, by which the Road is now Open from the Sun Rising to the Sun etting; so you may acquaint all your People of it. And I assure you that ll Nations to the Sun Setting, that has a mind to be admitted into Frien hip with his Majestys Subjects will be kindly received and we

Treated here
Gave a Belt
Then they delivered up a White Man that was taken at Grants Actio
The 7th the above Indians set off home —
The 8th about 20 of the Shawneese came here and delivered up 4 White Prison
that had been taken from the South Branch of Potowmack —
The 10th I made a Present of some Cloathing to the above 20 Shawneese for wh
they Return'd thanks —
The 12th Several Hunters came here to Trade and brought with them better th
a 1000 Deer Skins —
The 16th Came here nine Delawares from the Salt Lick Town Situate on one of
Branches of Bever Creek belonging to the New comers family, whose Tribe h
always been our inveterate Enemies Since the War —
The 22nd Some Shawnese from the Lower Town came here and says that all that
Nation are gone a Hunting to enable them to come here and Trade next Spring
The 28th Some Shawneese that came here lately and delivered up a Prisoner Nam
Francis Crump, a Dutch-man — and 3 English prisoners taken in Virgini
December the 31st By an Indian from the Shawneese I have the following Intel
gence —

That some Shawneese who went to Fort D'Troit last fall was Return
and inform'd their Nation, that while they were there, Two Large Convoys o
Provisions and Goods arrived there from the Ilenois Country, about 60 Batt
each time, and as near as they could guess near 300 Men with each Convoy
which when unloaded set immediately back again for more Stores as th
French told them; And that the French Reported to all Nations of India
over the Lakes. that they intended to go early in the Spring and Retake
Niagara in order to open the Road to Montreal, that they might go a
fetch Goods to Cloath all their Children the Indians. And after that i
Indians thought Proper to drive the English from Pittsburgh. over th
great Mountain. they would assist their Children. as they Pitied the
and knew the English designed taking their Country from them — a
Shawneese further say, that Baubee a french Trader was comin
from D'Troit to Trade with their Nation.. And further adds that th
Nations over the Lakes had come to no Resolution whether they would a
the French or not in their intended Expedition next Spring against Ni
January the 11th a Number of the Wyandotts came here to Trade, and broug
Lieutenant McDonald of the Highland Regiment, and one Hamilton
was taken out of the Cove, both of them they delivered up to me; And
that their Nation would bring in all the English Prisoners they had, and
give them up in the Spring —
The 12th Those Indians had some Presents made them, their N
ber 25 Men and Women — they Deliv'd three prisiners —

The 13th — Thirty three Ottawas came here to Trade, and with them 10 Chey
they made some very friendly Speeches, and assured me that they had inte
left the French and was come to Settle and Plant on this side of the La
The 14th

These Ottawas and Cheapways had some Presents given them.
The 15th 16th 17th 18th and 19th the Several Indians were Busie in dealing th
Skins and Furs ——
The 20th about 30 Delawares came here to Trade, and the Wyandotts set off
for their Country ——
The 22nd The Ottawas and Cheapways set off Some well satisfied ——
The 25th Some of the Six Nation Indians got Drunk in the Virginia encamp
ment at Night, and a Difference arose between them and some Soldiers, w
fired upon the Indians and wounded three of them, one dangerously, and
Stole the Indians goods; which gave me a good deal of trouble to Settle as t
Soldiers were Chiefly in the fault ——
The 26th One Charles Stuart an English Prisoner was brought here by the Wy
andotts, he was taken on the Cherokee River Six Years ago, and has
lived with them and the French at D'Troit since he was made Prisone
gives the following intelligence.

That every spring since he has been amongs
them, there has been great Numbers of Indians from over the Lakes
to War against the English, Sometimes 700 Men in one Company.
That the Wyandotts are Pretty kind to their Prisoners, but all other Natio
That he has been amongst are very Cruel. That the Indians were
of Opinion, till last fall that the French abandoned this place, t
he French would Conquer all the English in America. But sinc
the fate of Niagara, the Indians seem to be Convinced that the
English can beat them, for which Reason the most Sensible Indi
are for standing Neuter. And that the Chiefs of all Nations over the
Lakes hath much more affection for the French than for the English
as they are afraid the latter will Settle their Country. He left
Fort D'Troit the beginning of October, that the french had not finished
their New Fort, but the Stockades were all up, and they were filling it wit
Earth on the in side about Eight feet thick, and about Seven feet high,
that they began to be scarse of Provisions but expected a Supply in
the fall from the Illonois Country, and likewise expected another Supp
in the Spring of 2000 Beaves and a Number of Men from the same place
for what purpose those Men were coming he could not tell
but is of Opinion that if the French be [illegible]

against the English next Spring. that numbers of the Indians over the Lake a
joyn them. That about the 20th of December there came a Messenger from Fo
D Troit, to where the Indians were a Hunting on this side the Lake. with an
count that Sir William Johnson had sent a Summons to the Commanding Offi
know whether he would Surrender the Fort or fight for it. that the Comm
ing Officer Returned for answer he would defend it as long as he was able
[illegible] the Messenger told the Indians that the Governour of Fort D Tr
[illegible] all the Indians on this side the Lake might Repair to the
as early in the spring as Possible. when ever the Ice would permit Th
to pass in the Lake

The 3rd of February. A Party of Wyandotts and Chippeways came here to Tr
and brought with them four English Prisoners which they delivered u
and had some small presents [illegible] them

The 6th a party of about [illegible] from the Mingoes came here to Tr

The 8th a party of Delawares from the Cuscusk [illegible] came here to Trade

The 10th a party of Shawnese and Six Nation [illegible]
[illegible] to Trade [illegible] number [illegible] Men

The 18th came down this River about 40 [illegible]

The 19th about 30 Indians of the Delaware Nation from [illegible]
here to Trade and delivered up 2 prisoners

The 25th near 30 Tuightwees came here to brighten the chain [illegible]
and to trade. they made several speeches which were answered and they
Clothed by Order of the General.

The 27th about 60 Ottawas came here to Trade from a place on this side of the
called [illegible] where they intend to settle and build a Town this spring. they
Received some presents as an encouragement for them.

The 2d March. about 40 Delawares came here to Trade from [illegible]
and brought with them a large Quantity of Skins [illegible]

The 8th came here Six Indians from the Six Nation Country with a Mes
from the Six Nation Council to all Nations of Indians Living to the [illegible]
of this. to desire the [illegible] of all Nations to bury the bloody Hatchet. an
[illegible] the [illegible] and Return to their Accustomed employment of Hunt
and carry on a Trade and Commerce with their Brothers the English a
formerly.

They Indians brought likewise a Message from the Six Nation Council to the
[illegible] Nations to inform them that they must fix their Eyes towards the
Rising. and that they might expect a Deputation of their Council to com
amongst them this Summer to direct them what they should [illegible]
to the good of all Nations.

[illegible] of the Tuightwees cut off

their Country after dealing their Peltry

The 14th several Delawares, Shawnese and Six Nation Indians came up the River with Skins to Trade with

The 18th the two Indians which I sent this Winter by his Excellency General Monckton's Orders to D'Troit is Returned and Reports as follows

That the Commanding Officer there seems to be under great apprehensions that the English will attack that Settlement this spring either from here or Niagara; that the Inhabitants are all in a distressed condition for Provisions as what little they had in the fall the Commanding Officer took from them and secured in the Fort; with what they had received from the Illinois Country; they have partly finished their Fort; they have no cannon but two small swivells, 300 Men is expected in the spring from the Illinois Country to assist them in defending that Place; they are daily removing the most Valuable effects of the Inhabitants into the Fort. That the several Nations living near that place hath flatly refused to assist the French any more against the English, or even to assist them in defending the Country should the English go to take it, and Numbers of all them Nations are coming over the Lakes this Spring to Plant Corn and build Towns, they further say that all the Nations settled down the River are determined to go to War this Spring against the Southern Indians.

The 21st I set off for Bedford with a Party of Indians of Different Nations to Escort General Monckton that far on his Journey to Philadelphia

The 26th arrived at Bedford nothing Extraordinary happening on the Road

April the 1st I set out from Bedford for Fort Pitt where I arrived the 5th and found a great Number of Indians of Different Nations [illegible] together to hold a conference And the Principle Men of the Shawnese who inhabit [illegible] who came in order to Confirm the Peace and Renew their ancient Friendship with their Brethren the English. Number of all the Nations 500 [illegible]

The 6th the Conference began as will appear by the Minutes

The 14th the Wiandots delivered up Six Prisoners in form and I made them a Present of some Goods and Rum.

The 18th the Shawnese delivered up [illegible] Prisoners which was all they brought with them; the Six Nations delivered up two Soldiers of the Royal Americans the same day

The 22nd the Delawares delivered up five Prisoners to whom I made a Present of Rum

The 25th the Twightwees delivered up two Prisoners. and I gave them a Cagg of Rum

The same day the Chepawas delivered up three prisoners, I also gave them a Cagg of Rum

May the 2nd some Delawares came here to Trade who informed

up Two Prisoners and I made them a Present of a Cagg of Rum—
The 4th the Bever with about 100 Delawares came here to Trade they delivered u
Prisoners, and applyed for Traders to go to their Town, I made them a Present
Caggs of Rum as I had nothing else to give them—
The 5th four Parties of Warriors of different Nations, in the whole about 100
after being properly acquip'd. took their leave of me and Set out against the
Cherokees
The 6th Some Wyandotts came here who delivered up two prisoners, I made them a P
of two Caggs of Rum, they applyed for Traders to go with them to their Town
the side of the Lakes—
The 18th I Received a letter from Major Gates acquainting me that Genera
Monckton was appointed to have the Command this way, and desir
that I might make all Reports to him Relative to my Department, a
send him a List of such Goods as was necessary for Indians. Tha
might Purchase them for the ensuing Campaign—
The 21st A Number of Wyandotts with some Mohickonders came here to
who delivered up two Prisoners, one the Son of Major Smith in Virgin
I was obliged to give the Indians two Caggs of Rum—
The 22d A Six Nation Indian, who has lived many Years amongst
Wyandotts, arrived here last night from Fort D'Troit and gives the
following account—

That it is 20 days since he left Fort D'Troit, they d
before he set off, the French Commandant sent a Party of 20 Otta
to Niagara for an English Prisoner to give them intelligence, a
expect the English and Six Nations will Attack D'Troit this Sum
he says the Inhabitants about the Fort is much destressed for wa
of Provisions, and but five of them has planted this Spring, as
quently say what Signifies their planting for the English to
Indian Goods are very Scarse there, the Commandant having take
all for his Master's Service, and neither Sells or gives any to Ind
but such as will engage to defend the Place against the English.
He further says that about 35 days agoe the Ottawas, Chepeways, Shetepi
and Chaughtaws; called the Wyandotts to a great Council at which the
complained heavily of the Treatment they had received from the Six
Nations last Year at the taking of Niagara, by killing and Sca
several of their People and in Particular two Great Captains, tha
suspected the Six Nations had some further design against
in Conjunction with the English, as they did not sen
the Belts agreeable to promise to Condole with them, a

Renew their Antient Friendship, Notwithstanding they said that they would wait two Months longer to see if they should come, and if they did not, they would be Confirmed in their opinion, and make such a Push against the Six Nations and English on the Ohio as would give them Sufficient Satisfaction for the Loss they had sustained at Niag they at the same time declared that they would chuse to be at Peace with the English as the French were not able to supply them with Goods, but added that it would be impossible to Strike the Six Nations, without Striking the English likewise, as they are so closely Connected.

The Commandant of Fort D'Troit has lately acquainted all the Indians. That the French has retaken Quebeck and entirely killed and taken all the English that was in Garrison there.

This Indian Complained that he [illegible] be here this spring as soon as he could learn the Result of the [illegible] Councils, and is of opinion if an Expedition be carried on this Summer against D'Troit with any tolerable number of Troops and Indians that all Nations of Indians thereabouts would [illegible] the French or either assist the English or stand Neuter. on the first notice [illegible] but if a Number of Troops should go to reduce the place, being of opinion that the Chiefs [illegible] and [illegible] will assist the French.

This Indian has lived [illegible] years near D'Troit and is perfectly acquainted with all the Settlements, and that the great [illegible] near the River, with the Garrison and Militia, He further adds that the Militia is very much dispirited and dejected. so that he thinks it would be an easy [illegible]

There was a flying Report before he left D'Troit that an Army was coming from the Mississippi to join them at D'Troit but as the French have been Telling the Indians so very many [illegible] was believed, none of the Indians believe there is any truth in the Report. Paid this Indian 50 Dollars

June the 1st a Party of Delawares came here to Trade, and Delivered up two Prisoners

The 8th Another party of Delawares came here to Trade and delivered up a Prisoner Girl aged 8 Years taken in Virginia

The 11th The Indians of several Nations that were Trading here, asked me if it was true, what the Commanding Officer of the Virginia Troops, told the Wyandott Indian (who brought in Mr McDonald) by his Interpreter. That there was Ten Thousand Soldiers coming up, and Great Numbers of Catawbes, to go and take Fort D'Troit, and that all the Indians thereabouts should sit still and smoke their Pipes. for fear of being hurt. The Indians seemed to be frighted at the News, and desired that I might tell them the Truth. in Answer to that I told them I had heard nothing of [illegible]

was any truth in what that Indian told them, and if any such thing was to
done they might Assure themselves that the General wou'd acquaint the
several Nations in Friendship with the English of it —

In the evening I informed Captain Mather the Commandant of it. and requ
that he would put a Stop to such Reports, as they might be attended with i
Consequences amongst the Indians who are a Jealous People, as well as give
the Enemy Notice of our designs if such was intended ——

The 17th of June. A Wyandott Indian who lives on this side of the Lake at a place
called Sanduskey came here the 15th but getting Drunk on the other side of the
River did not come over till this day. and gave me the following Intelligence

That Twelve days ago he left his home. and that a Wyandott Indian fro
D'Troit came there two days before he left it. and Reported that the Command
ing Officer of D'Troit had received a letter from the Carrying place at the Head
of Wabash acquainting him that a Detachment of French was arrived there
with Ammunition and Provision from the Mississippi, and that the whole
Country were Raised and on their March up this River to Attack this Plac
that they had the Consent of those Nations of Indians with them. that th
Commanding Officer of D'Troit had Orders to hold himself in Readiness to [illegible]
whenever he Received Orders with the Troops and Militia of the Settlement
and what Indians he could prevail on to join him, and that he had given the
Chiefs of the Wyandotts Notice thereof that they might prepare themselves —
Further, that he had likewise received Letters from the Governor of Montreal that
a large Army were coming from there to take Niagara, in order to open the way
into this part of the Country, that he was to command, take care of his Children the
Indians and Clothe them and give them his good advice — The same Messenger
told that one of the Indians that went from here this Spring to D'Troit, was th
by Order of the Commanding Officer imprisoned, and that Ottawas, Powtewatomeys
and Wyandotts held a grand Council in which it was determined to demand
the Prisoner, and if Refused, to attack the Garrison and Murder them all, as the
was double the Number of Indians, that there was of the French. The Indian
accordingly went and Demanded the Prisoner which the Commanding Officer
Refused to Deliver, then the Ottawas and Potowatomeys Resolved to put the
design into Execution, but the Wyandotts persuaded them to Defer it and
make another Tryal to get him out before they would shed so much Bloo

The 19th Two Prisoners were delivered up by the Six Nation Indians to whom
I made a Present

The 22nd the Shawnese delivered up a Highlander that was taken at Grants Ba

The 2 the Wyandotts delivered up a Dutch Man taken from Poto
mack [illegible] years ago. ——

The 29th Several Delawares came here to Trade from the Salt Licks, and delivered up two Prisoners.

July 5th Custologa and several Delawares came here to Trade from above Venango,

The 7th Sett off for Presqu' Isle in Company with Colonel Bouquet and a Number of the Royal American and Virginia Troops to take Post there and send a Detatchment to Niagara I was accompanied by Custologa and several other Indians. We Marched this day about five Miles, two Miles of which through a fine Bottom opposite Fort Pitt. and the other three Miles up a small Run to the Head of it where we incamped on the side of a Hill where several fine Springs take there rise. which makes the Run we marched up —

The 8th Decamped early in the morning and marched six Miles along a fine Ridge well Timbered and Good Soil to the forkings of the Road that leads off to the Kuskuskees, from thence we Marched Seven Miles along several Hills some of which were Barrens to a Run that empties itself into Bever Creek and there we incamped in a Barren Savanna —

The 9th Decamped early and Marched seven Miles through Pleasant woods, well Timbered and good Soil to a small Draught of Bever Creek which runs through two Savanna's at the foot of some Hills where we halted for three Hours, then Marched four Miles to the first Crossing of Bever Creek over some Hills well Timbered and good Soil where we incamped about 4 OClock, this Creek abounds with Plenty of Fish —

The 10th Decamped early and Marched through a very Pleasant level Country, well Timbered and Rich Fertile Soil, but ill watered, to a small Draught of the second Crossing of Bever Creek where we Encamped about 12 Miles in this Run passed through very Pleasant Barrens of good Food —

The 11th Decamped and Marched to the second Branch of Bever Creek, two Miles. the Bottom opposite which is one entire Rock, a little below the Ford 20 yards is a fall from Rock to Rock about 8 yards, from thence we Marched through level Pleasant Woods about Eight Miles to a Spring where we made a halt. then Marched four Miles to a Run where we encamped —

The 12th Decamped early and Marched Six Miles through level Woods, then we enter'd amongst a Number of fallen Trees, blown down by a Hurricane across the Path for Six Miles, then a level Country with Timber and good Soil to a Stony Creek. the going down to which is very Steep and long. after crossing the Creek, passed through a level Bottom about half a Mile long. then ascended a Hill which continued Stony for four Miles where we had a Steep descent to Venango. which is situate in a large fine Bottom, on the Bank of the Ohio the fields all Clover and wild Timothy the works are all destroyed except the Saw Mill which is standing, but that appears as if it would be attended with as much trouble to repair it as to build a New One —

The 13th Sett off before the Troops with Custologa and the Indians to his Town in Order to Collect the Indians that live near that place, to hold a Conference with them soon after wee Sett out Crossed French Creek alittle above the Mouth and Trav through a Pleasant Country of good land well Timbered and Watered, Sixteen m to Custologa's Town, which is Situate near French Creek in a Pleasant Savann fine land all about it well Timbered and Watered. The Indians with me fired of their Guns, when immediately we were Saluted from the Town with the firing of their Guns three several times. this Town is about 40 Houses, and when all are home there is about 120 fighting Men ——

The 14th Colonel Bouquet and the Troops Marched by the Town, with whom I went up the Creek about two Miles to a Six Nations Village and Returned at night. The Troops [illegible] with [illegible] ——

The 15th the Indians were all Assembled at Custologa's Town in Council, where I made them the following Speech,

Brethren,

His Majesty's General now at Pittsburgh has [illegible] to acquaint you that it is necessary for his Majesty's [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] and established at that Place, and [illegible] may be passing [illegible] Troops that may at any time be passing [illegible] Nations and he assures all Nations of Indians by this Belt of Wampum that they will have his Majesty's Protection as long as they [illegible] and you may be assured that the General will endeavour [illegible] in his power for Re-establishing a lasting Peace and Friendship with all Nations ——

—— Gave a Belt

Brethren,

By this String I have the General's Orders to invite all Nations of Indians to come to Pittsburgh to hold a General Conference to renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship [illegible] by the King of Great Britain for all Nations ~~of Indians~~ [illegible]

Gave a Belt

The Indians made the following Answer

Brethren,

We have heard the Messages you have delivered us from the General, and you may assure him that we will acquaint all Nations of it, and meet him at Pittsburgh to renew our ancient Friendship and render you all the service we can in keeping the Road safe for our Brethren to travel through our Country

Gave a String

Then I delivered the Goods send by the General to Cloath the Women and Children at that Place, which were equally distributed an

When all was Cloathed they came and Returned thanks in a formal manner.
Immediately after the Conference Colonel Mercer came there when I joined him and Marched two Miles to a Six Nation Village where we incamped.

The 16th Decamped early and passed by another Six Nation Village and from thence through a tolerable good Country Seventeen Miles to where we crossed French Creek.

The 17th Decamped early and Marched through a Swampy Country and a Bad Road to Le Beauf 13 Miles.

The 18th Decamped early and at 10 O Clock arrived at Presqu' Isle being 15 Miles from Le Beauf. This days March was (two Miles open dry Woods near Presqu' Isle, and one Mile at the other end excepted) a Continued Chesnut Bottom Swamp, near Nine Miles of which are laid with loggs, but much out of Repair.

The 19th Early in the morning I sent two Indians out to Reconnoitre the adjacent woods, and about Seven O Clock one of them Returned and told me he had seen 4 Indians and Spoke to them, two Wyandotts and two Chepewas: they informed him that there was Twenty of their Party, that they were employed by the French at D'Troit to come there as Spies: and to take an English Prisoner; but that their Nations had determined not to commit any Hostilities against the English and desired he might assure me that they would Return without doing any Mischief. I sent him back to invite them into Camp, but when he had got to where their Cannoes were part of them was set off, so the rest did not chuse to come without the whole party, they told this Indian that they would not have come at the desire of the French, but that their own Nations were afraid we were going to destroy D'Troit without giving them Notice —

The 20th Returned from Presqu' Isle to a Mingo House three Miles from Le Beauf

The 21st Marched to some Mingo Cabbins two Miles from Custaloga's Town.

The 22nd Received the following intelligence from the Twightwee Country by two Indians, Vizt

That they set off from their Town 19 days ago, the day before they left some 28 Battoes with Provisions passed by up the Creek to a Carrying Place on their way to D'Troit, with those Battoes there was no Soldiers but about 100 Country People, they told the Indians there that 300 Men with Battoes and 12 Pieces of Cannon were coming after them, and would be here soon, and after them 100 Men with a great Number of Battoes all from New Orleans, that when they got to D'Troit, they were to go to Niagara to meet an Army from Montreal to take that place, and then to come back and drive the English from Pittsburgh, over the great Mountains, the Indians did not believe what they told them but made them this answer — Father be strong we have made Peace with our Brethren the English and you must fight your own Battles. These two Indians was sent by an

Indian Spye who I have had in that Tuightwee Town all this Spring. he told them he would stay there a Month longer, to see if any more French passed by that w as they could go no other way to D'Troit, and then set off for this place —

The 25th I arrived at Fort Pitt —

The 27th a Six Nation Indian came here and says he was sent from their Country, to acquaint the General and Indians here, that none of the Six Nation Deputies would be at the intended Conference to be held here a was expected, but they intend to send here in about three Months. The Reason of their not coming was occasioned by some Deputies of the Wyandotts who came to their Country from Over the Lakes with 10 Callomets of Peace, and seve Belts of Wampum from 10 Different Tribes of Indians, to renew their Ancient Friendship with the Six Nations, which they did, and says that the Six Nations delivered a large Belt to them desiring all Nations to the Westwa to Cultivate a lasting Friendship with their Brethren the English, and deliver up all the English Prisoners as soon as Possible, as that was deman of them, and without they did it, they were well satisfied the English would not be

The 30th an Indian arrived here from the Salt Licks and informed me that the Tuightwees, Ottawas and Potawatimees sent the Delawares the Tomhawk th they had gave them to Strike the English with the beginning of the War, with this Message.

Cousins,

We have made use of the Hatchet you sent us, we now Return to you to make what use you please of it, for we are determined never to use it against our Brethren the English any more —

The 31st Just now Returned here after delivering the Belt of Invitation con from Cashiegas Town to the Beaver, and says that the Principal Men Warriors of all the Towns he passed by, told him they would prepare themselves to come to the Conference. That Teedyuscung had called a meeting at the Salt Lick Town, and that they were going there, but th they would do nothing untill they met him.

This day one Martha Wells was delivered up by Wyandaughala she was Taken at Goose Creek in Virginia

August the 1st 1760.

One William Hizard was delivered up by some Mo-hickonder Indians he was taken from Augusta County in Virginia

The 2nd came here Six deputies with their attendants two from each of the follow Nations viz.t Tuightwees, Potowatimeys and Kekopas and made the follow Speech —

Brethren the English, We heard in our Country that there was be a great meeting here of all Nations of Indians to brighten and Strengthen the Ancient Chain of Friendship, upon which we set off from our Towns in order to attend his General Council with 100 Men of our Nations, but when we came to the Lower Shawnese Town we met some of our Brethren there a Trading with whom we dealt our Skins and Furs, and hearing many ill reports from here by the Shawnese veral of our People were afraid to come, but desired us to go and hear what our rethren had to say to all Nations at this meeting; Tis true there has been veral of our young Men sent here by us last fall and this Spring with Messages to you who Returned well Treated and with agreeable answers to our Nations, but as we live a great way off and have been a good while rom home, and the time when the different Nations may be Collected here some what uncertain, we desire that you will dispatch us—

Brethren.

We have had a sincere regard for our Brethren the English since we were first acquainted with them which is not of a long standing, but the Friendship we made then with our Brethren remains in our Hearts nd to Confirm the Truth of what we say, we give you this String of Wamp

Gave a String

At a Meeting with the Deputies of the Twightwees, Ouiatonons and Kickapoos at the Generals · the 3d. of August 1760—

Brethren the English.

Ever since you first settled here after the French left this place we have heard from all Nations of Indians how kind you have been to them, and several ~~of~~ our young Men who have been here Reports that they have received good Treatment from you, your good usage to all Nations has gained the Hearts of all the Indians since you have come, and Proclaimed Peace over all this Land, you have given fresh Spirits to all Indian Nations, our Women and Children now look Pleasant and all our Countenances are Changed; We are a Poor People and has been lead in the Dark a long time, Now Brethren we desire that you may forgett all Pass'd Offences, for we assure you that we are determined never to break the Peace now Settled between you and us; And we hope Brethren that you will Consider our wants and send some of the Traders to Trade with us—

Brethren. Gave a String

You have made a Road to the Sun Setting for all Nations to travel in Peace; By this Belt of Wampum we assure you that we will assist you in keeping the Communication open and free and we hope in the fall of the year that you will send Traders

57 to our Old Settlements where the French and we fought on —
Our Grand Fathers the Delawares will Conduct our Brethren the Tw
to our Town, and you may be assured that we will take great care of
and bring them safe Home —

Gave a Belt

August 4th 1760

At a Meeting at the Generals

Present
Capt. Mather
Capt. Barnsly
Capt. Gates Major of Brigade

Same Indians

The General made the following Speeches to the Deputies of the Twightw
Patawatomy's and Kekapous

Friends and Brethren,

It is with Pleasure I see you here, you h
done well in coming to hear what I have to say to you in the name of
Great Kings Chief Warrior, and I would have wished your affairs wou
have permitted you to have stayed until the General meeting
of the Kings, Captains, and Warriors of the many Nations,
which is to be held here in a few days —

Brethren,

The Chief Warrior of the Great King has nothing more
Heart, than the Good and Welfare of the Several Nations inha
ting this Country, it is from this Principal that he is desir
of opening your Eyes, that you may see clearly, and be able to
distinguish your real friends.

Gave a String

Brethren,

It is not to molest or disturb any of your Nations that
he has send me here, but to protect and lay open a free and un
limited Trade for you and for all Nations, and it is with that
View that he has ordered me to take post at the Several Places,
where the French by their unjust incroachments were establish

Gave a Strin

Brethren,

You may be assured of our Friendship & Assistan
as long as you adhere to our Interest, which we always wi
see in common with your own, as a proof of the Truth & Sincer
of what I have said I give you this Belt

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

You tell me you are a Poor People; and desire our Traders may go amongst you. I consent to it, and as a token of our Esteem and Friendship to you I have ordered some Presents to be given you

Gave a String.

The Principal Man of the Potowatomeys rose up and made the following Reply, in behalf of all the Deputies, to what the General had said.

Brethren,

We have heard with Pleasure what you have said to us, this day we are Convinced in our own minds that you Speak sincere and from your Hearts. your Treatment to all Nations Convinces us of your Sincerity. We will not at Present take upon us to Return any answers, but we will as soon as we go home call a General Council of all our Nations and lay before them every thing you have said to us for their Consideration then you may depend on hearing from us. and we hope to Convince you Brethren of our Sincerity towards you, by our future Actions.

The 5th arrived here the Beaver and Teadyuscung with some other Councillors of the Delaware Nation, they Saluted the Garrison with firing their Guns which was Returned by a discharge of three Cannon

The 6th Teadyuscung and five Indians came over the River to shake hands with the General; but as they had not sent Notice it was thought proper to put off the meeting till all the Principal Men of the several Nations were Present

The 7th Two Ottawas came here this morning being sent forward by their Chief Man to acquaint me that they were coming to attend the General Conference of all Nations.

The 8th Some Six Nation Indians came here from above Cuskusky Town and informed me that the French or Indians from Detroit had killed two and taken two more of our People from Presque Isle

From ye 8th to ye 12th ye Indians was gathering from all parts when the Conference was open. To wh. I Refer for ye partickelers then Transacted between General Monckton & ye Several Nations at this Conference was Delivered up 22 prisners.

September 1st

Two Twightwees came here from their Country and made the following Speeches.

Brother,

By this String of Wampum we acquaint you that we intended to have been at the General Council of the Several Nations, but notwithstanding we are come too late we have heard you have said to them, it is very agreeable to us and we assure you we are heartily glad that you have Renewed the Ancient Friendship with them –

Gave a String

Brother,

We have heard how you have Clothed all the Indian Nations that was at the General Council, and as we have come a great Distance to see our Brethren, and are in want of some Clothing we hope you will pitty us and allow us a few Necessaries as we have nothing to purchase any with

Gave a String

September 2nd a Delaware Indian came here from the Moguck and says as follows,

That when accounts was brought to the Shawnee Town that the French was going to D'Troit thro the Twightwees Country he was sent there by Mr. Crawford to see what they were adoing. that on his arrival he was informed it was four days since the French had passed by with 150 Battoes; they told the Indians that they had nothing to say to them at Present. but as soon as they got Settled at D'Troit all Nations of Indians might expect to hear from them – While he was in the Twightwees Country a grand Council of all Nations was held there, when it was Determined that none of the Nations should listen to any thing the French might say to them – Only one Wyandott Chief spoke in favour of the French who declaired he would live and Die with them, then the Warriors of the Wyandotts spoke to him and said we have all our Eyes fixed on the English, Six Nations and Delawares and we now declare that not one of us will Join you with the French and if you think you can do any thing of yourself. do so – This he says was the Result of the Council –

He further says That two days before he left the Moguck Several Shawnees set off with the Traders Skins for the place they were making their Cannoes. That the Indians had got a large Quantity of Goods at Troit notwithstanding they had some Skins. but the Reason was that they had not any Powder and Lead. so kept back their Skins to purchase it to make their fall hunts. and declared they would pay in the Spring—

15th from the 2nd to this date nothing happen'd. but a Report that Presqu' Isle was to be attackt by a Body of the Enemy from D'Troit which Report ſeems to be groundleſs—

17th a Six Nation Indian delivered up a White Woman that was a Prisoner

19th four Ottaways arrived from Fort D'Troit and informed me that they were sent by their Nation to let me know that the French Commander had dispatch'd a Party of 20 Long-hair'd Indians with some French Men to Warr against the English either at Presqu'Isle or Niagara that they were to set out Eight days ago from D'Troit— they further say the French had a Great Council with their Nation and earnestly re=quested their Aſsistance in Defending that Settlement against the English who they said would surely come to Reduce it this fall They say their Nation Refused Aſsisting them & that several of their Nation were going to Presqu' Isle to visit their Brethren the English and give them Notice of the Party that was to set out from D'Troit— They further add that the Night before they came away a French Officer arrived there from Montreal in 20 days. and report that the English Army had taken Poſseſsion of all the [illegible] down to Montreal that they had also Poſseſsed themselves of an Islan defended by a strong Fort and some Ships in the River, the Officer that Commanded the Island had been taken last Year at Niagara that the English had been two days firing at the Town of Montreal when letters came to the English and French Generals acquainting them that Peace was Concluded between England and France upon which the Firing on both sides Ceased— And that the Officer who came from Montreal wanted to stop the party was going to Warr but the Commanding Officer would not agree to it— The further say that about a Month ago near one third of the French left D'Troit for Montreal and that the rest were dayly employed in Repairing the Works—

October 1st Received the Agreeable News of the Reduction of Cann and this day a Feu de joye was ordered on the Occasion—

From the 1st to the 20th Not any thing happen'd Remarkabl

Major Rogers arrived who brought me Orders to Join His Majest Troops under his Command to go to D'Troit and assist i taking Possession of that Place it being included in the Cap tulation of Montreal —

1760
21st October 1761 Set out from Pittsburgh to Join Major Rogers at Presqu'Isle

The 25th Join'd Captain Campbell at Venango —

The 26th Halted to see the Horses loaded with Pitch and blankets for t Kings Service pass over French Creek as it was very high —

The 27th Set out for Le Boeuf and arrived there the 30th —

The 31st I over took Major Rogers at Presqu'Isle and delivered h his Orders from General Monckton —

November 3rd Captain Brewer of the Rangers with a Party of Men set out by Land with a Number of Bullocks; with who I sent 15 Indians of Different Nations to Pilot them with O that if they saw any Indians of the Western Nations Huntin near the Lake to acquaint them to come and meet me. This ev ing we Land:d our Boates and lay on the Shore all night

The 4th at 7 O'Clock in the morning we took our departure f Presqu'Isle and arrived at Stoney Creek Ten Leagues distance three in the afternoon where we Incamp'd near a fine Harbour

The 5th Set Sail at 7 O'Clock A.M. and about 12 we were met b 30 Ottaways who Saluted us with a discharge of their Guns a an English Flagg Flying; we then put a shore & Shaked H and Smoaked with them out of their Council Pipe, and after drinking a Dram round, and Introducing Major Rogers Captain Campbell and the Rest of the Officers we set Sai and Arrived the same day at Crooked Creek where we incampe near a Good Harbour; at the Indians request about 2 O'Clock in the afternoon ~~[illegible]~~ we Reembarked a Sailed 7 Leagues further and after we had encamped I called a Council of all the Indians ~~and acqu~~ainted them of the Reduc tion of Montreal, that we were going to take Possession of Fort D'Troit, Michalimackinac, and Fort St. Joseph, and take the French Garrisons away Prisoners of War, and Garrison them Forts with English Troops; That the

That the French Inhabitants were to remain in Possession of their Property's on taking the Oath of Fidelity to His Majesty King King George and becoming English Subjects; And Assured them by a Belt of Wampum that all Nations of Indians should enjoy a free Trade with their Brethern the English, and be protected in Peaceable Possession of their Hunting Country as long as they would adhere to His Majesty's Interest—

In the Evening the Indians came to my fire in a Body and made several Speeches in all which they express'd their satisfaction in Exchanging their Fathers the French for their Brethren the English, as they were well assured the English were better able to supply them with all manner of necessaries than the French, and begged in a very Humble manner that we would forget every thing that had happen'd since the Present Warr, that they were obliged to serve the French as they got their necessary supplies from them, that if they had not agreed to serve them they must have suffered for want of Necessaries, and that it was not out of Choice but necessity that they engaged in the War against us—All which they confirmed by several Belts and Strings of Wampum

Then their Principal Man took a Large Belt of Wampum and said that he had not long to live, and pointing at two Men, added these I have Chosen to Transact the business of my Tribe, with them you Confirm'd the Peace last year at Pittsburgh. I now recommend them to you, and I begg you may take Notice of them, and Pitty our Women and Children as they are Poor and Naked, you are able to do it, and by relieving their Necessities you will gain their Affections—

The speaker then took hold of the Pipe of Peace belonging to the Nation and spoke as follows—

Brother, To Confirm the Truth of all we have said I give you this Pipe of Peace which is known to all Nations living in this Country that you may Smoke in Peace with them; then delivered it—

Their Principal Man requested that a little Powder, Lead and Flour might be allowed their Young Men that stayed there to enable them to Hunt for the Support of their families and their

Chiefs had agreed to accompany us to D'Troit for which I appl
to Major Rogers: who chearfully Ordered it me. As I had inf
him it was necessary for the good of his Majesty's Indian
Interest —

The 6.th We with the Indians set Sail at 7 O'Clock and arrive
at Fine Creek 12 Leagues from Crooked Creek where we encam
at a good Harbour a small distance from 7 Indian families of t
same Nation —
The 7.th loaded our boates and sent off the Battoes attended by so
of the Whale Boates but before they had Sailed two Miles the
Wind blew so Violent as obliged them to Return and we Contin
ed our Camp here all day —
The 8.th 9.th & 10 the Wind Prevented our going out of the Harbour
here the Indians very chearfully gave us a Large Quantity of th
The 11.th We Set Sail about 10 O'Clock Notwithstanding a Great Sw
in the Lake and about 8 O'Clock at Night we encamped on a
fine Shore bordering on a little Cove, near Mr. Rogers en-
campment about 6 Leagues from Creek —
The 12.th Set out the Weather Calm at half an hour after 6 O'Clock
at 10 O'Clock a high wind arose and the Surff run very high which dro
some of our Boats a Shore and a Quantity of Flour received some damag
at half after 12 we got into Guyahauga Creek where we found some
Indians Hunting of the Ottaway Nation, who Treated us very
kind they being formerly acquainted with me — This day we ca
about 8 Leagues from where we Encamped and over took Capt. Brew
and his party with the
The 13.th We lay by to mend our Boats —
The 14.th the wind blew so high that Prevented our Departure; by o
of the Rangers we were Alarmed of a Party of 20 French wi in
a Mile of our encampment, on which I sent some Indians
with a Party that Major Rogers sent out, but both the Soldiers
and Indians Returned without discovering any thing but
the Tracks of two Indians who were out a hunting in the
morning —
The 15.th being a fine day we set out, and at 12 O'Clock arrived
at Stony Creek, where we met a Wyandot Indian and his

Family going a hunting, he informed me he was 15 Days from D'Troit that before he left it the French had Accounts of the Reduction of Montreal and expected that the English from Niagara wou'd March against them: he farther says that Mr. Belleater did not believe that the Governour of Montreal had Capitulated for D'Troit, that the Number Soldiers at D'Troit did not exceed 50 — that the French Inhabitants and the Indians near them was much affraid of being Plundered by the English Soldiers: and he earnestly requested that no Outrages might be Committed on the Indian Settlements that at that time there was but 5 or Six Indians at home the rest chiefly out a hunting — I assured him that neither their Persons or property's shou'd be molested — In the afternoon we came to two Creeks about 9 Leagues from Cuyahauga, this day's Sail the bank of the Lake appeared very high and Rockey, in many places better then 60 feet Perpendicular —

The 16th a Storm prevented our setting out —

The 17th the hight of the winds occasioned our staying — but the Indians and a party with the Cattle proceeded on their Journey —

The 18th We took our departure and touched at Vermilion Creek the entrance of which affords a Channel about 8 feet Water and a large Harbour within the mouth, from thence we Sailed to Nottaway Chepy, at 4 O'Clock, this is a fine Creek 10 feet deep Running thro a Meadow this day sailed about 7 Leagues Here we met three Indians who informed me that the Deputies I sent from Fort Pitt passed by their Hunting Cabbins 8 days ago on their way to D'Troit, in order to deliver the Messages I had sent by them to the Several Indian Nations

The 19th Sundry Indians came down the Creek to our encampment with a Quantity of Dryed Meat which they Presented us with, the same day we set Sail and reached the little Lake just as the Cattle got over it from thence we sailed to a Creek running thro a Marshy Meadow where we encamped about 6 Leagues from Nottaway Chepy —

The 20th Mr. [illegible] went with a Flagg of Truce to D'Troit and took with him Mr. Gamblaine, the same day we set sail and about 1 O'Clock met a Cannoe of Wyandott Indians who informed

me the Deputies I had sent from Fort Pitt to D'Troit with a Meſs
to the Several Nations had got there, and Collected the Princip
Men of the Nations thereabouts, and delivered their Meſsag
which were well received, that a Deputation of the Indians wa
appointed to come with those Deputies to meet us at the Carry
place between lake Sandusky and Lake Erie, on which we p
into Cramberry Creek to wait their arrival
4 Leagues from our former encampment. the same day w
sent over the Carrying place to 2 Villages near each other o
the other side of the Little Lake to call together the Indians
living there

The 21st towards evening we were visited by some Indians from ov
the little Lake, and just after dark a Cannoe with Indians arrive
who saluted us with three discharges of their Arms, which was
immediately returned from our Camp; On their Landing we foun
them to be the Deputies sent from the Nations living about D'Tr
with thoſe sent by me from Fort Pitt. The latter Introduced th
former to Major Rogers, Captn Campbell and myſelf, and sa
they had delivered the Meſsages sent to the several Indian Nations
and their Principal Men was come with them to Return an an
as soon as we were ready to hear them, which they hoped woul
be to our satisfaction, we then gave them some Provisions and
diſmiſs'd them till morning

The 22nd about 9 O'Clock the Council met and delivered Severa
Strings, and one Belt of Wampum and spoke to the following pu
port.

Brethren,

We the Deputies of the several Nations livin
in this Country have received your Meſsages, and Return y
our Hearty thanks for sending us Word of what has happe
Your Intention to Remove the French Garrison from amo
gst us, and Establish in their Room, a Garrison of our Brethr
the English is very agreeable to us. and your care in sendi
us timely notice of it is a Confirmation of your Sincerity
and upright Intentions towards us. and part of our Busin
in meeting you here was to bid you Wellcome to
our Country

Brethren; A Number of our Principal Men are aſsembled on this ate D'Troit to shake hands with you in Friendship, and have determined in Council to abandon the French Interest, and receive our Brothers the English as our true friends, and establish a lasting Peace with you, and we earnestly request that a free and oppen trade may be carryed on amongst us for the Support of our Women and Children—

They then delivered two strings of Wampum to the Six Nations and Delawares, Returning them thanks for the trouble they had been at in sending Meſsages to them at the time their Brethren the English did, and deſired that thoſe strings might be delivered to their People in Council—

The Speaker took a Belt of Wampum and spoke as follows—

Brethren, The Chiefs of our Young People are out a hunting and their Effects and Corn are left in their Houses about the French Fort, and knowing it Customary for all Warriors to Plunder, We desire by this Belt that you will give orders our Houses may not be Plunder'd; as we are a poor People not able to bear any loſses of that kind—

I then made them acquainted with the Reduction of all Cannada, and the Terms of the Capitulation, that as soon as met their Chiefs I would let them know on what footing the Peace was to be Confirmed between all Nations of Indians and us—

Major Rogers gave them a String of Wampum by which he took all the Indians Present by the hand with him to D'Troit, where he would deliver them some Speeches sent by him from General Amherst—

The 22nd we set Sail at 10 O'Clock and arrived at a Creek 5 Leagues distance where we encamped—

The 23rd Embarked and Sailed about 3 Leagues to Cedar Point, where we came to a large encampment of Wyandott and Ottaway Indians, who insisted on our staying there that day as the weather was bad and we had a large bay to Croſs— to which Major Rogers agreed—

The 24th at 8 O'Clock we set out and Croſsed the Bay in which is an Island. the day grew so foggy as obliged the Drummers to beat to

Prevent our scattering; this day sailed about 8 Leagues and encamp where we were visited by five families 10 Men in Number, Wyand the rest Women and Children—

25th As it was likely to be bad weather the Indians desired Maj Rogers to move into a Cove and stay there that day, and They would send off some Men to where their Chiefs were Assembl in order to bring us News, which was agreed to—

26th the Wind blew so hard as to prevent our going out of the the Messengers sent off Yesterday Return'd and informed us that the French were much displeas'd with the Indian Nations for meeting us, and threatned to burn their Towns, th they would not suffer the English to come to D'Troit untill Wh had Orders from the Governour of Cannada and heard the Terms of the Capitulation—

We then assured them that any dama they should sustain from the French on that Account sh be repaired by us—

The 27th in the morning a Cannoe with two Interpreters and 2 French came to our Camp with Letters from Mr. Belleater some short time after we Decamped and made the mouth of th D'Troit River. where we met the Chiefs of the Wyandotts— Ottaways and Putawattamies who bid us wellcome to their Country and Joyn'd us. and we proceeded up the River about 6 Miles and were met by a French Officer who hav'd a flagg of Truce and Beat a Parley, here we encamped on an Island and sent for the Officer who acquainted us with his busin

The 28th Captain Campbell set off with a Flagg of Truce to give Mr. Belleater his Orders to Surrender the place; soon aft his departure we sailed further up the River and encamp at an Indian Village, at Night Captain Campble Return and Reported that Mr. Belleater behaved very Polite on jo ing Mr. Vodrels Orders and desired we would March in tomorrow and take Possession of the Fort and Country

The 29th We set out and at 12 O'Clock arrived at the Place wher we Landed and Relieved the Garrison—

The 30th Part of the Militia laid down their Arms and took the Oath of Fidelity—

December 1st the remainder of the Miletia laid down their Arms and took the aforesaid Oath—

The 2nd Lieut. Holmes set out with Mr. Belleater and the rest of the garrison for Fort Pitt with whom I sent 15 English Prisoners that I had got from the Indians—

The 3rd in the morning the Principal Indians of the different Nations came to my Lodgings and spoke by a Belt of Wampum in the following Manner—

Brethren,

You have now taken Poſseſsion of this Country while the french lived here they employ'd a smith to mend our Guns and Hatchets, and a Doctor to attend our People when Sick, we expect you will do the same, and as we make no doubt you have something to say to us from the English General and Sir William Johnson we wou'd be Glad how ſoon you'd go on Busineſs. as this is our hunting Season. On which the Conference began—

The 7th Mr. Butler of the Rangers with another Officer and a Party set off to relieve the Garrison at the Meamiees, whith whom I sent an Interpreter and gave him Wampum and such other things as was neceſsary for his Journey, with Instructions in what manner to Speak to the Indians in thoſe Parts

During the Conference 42 Prisoners was delivered up in Council by the ſeveral Nations—

The 8th Major Rogers set out for Mishalemackinac with whom I sent Captn Montour and four Indians who was well acquainted with the Country and the Indian Nations that Inhabit it—

The 9th & 10th: Captain Campbell Aſsembled all the Inhabitants and Read the Act of Parliament to them and Accommodated matters to his satisfaction; they agreed to the Victualing of Troops, Furnishing Firewood and Provisions for the Garrison; and Promised every thing in their Power for his Majesty's ſervice—

The 11th in the evening Captain Campbell finished his Letters, when I set off for Fort Pitt, Leaving him all the Wampum, Silver Truck, and goods I had for the Indian Service—

The 16th Reached the Little Lake call'd Sandusky which we found Froze over so as not to be Paſsable for ſome days—

The 22nd We Croſsed the little Lake on the Ice which is about 6 Miles over to an Indian Village, where we got our Horses we'd sent from D'troit — but very few Indians at home the rest out a hunting

The 23rd Arrived at Junundat an Indian Village 6 Miles from Sandusky — where they Deliverd up Six prisoners ——

The 24th Stay'd to Reconnoitre the Woods to get some Horses —

The 25th We came to a Principal Mans hunting Cabbin about 16 Miles from Junundat. most of the Road Level thro' Clear Woods and several Savannahs —

The 26th Marched to a Mohickon Village 30 Miles, the Inhabitants were all out a hunting except one family on our way — Croſsed several small Branches of Muskingum; the Road level thro' tolerable clear Woods —

The 27th We halted on Account of bad Weather

The 28. Marched 9 Miles along a good Road to a Branch of Muskingum where we stayed the 29th for a Cannoe to ferry us over the Creek being very high — It snowed Constantly all this day

The 30th Travelled about 11 Miles to a Branch of Muskingum over which we fell a tree and Croſsed on, then proceeded near a Mile up a Run and Encamped

1761

January 1st Marched along a Good Road thro' Clear Woods 16 Miles to a place call'd the Sugar Cabbins —

The 2nd Had a Good Road thro' Clear Woods near 12 Miles to Beavers Town —

The 3rd We Croſs'd Muskingum and encamped in a fine Bottom near the Creek —

The 4th Travell'd along a Good Road 20 Miles up Musking

The 5th Had a good Road thro' level Woods 18 Miles, where we Croſsed a Branch of little Beaver Creek —

The 6th Travelled 18 Miles and Croſsed two branches of Little Beaver Creek the Road and Woods as usual ——

The 7th Croſsed the Mouth of Great Beaver Creek at an Indi Village and travell'd along a good Road thro' clear Woods 25 Miles to Pittsburgh

---

By an Ottaway Indian who lives at D'troit, and Return'd fro the Ilinois Country the 10th of December. I have the follo

Intelligen

That about 40 days ago the Commandant at the Illonies. Call a council of all the Indian Nations there abouts – and told them by several Belts of Wampeum the Cherokees had Complain to the Governour of the Mississippy on account of the ill Treatment they had received from the English for several Years Past that they had made Warr against the English and desired his Assistance; He then took a Large Warr Belt and acquainted them the Governour of the Mississippy had agreed to help the Cherokees, that the Chocktaws a Numerous Nation had promised to send 2000 Men early in the spring to Joyn the Cherokees and enable them to drive the English into the Great Water – He earnestly requested them to prepair to Joyn the Chocktaws for which they shou'd be well rewarded with Goods as he expected a Great Quantity next Spring – The several Nations gave him for answer that they had been, by his means, engaged in a Warr against the English for some Years past. and had lost their hunting by it. that now they had made Peace with the English and were determined to go no more to Warr against them. but return to their Ancient employment of Hunting – You formerly used to send us to Warr against the Cherokees and now you encourage us to Joyn them. but we assure you as they are ur Enemies we will take no part with them – You say you expect in the Spring a larg Quantity of Goods, but we can't learn where they are to come from. You have repeatedly told us for these two Years past of the Goods you expected, but we have never seen any arrive – You have frequently said the English were old Women and could not fight, We now know better and are Convinced they have Beat you every where and are your Masters – And now Fathers we intend to think for our selves. and listen no more to any thing you say to us – They then Return'd the Warr Belt, and Broke up the Council without saying a Word more. or waiting to hear any thing the Commandant would say to them and in a few days all the Indians set out a hunting –

This Indian inform'd me that he saw the Messenger I had sent from Pittsburgh to Acquaint the Miamies that their Brethren the English was going to take the French out of their Country and Settle there themselves. at which they expressed great Satisfaction and were in expectation of haveing English Traders sent amongst them ——

How far the above Intelligence may be depended

on

I can't pretend to say. but am of Opinion as the Cherokees are the Natural Enemies of the Western Indians that the French will not able to get any Nation that lives on the Ohio. or the Lakes from the Ilonoies upwards to Joyn the Cherokees. Not even the Shawonees wh I take to be the Worst People this way at Present—

The 8th I paid the Indians that served on the Expedition with me to D^r^ Tr

From the 8th to the 20th Nothing remarkable happen'd. only 12 Six Nation Indians passed by hear, going to Warr against the Cherokees, who I sup plyed with Necessaries—

The 21st The Shawneese delivered up a Prisoner Women & three Children

The 22nd Major Rogers arrived here on his Return from D'Troit. not being able to proceed to Meshilimackinac on Account of the Seve of the Weather. who brought with him some Wyandott Indians—

The 2[illegible]th A great Number of Indians came here to Trade—

The 29th an Indian Was Kill'd over the Monongahela—

February 10th A Number of the Shawneese came here by Water with the traders Skins— and Delivered up 2 prisners—

The 19th M^r^ M^c^Kee with M^r^ Artill a French Officer and his party. ar here from the Lower Shawonee Town—

The 21st An Indian kill'd over the Ohio—

The 26th Some of the Six Nation Indians came here and inform'd me that 5 Cannoes of their People were coming down the Allegheny—

March 1st The Principal Shawnee Warriors with about 30 other Warri of the same Nation that brought the Traders Skins. came to me a made the following Speeches—

Brother,

We Remember all that was said in Councel last Sprin by you and our King when you sent Traders with us to our To We acknowledge the Promises he made then. hath not been compl with. but we assure you the fault was not in him. but owing to som Confusion in our own affairs. this and no other is the Reason wh the Traders Skins were not brought up sooner and their Deb paid as he Promised— We the Shawnee Warriors do declare tha we will Perform all that our King has Promised you and will do all in our Power to preserve the Peace between our Nation and our Brethren the English for the future. we hope you will give us your advice and not think it har that we have not fulfilled our Engagements as we ought to have done, As we had no design in Violating the Peace made last spring by our King and you – And to aſsure you of our hearty Inclinations to strengthen that Peace we present you with this belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Brother,

As ſome of our Young Men hath behaved ill here in their Liquor and taken away some Horses since the peace was concluded, We request that you will forgive their bad Conduct – and we will endeavour to make an Atonement for their ill behaviour and prevent such for the future – We further deſire you may not listen to any ill reports you may hear of us. Perhaps other Nations may tell you that we have an inclination to Join the Cherokees, that the Cherokees have requested our aſsistance is very true, but we aſsure you by this Belt of Wampum that we will never Join or Aſsist them in any respect, but for the future Act and do as you may deſire us: To Confirm the tru of what we have here said we give

A Belt

To which I made them the following Anſwer

Brethren,

You the Warriors of the Shawneese this is the first ti of your speaking to me, tho' the Warriors of the Several other Nations hath frequently – All that you have said I will acquaint the Commanding Officer with which he and I will consider of and Return you anſwers to your speeches to morro

November 2d

Brethren. The Warriors of the Shawnee Nation we have considered of what you said yesterday on these two Belts, and you Remember what paſsed between myſelf and your King last Spring when the Peace was made between his Majesty's Subjects and your Nation; at that time your King Promised he would come back in the Fall with the Traders and their Effects to this plac and brighten and Renew the Chain of Friendſhip and deliver to us our People who are Prisoners in your Nation: all theſe Engagements you have broken. Yet I am glad to find by what

you have said that there is an Inclination in you the Warriors to
perform the Engagements your King had Promised on the settlement
of the Peace, but promises alone will not do with us, nor can we en-
joy that Satisfaction we expected from the Peace until you deliv
us our flesh and Blood which you unjustly detain Prisoners in
your Nation— Brethren, You are the Warriors that made them
Prisoners, and I desire you may now release them and deliv
them here that they may be sent home to their Friends. y
Complying with this request will be Convincing his Maj
and all his Subjects that you are Sincere in what you have
but Promises without Performances is like the Wind that
every way—

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

Tis very true some of your People have behaved ill in
their Liquor since we made Peace and Stole a Number of our H
which Conduct has given us reason to think your Nation did n
Intend to Perform their Engagements; but on what you said Yest
I hope they will behave better for the future and Convince me
their Actions that you are Sincere in your Promises— A
for the Cherokees they are carrying on an unjust War aga
his Majesty's Subjects, as you were formerly, being set on
by the French who delight in shedding of Innocent Blood—
tho your Brethren the English are slow in Entring into a W
with the Indians, yet if they are forced to it they will Mar
with a Body of their Warriors that will tread so heavy as
Crush their Enemies under their feet; We don't go to War a
your Fathers the French do in small Parties to Steal
People, but we go to Conquer Nations and Subdue Count
at once, the Truth of which you are acquainted with by
fall of your Fathers the French, who is no longer abl
to Support them selves nor Supply you with such
Necessaries as you may want

Gave a Belt

March the 3rd 1761. The Shawnees made me the following Answ

Brother

We Purpose taking [illegible] Speeches to our Ton and laying them before our Council, at the same time acquainted the that we the Warriors have agreed to deliver up the Prisoners as our King had Promised, and we assure you that before the Corn is in Ears this Summer, we will bring up all your Flesh and Blood from amongst us and Deliver them to you; In Confirmation of the truth of what we have said we give you this Belt—

Gave a Belt

The Shawneese delivered up a Prisoner the same day

The 4th By an Indian from the Lower Shawneese I am inform'd that 50 Wyandotts lately pass'd by there going to Warr against the Cherokees, who were Join'd by 50 of the Shawneese—

The 11th A Wyandott who is Just arriv'd from Siota Confirms the above Account—

The 12th A Party of Six Nation Indians came up the River from the Crow Town and Reports that the Crow is Dead, they are going to Warr against the Cherokees and requested some Ammunition which I gave them—

The 13th Seven large Cannoes of the Six Nations arrived from Connawaga a Town at the Source of the Ohio and deliverd up 2 prisners ——

The 14th they came to me and made the following Speeches—

Brethren

we take this opertunity to aquaint you that Numbers of our Nation will be passing by this way to Warr against ye Southern Indians Who are our Natural Enemys & Now at Warr with you we Desier you will Suply there Warrers with powder lead & Such Nessesarys as they May Want as they pass & Repass, it is No More than what has been always Don by both ye English & french Ever since this Warr and there is a Greater Nessety Now for itt as you have [illegible] ye Selves in ye Room of our Fathers & are ye Warrers Head you Must be Sencable that our Warrers are always poor & Not able to purchase Nessesarys for themselves & you know Likewise the promises that has been Made us by ye English Government that if we Should abandon ye french they wold furnish us with every thing we Wanted on asking for itt we have abandoned the french wh. you know by there Running away from hence & we Expect you will perform ye Engagements to us & use our Warrers kindly wh. will prevent any Misunderstanding between you for we Cannott be Accountable for our Warrers Conduct if they have Not [illegible] punish them as you [illegible] punish ye people

The 16th A Prisoner delivered up by the Delawares from the Salt Lick Creek.

The 18th A Party of Six Nation Warriors Return'd from Warr and broug
with them One Cheroke Scalp.—

The 19th Twenty five Indians of the Six Nations set out to Warr a gain
the Cherokes.—

The 20th Forty Shawneese set of to Warr against the Cherokees, the
same day three French Men came here from the Lower Shawn
Town.—

The 24th a Number of Ottaways and Twightwees came here to Tra

The 27th an Express arrived, sent by Captn Campbell from D'Troi

The 29th some Delawares from Shenango delivered up a Prison

The 30th Grey Eyes a Principal Man of the Delawares was sen
here by the Chiefs of his Tribe, to acquaint me that they w
were going to Collect all that Tribe and build a Town ne
the Salt Licks.—

April 2nd Butler arrived Express from Venango, to Col. Bou

The 4th a Speech by Captn Montours Brother [illegible] sent to me
from a Wyandott Town Situate on Sioto for a Trader to be
amongst them.—

[illegible] Delaware George came here and inform'd me that he was go
[illegible] all his Tribe at the Cuscuskees and there build a Town

[illegible] 6th [illegible] Nations from [illegible] Custologas Town sent me wo
[illegible] leaving that place and proposed Settling down this Rive
[illegible] the [illegible] Gamel, and request[illegible] that I would
allow the [illegible] which I accordingly did—

The 10th Some Six Nations Indians [illegible] that lived here, moved to the other
side the Allegheny [illegible] at [illegible] Creek.—

The 12th I sent three Indians to Escort some Bullocks to D'Troit

The 15th Several Indians came down the Allegheny to Trade—

The 17th A Number of Delawares and [illegible] Indians came here to Tr

The 2[illegible]th Several Traders Set off for D'Troit—

The [illegible] Several Indians came here to Trade from different Parts

May the [illegible] Orders were given to prevent the Sale of Spirituous Li
the Indians [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] and Weyengeenawn set off for Philadelphia with
[illegible] the Governour from [illegible] Delaware Nation—

The 12th The Beaver came here with a Number of Delawares and approved much of the Prohibition of the Sale of Spirituous Liquors to the Indians and Delivered up 5 prisoners ______ ______

The 13th I Received Orders from Sir William Johnson to repair to his House and accompany him to D'Troit; where he is to have a Conference with all the Western Indian Nations —

The 17th I set out for Sir William Johnsons where I arrived the 15th of June

Mr Edward Ward Aſsistant Agent begins his Journal

The 18th Two Six Nation Chiefs came here and informed me that they were so far on their way with Meſsages sent from the Onondago Council to all the Western Indian Nations, then applyed for some Clothing for themselves and the Young Men that came with them, which Colle: Bouquet Ordered me to give them —

The 22d These Chiefs set off, as also did the White Mingoe and his People down the River the latter to build a Small Town where the game is plenty —

The 23d Wyandroughala a Delaware Indian Delivered up a Prison Woman taken out of Virginia —

The 25th Delaware George came here and acquainted the Comman Officer that he had Collected all his Tribe at the Cuscuskees where he intended to build a Town; and requested he would Order a Council House to be built there as General Monckton had Promised him. which the Commanding Officer agreed to. and allowed some Clothing for him and his Children —

The 28th Several Indians of different Nations arrived here to Trade, & delivered up 4 Prisoners, to whom I gave ſome ſmall Presents, as usu by Order of the Commanding Officer

June 1st Tushekeymic came here and informed me that a great Number of the Shawneeses from the Lower Towns were on their way for this, and had with them ſeveral English Prisoners who they purposed delivering up; but on hearing Mr Croghan was gone down the Country, they have deferred coming up untill he Returns —

The 7th the White Mingo Returned having lost a Cannoe wherein all the Parties Powder and Lead was, and Petitioned that ſome more might be allowed him, which the Commanding Officer ordered me to give him. as he had always behaved himself well —

The 12th a Number of Delawares came here to Trade and delivered up Two Prisoners. to whom I gave some small Presents as usual

The 15th Several Shawneese came here to Trade. and delivered up Two Prisoners, I also gave them some Presents—

The 19th Wyandoughala and his Brother with several of his Relations came here to Trade, and delivered up Six Prisoners. to which party the Commanding Officer desired I would give a handsom Present which I accordingly did.——

The 20th By Letters from Venango I hear that the Six Nations who live up this River hath lately behaved Ill on the Communication to Presque Isle. and Robb'd several People of their Horses & Provisions. but as yet have not attempted to kill any Body—

The 21st Accounts arrived from Legonier that Lieutt. Piper of the Pennsylvanians had been in pursuit of some Stolen Horses that he came up with two Six Nation Indians who he suspected for taking them. One of which he killed and the other made his Escape—

The 23rd Coll: Bouquet desired I would assemble all the Indians at this place, on which he acquainted them with what had happen'd. and added that they had brought it on themselves, and was of opinion that if they did not prevent their Young People from Stealing our Horses for the future. that the killing of a Man or two would not be the end of it—

The 28th By Letters from D'Troit it appears that the Six Nations have sent Deputies to the Indians there about encouraging them to Commit Hostilities on the English Traders, and that a great Council was call'd of all Nations to Deliberate thereon. this Secret was found out by one of the Interpreters at D'Troit

The [illegible]th Another Express arrived from D'Troit Confirming the above Accounts. with this difference that the Wyandotts, Ottaways and Cheapewas had refused to Commit any Outrages on the English—

July the 1st Coll: Bouquet made the Indians at this place acquainted with the News he had received from D'Troit, and that if an Enemy was coming against him he was prepaired to receive them— The Indians approved of his being in Readineſs and bid him be strong. that for their parts they new nothing of the affair nor would they be Concerned in it. that if the Six Nations had a mind to Quarrel with the English they were ſure the Western Nations would not interfear in the Quarrel, that they were going a hunting and did not believe there was any thing in the Report worth Crediting—

The 2nd a Shawnee Man, delivered up a Prisoner Boy, to whom I made a ſmall Present as uſual.

The 5th The Beaver accompined by several of the Delaware Chiefs came here and aſsured Coll. Bouquet that the news he had Received from D'Troit might be depended on so far as this. that the Six Nations wanted to breed a Quarrel between the Indians and English and thought themselves very ill Used by the English General to the Northward. but he was Certain the Western Indians would not come into it. and was of Opinion that the whole affair would come to nothing—

The 9th ſome Delawares delivered up three Prisoners for which a few Presents was given them

The 13th The White Mingo delivered up 4 Stolen Horses, which he had taken from Indians of his own Nation—

The 17th ſome Shawneeſe came here to Trade and Delivered up two Prisoners, for which ſome Presents was given them

The 20th ſome Delawares came here to Trade and delivered up 3 Priſoners—

The 21. A Six Nation Indian delivered up 2 Prisoner Girl & Boy—

The 22. Most of the above Indians set off to their Towns—

The 23rd at 11 O'Clock Mr. Croghan Return'd from Sir William Johnson: here Mr. Wards Journal ends—

The 24th I dispatched Meſsengers to the Delawares. Shawneese. Twightwees and all other Nations to desire them to meet me at Sanduskey, in order to proceed to D'Troit to attend the Conference to be held there by Sir William Johnson with all the Western Indian Nations—

The 25th By a Six Nation Indian that's just arrived from the Seneca Country I have the following Accounts —

That the Six Nations look on themselves to be very ill Treated by the English General, and in particular the Seneca's who in their own defence say that in the beginning of the Warr they stood Nuter but still gave intelligence to their Brethren the English of the Motions of the French; and that finding some of their Young Men engaged in the Warr on both sides Contrary to their Inclination, they then Join'd the English to encourage all their Young Men to Act in favour of them and went with General Abercromby against Ticondaroga with 500 Men; the next Summer they Join'd Sir Wm Johnson at Niagara with all their force, and say tho' the English may think they did not fight, had they appeared in favour of the French the place had not fallen — And last Summer they waited on General Amherst with all the Warriors they cou'd Collect to go with him to Canada, but as he would not allow them to prosecute the Warr agreeable to their own Custom and seem'd not to want their services; they turn'd back as they found they cou'd not have it in their Power to take revenge of the French for the many of their Ancestors which the French had Murdered when first they settled in Canada (by this tis plain these People never forget nor forgive Injuries) Now they say since the English has Conquered the french they insult the Seneca and won't let them travel thro' their own Country, they are forbid the Communication, Traders are not suffered to go amongst them, Powder and Lead is prohibited being sold to them, and the General is giving away their Country to be settled, which the King of England long ago Promised to secure for their use. These steps they say appears to them as if the English had a mind to Cut them of the face of the Earth — He further adds that this is the Cause of their Complaint to the Western Nations which has given rise to the late Alarm —

This Indian further says that a few days ago up the Ohio he met two Cherokees who formerly lived amongst the Sinecas going there with Meſsages [illegible]. they told him the Cherokees and English had lately a Skirmish, that several of the English were kill'd and taken Prisoners, and but only five of the Cherokees, that the English kept the field —

This day the Six Nation Deputies that Carried the Meſsages from their Nation to the Western Indians, which gave rise to the late alarm, Returned here from D'Troit —

The 26th they desired to have a Meeting with Coll. Bouquet and me to acquaint us with what Paſs'd between them and the Indians about D'Troit —

The 27th We had a Meeting in which they denied ever asking the Western Nations to strike us, but acknowledged they had told them that the English General had used the Six Nations very ill ſince the Reduction of Canada and had great reason to believe that the English had ſome bad designs against all Nations of Indians, upon which they desired them to be on their Guard —

In the evening I invited them to my House and in private Conversation (after I had given them ſome Presents) two of them Confeſsed to me the whole design which was.

First, the Indians about D'Troit were to Seize on the Traders, Murder the Garrison and make all the Plunder they cou'd —

Secondly, The Delawares, Shawneese, Twightwees and all other Nations Settled between the Ohio and Lake Erie to attack the Poſts between Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt —

Thirdly, all the Scattered Villages of Six Nations Settled up the Ohio, to attack, Presqu Isle, Le Boeuf and Venango —

Fourthly, a Body of the Six Nations and Susquehanna Indians to Poſseſs themselves of the Communication from Niagara to the German flatts, that by cutting off the Communication every where, ſuch Poſts as they cou'd not take, they would be able to starve out and so become Masters of their Country again

Sixthly, The Six Nations were to send 100 Men to the Cherokees to encourage them to Continue the Warr against the English — that as they expected a french Army to Retake Cannada, the Northern Nations to Join that Army, while the Western & Southern

Nations wou'd harass the Fronteers – this they said was the Senecas Plan, which they had Consorted since the Reduction of Canada, and the English refusing them Ammunition

The 28th I set out for D'Troit and arrived at an Indian Village at the mouth of Beaver Creek,

August 2nd Marched to the Beavers Town on Muskingum where I was met by Several Delaware Chiefs, who accompanied me to D'Troit to attend in the Conference to be held there by Sir William Johnson – I then acquainted them that one of their People was killed near Tuscarora by some White Men, and that two of them were put in Prison for the Murder they had been guilty of, which they shou'd see Try'd and Punished for the Crime: after which I Condoled with them agreeable to their own Custom, which they received much better than I expected –

The 6th Set out for Sandusky where I arrived the 8th and found but 5 Old Chiefs at home and all their Warriors gone against the Cherokees. I desired such of their Chiefs as was necessary to prepair to go with the Delawares to attend the Conference to be held at D'Troit and as their was no Boats at Sandusky, I sent off two Indians Express to Captn Campbell for a Supply –

The 10th Lieutt Williams of the Light Infantry arrived at Sandusky with an Express from Sir William Johnson to me, with whom I set out for D'Troit taking with me the Indians I had Collected – leaving a Boat and People to receive the Shawneese and follow me as soon as they wou'd arrive –

The 16th I arrived at D'Troit, and on the 17th the Wyandotts, Ottaways & Potawatimeys in a very respectfull manner waited on me and bid me Wellcome to their Country – I then acquainted them that I was sent by Sir Wm Johnson to let them know he was coming to hold a Conference with all their Nations. then dispatched Messengers to Shaginna a small Village on the way to Mishilimackinac for them to attend the Conference, likewise letting them know that Sir William Johnson had with him the Number of Men to Relieve the Several Posts, which cou'd not be done last fall

The 18th the Women of the Wyandott Nation made me a Present of Corn

The same day the Principal Men of the Wyandotts. Ottaways. Potowatomies and Chippewas Petitioned for a Cagg of Rum for each Nation in such a manner as I could not refuſe them—

The 19th Not any Occurrences—

The 20th the Delawares called a Council of the other Nations. and after condoling with them and going thro' the Ceremonies uſual on those seasons; requested that they would meet tomorrow as they had something to say to them before Sir William Johnson arrived

The 21st When the Indians were all gathered, the Delawares sent for Capt Campbell and me, then proceeded as follows.

Speaking first to the Wyandotts,

Uncles.

As we are come with our Brethren the English to your Council Fire, we have something to say from the four Tribes of the Delawares. to you and the other Nations to the Sun setting, which we desire you'l hear

Gave a Belt—

Uncles.

You have sent us word that you are determined to be at Peace with all Nations, which we are glad to here of; and as we have now Travelled the Road you have made and ſeen your Council fire—Tis with pleasure we acknowledge we have found the Road good and believes you are Sincerely deſirous of Propagating a lasting Peace—

Gave a Belt

Uncles,

When we heard you intended making a Road of Peace, we set out to help you, and as farr as we have come along it, such Loggs as you did not ſee we have thrown out of the way. so that it is now smooth and Pleasant to travel; And by this Belt we desire it may be made clear and pleasant thro' all Nations to the place the Sun goes down at, that we and our Brethren the English may Travel it in Peace to visit all our Brethren and they us. and that our Children unborn may enjoy the good of this Peace—

Gave a Belt

Uncles,

By this Belt I clean out your Council House, and take every thing that is evil from your thoughts, that you may not for the

Future believe any flase Reports from any Nation that may endeavr to disturb the Peace now made between us and our Brethren

Gave a Belt

Uncles,

We have brought with us a Chunk of the first Council fi of Peace which was kindled to the Sun Rising; We now kindle it in your Council House that all Nations to the Sun setting may see that it is a fire of Peace, and come to it to Confirm the Peace with us and our Brethren

Gave a Belt —

Uncles the Wyandotts

Every thing is now done on our part to strengthen the Peace and make it durable; and we desire you to be strong on your par and not listen to any idle Reports; For we assure you that we are determined to hold fast by it, and our Brethren we desire you to do the same and all other Nations to the Sun setting that our Children may enjoy the blessings of this Peace —

Gave a Belt —

The Delawares made the same Speeches to the Ottaways and gave them as many Belts —

And to the Chipeways and gave them as many Belts.

likewise to the Puttawatomies & delivered the same Number of

The 25th the Wyandotts had a Meeting with the Delawares, and after Repeating every thing they had said to them, they expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them and assured the Delawares that they would make it their Study to preserve the Peace; and Returned a Belt for every one they had received; as also did the other Nations —

The 27th the Six Nation Deputies came here from the Crows Town on the Ohio, accompanied by a Brother of the Six Nation Indian that Mr. Piper kill'd near Legonier —

The 28th Captain Campbel and I call'd the above Indians together and Condoled with the Brother on that Occasion, then gave each of them a Suit of Cloaths — upon which they said they looked on what had happen'd as an Accident and would think no more of

September 2nd Sir William Johnson arrived and for what Passed after I refer you to the Conference—

from the time of my arrival to this day. 28 Prisoners has been delivered to me by the Different Nations—

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

The 18th I received orders from Sir William Johnson to Return to Fort Pitt—

The 23rd I arrived at Sandusky where the Mohicanders delivered up two Prisoner Women, and the Wyandotts 4 Boys, One Man and a Woman— here a Wyandott Indian arrived with accounts that a Party of Warriors from D'Troit, which had been against the Cherokees were on their Return and would be there with 4 Scalps and two Prisoners—

The 29th I reached the Beaver Town where the Indians delivered me 6 Prisoners.

October 1st arrived at Fort Pitt, at which place where [illegible] of the Shawnee Nation who came there to Trade—

The 4th the above Shawneese delivered up 6 Prisoners.

[illegible] Shelotsey Camp [illegible]

The 7th Several Delawares came here to Trade and reports that two Parties of Shawneese Consisting of 20 each are gone to Warr against the Cherokees [illegible]

The 12th The above mentioned Indians haveing traded of their Peltry are Return'd home— this Day

The 15th Some Shawneese came here to Trade and Delivered up three Prisoners— [illegible]

The 18th Delaware George with several other Indians arrived from Kuskuskey and delivered up 6 Prisoners—

The 21st The Six Nations from the Cross Town came here and delivered up a Prisoner Girl—

The 24th Some Shawneese Delivered up two Prisoners—

The 27th A Number of the Delawares came here and in Council delivered up 8 Prisoners; after which the Beaver presented me with a Belt of Wampum desiring I would send it to Sir William Johnson letting him know what they had done and to assure him that in the Spring all the Prisoners in

their Nation should be delivered up as he had desired
The 30.th all the Indians set off home except the Beaver and Som
other Chiefs of the Delawares who waited the arrival of the
Deputies of the Shawnese —
November 5.th the Shawnese Deputies arrived on the other
side of the River and Saluted the Garrison with three
discharges of their Guns —
The 6.th they came over the River and Performed the usual
Ceremonies at such meetings, which I return'd in the sam
manner —
The 8.th they delivered up [illegible] Prisoners, then Presented me with
[illegible] String I would send it to Sir William Johnson ac=
quainting him with what they had done and to assure
him the whole of the Prisoners that remained in their Natio
[illegible] delivered up [illegible] they had not
[illegible]
their Relations — I then gave them some [illegible]
them to [illegible] up the [illegible]
[illegible] they apply'd for [illegible] to be sent to their [illegible] as
they lived at too great a distance to bring their [illegible] here
The Delawares apply'd for traders to be sent among
them at the same time —
The 11.th I acquainted the Commanding Officer with wh
had passed between the Indians and me, and it was hi
Opinion that Traders shou'd be allowed them which
accordingly sent —
The 12.th some [illegible] Shawnese [illegible] delivered up two or
Prisoners —
The 15.th I set out for Philadelphia agreeable to my Inst
tions —

Mr. Thomas Hutchins Aſsistant Agent begins his Journal

The 16th About 15 Indians of the Shawnee Nation arrived, whoſe Principal busineſs was to diſpoſe of some Peltry they had brought with them —

From the 17th to the 23rd not any Occurrences worth mentioning

The 24th Four of the above Indians acquainted me that one Abraham McCoy Soldier in the Pennsylvania Troops had informed them, that notwithstanding the English had sent Traders amongst them, it was only with a design to deceive them; that the English purposed in a very short time to send a great Number of Men to destroy their Towns, and that in Confidence of what he had said he aſsured them that he himself was to be one of the Party. the Indians further said had they not been prevented they would have went to their Towns to acquaint their People to take care of themselves

I immediately Communicated the above Intelligence to the Commanding Officer, who instantly Ordered a Court Martial by which the Prisoner was tryd and Sentenced to receive 300 Lashes. the sentence was put in Execution in Presence of the Indians who went from hence the same Day well satisfy'd —

From the 24th to the 30th Nothing remarkable —

December 1st A Party of 50 Warriors arrived from Nondawasegey

The 2nd their Chief attended by most of his Warriors acquainted me that he had something to say, he then took a large Belt of Wampum and spoke as follows —

Brother.

I and my People are heartily well satisfy'd to see our Brethren the English and take them by the Hand in Friendship, if any evil reports hath been spread amongst you we hope that will not give Credit to them, for we do aſsure you that our hearts are good towards our Brothers the English, and to Convince you that we are Sincere you see we are so far on the way against the Cherokees who are yours and our Enemies — and as we are a poor People and very bare of Cloaths we hope you'l be kind enough to allow us such neceſsaries as we are in need of

Gave a Belt —

I informed them that our meeting together gave me great Satisfaction, and as for any bad reports that had been spread amongst us they might assure themselves we thought nothing of them, and with regard to the necessaries they said they were in need of I was very sorry it was not in my Power to help them, since all the Goods that had been in the Kings Store were already given out to our Brothers the Indians, that I wou'd acquaint the Commanding Officer with all they had said, and if he wou'd allow them any necessaries I wou'd take care to see them safe deliver'd and to Confirm what I had said gave them a Belt—

The 9th I Acquainted the Commanding Officer with the above he desired me to give them a Hundred Weight of Powder and the same Quantity of Lead—

[illegible] [illegible] the above Ammunition on the receipt of which the Indians Returned thanks and were [illegible] satisfied—

The [illegible] the above Indians left this—

From the 12th to the 25th nothing remarkable

The 25th Arrived Mary Taylor who made her escape from a Delaware Town—

From the 25th to the 3rd of January 1762 nothing [illegible]

The 3rd Andrew Byerley Complained to the Commanding Officer that a Munsey Indian had Stole Two of the Kings Cattle and some Cows from himself—

The same day by order of the Commanding Officer I hired an Indian and sent him with a Message to the Indian that Stole the Cattle desiring him to Return them, and if any Injustice had been done him, for him to come with the Bearer and he shou'd be Satisfied—

The 10th the bearer of the Message Return'd and says the Indian he delivered the Message to denys'd Stealing any of the Cattle that he accidentally found them as he was hunting far considerable distance from Byerleys House, that he killed one of the Cows. and his reasons for so doing he w make known to the Commanding Officer as soon as he cou'd hunt up the Cattle and drive them here, that he had not seen them for some days past—

From the 10.th to the 16.th nothing nothing material

The 16 Arrived 40 Seneca Warriors who inform'd me they were going to Warr against the Cherokees and request that their Brothers the English wou'd allow them some Cloaths and Ammunition—

The same day I acquainted the Commanding Officer with the above; He desired me to tell them our Powder was all lost by the late Flood and that all the Cloathing sent to this place for our Brothers the Indians were delivered to them long ago, and all he cou'd do for them was to allow their broken Gunns and Tomhawks to be mended and some Lead and Provisions to be given them, which I acquainted them with.

The 17.th I delivered them 40 lb Lead, had all their broken Gunns and Tomhawks mended and Supported them with Provisions untill the 23.d they then set off with three days Provisions I had given them extraordinary— Notwithstanding the kind Treatment they had received here, a few hours after their departure they Stole [illegible] the Property of one of the Inhabitants—

As soon as I was made acquainted with it I sent a String of Wampum to their head Man desiring to speak with him, he sent me word he would wait on me but took care not to come—

From the 23.d of January to the 3.d of February nothing Material

The 5.th a Shawnee Indian acquainted me that Several Houses were building up the Monongahela River, and as it did not appear they were of any Publick use, he desired that their People might be Prevented building there for the future, that it drove away the Game and Spoiled the Indians Hunting—

The same day I informed the Commanding Officer of what the Indian had said, and after sending for him he spoke to him in the following manner—

Brother

The Houses you have made mention of

were

was built Contrary to my knowledge, I will give orders to have them burned; And if any White Men are seen hunting this side the Alleghenny Mountains without a Licence, tis my desire that the Indians bring them to this place where they shall be punished, and what effects they have with them shall be the Property of the Indians that brings them here

The 7.th I set out to burn the above said Houses—

From the 7.th to the 15.th Nothing remarkable

The 15.th One John Street on Complaint of an Indian for taking some Meat from him, was try'd by a Court Marsheal, and Ord. to pay for it—

The 17th Arrived [illegible] Warriors from Conneshtaga and Stayed here untill the 20d.

The 26th Six Wawaughtenay Indians came here who by Order of the Commanding Officer I gave Some Powder, Lead and Provisions to—

March 2d Arrived an Indian Express from D'Troit

The 6th Wawaughtenies went from here

The 7th the Indian Express return'd to D'Troit

From the 8th to the 15th Nothing remarkable

The 16th Mr Croghan Returned here

17th while five Indians was about ye fort Came to visit [illegible] what News was passing in there Country they said there [illegible] was in a great deal of War with ye Cherokees which they [illegible] thanks to Sir Wm Johnson was Carrying on [illegible] [illegible]

18. I Received a letter from one Hugh Crawford Trader [illegible] informing me that a party of Shawnees [illegible] been at War against ye Cherokees were Returned with [illegible] which [illegible] Eight Scalps, that this party informed ye Nation that they kill'd them in Mistake in ye [illegible], that [illegible] of ye Shawnees was [illegible] out to see if they could discover any of ye Enemy about [illegible] Discovered ye fire where there peoples was & heard ye horse bell and on Coming Nearer they See two Indians as they [illegible] at the Night but on Seeing them they desired them to [illegible] of half breeds but before they Discovered this they had [illegible] White Man wh was in bed this they say was ye Reason in which they Kill'd them Mr Crawford informs me that ye Indians are

prodigious uneasy at this Accident & whether they will deliver
up y^e Men who Committed y^e Murder M^r [illegible] further that the
that y^e Captain of this party has been uncommonly attached to y^e
british Interest & has Never been to War against us During
the Wars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
one of those that was Concerned in y^e Murder [illegible]
to be given up to y^e English as an Atonement [illegible]
to prevent any Difference between these [illegible]
23^d Several Shawnese Came from hunting to Trade [illegible]
24^th two Delawares Came here to Trade [illegible]
an Indian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
at y^e Mouth of Beaver Creek [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]
there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
29 [illegible] Indians going to War against [illegible]
[illegible] apply^d for Some powder & Lead w^h Col^o [illegible]
ordered them to have 2^lb powder & 4^lb Lead
30 two Delawares Came here [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] from M^r [illegible] Trader near Sandusky [illegible]
informed that Some Warriours [illegible] [illegible] had
been against the Cherokees & [illegible] that Same [illegible] Nation
Warriors [illegible] two Warriours & Wounded two [illegible]
Near [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of y^e Cherokee Country
if this [illegible] Should prove true [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] & Western Indians
[illegible] I fear May Disturb our Communication & Trade
[illegible] M^r [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] y^e Distant [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] was brought here that two White Men
[illegible] above [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Killed [illegible]
Indians [illegible] they were Murdered [illegible] y^e [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Number of Shawnese came [illegible] from hunting with
[illegible] Skins [illegible] for goods

[illegible] Some Delawares Came with Skins to Trade for Goods ——

4 Chiefs of Delawares Came here [illegible] from
[illegible] Cuskusking to Trade their Goods ——

[illegible] Six Nation Warriors Return^d here from
[illegible] the Cherokees with 2 prisoners & Eight Scalps ——
[illegible] Warriors [illegible] Speeches wh. they Requested Some
[illegible] might be given
[illegible] to [illegible] ——

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Nations [illegible] Ammunition & [illegible]
[illegible] have been of our promist [illegible]
[illegible] During the [illegible] to be [illegible]
[illegible] as soon as [illegible]
[illegible] broke out of this Country [illegible] of war. [illegible]
you [illegible] you were [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] But Since you have [illegible]
[illegible] you [illegible] on us as [illegible]
[illegible] we are [illegible]
Affairs & [illegible] to us. [illegible]
you have [illegible] promist as on that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] there is a great [illegible]
[illegible] 20 Days to go [illegible]
[illegible]

Live on what we ate here till we go to our Country & we Must beg that you will give us three Load of powder & Lead a piece to keep us from Starving on our Way home

A Bell

On Considering ye Above Speech the Coll. Boquett Could Nott give them any thing without Breaking his orders from ye General I gave them a Little powder Lead & Vermilion att my own Expence Rather then Such a Number Should go away Disatisfyd. which Might be disadvantages to ye Servise

24th.. a perty of Eighteen Mohacks & Six Nations a Rived here going to Warr against the Southeren Indians and aplyd. for Some powder Lead flints knifes Vermilion & theire locks & Desired there guns Might be Mended

25th. a Nother party of 20 Six Nations a Rivd. going to Warr against ye Southren Indians who Likewise aplyd. for ammunition

27th. Dallaway George & a greatt Number of Indians Came here to Treaday

28th. 20 Onondagoes Came here going to Warr against the Southren Indians & aplyd. for ammunition

29th. a perty of 24 Senicas Came here going to Warr against ye Southren Indians & aplyd. for ammunition

30th. this Day Dallaway George Dyd. much Lamented by his own Nation & Likewise by ye white people as he was allways a Stedy frend to ye British Intrest & During the Late Warr ye French Culd nott perswade him to Joyne them against ye English Nor any of ye Indians over whome he had any Influance

May 1st. Dallaway George was burid. in a Decent Maner And his people Condold. with an Invitation agreable to ye Custom of there Ancestores

May 4 the Dallaways setts off home after Morning three Days & Nights over the Grave of thire Cheiffe Man Dallaway George

5th Sett off to Meett Sir William Johnson who was to hold a Treaty with the Shawanese & some othe Dallaway Indians att Easton in Pensylvania & left Word to Take Care of the Indians [illegible] till my Return

6 [illegible] of [illegible] Nation W[illegible] [illegible] with them [illegible] one

[illegible] of Indians Came hear to Trade

7 the Treading Indians Return home

[illegible] a Six Nation Indians Return from War brought with them [illegible] Cherokey [illegible] one prisoner

the Delaware Indians Came hear to Trade

16th the Delaware Indians Sett of home having Traded of thire peltry

20th a party of Six Nation Warriors Returned from War & brought with them [illegible] Cherokey Scalps & three prisoners

30th the above Warriers Sett out for thire own Countrey

July 5th a party of 20 Six Nation Indians past by hear going to Warr

8th. a party of Dallaways Came hear to Treade

2th. a party of Waweaughtannas Pieankeshes & kikapoes Came hears from thire Cuntrey on ye River Wabouce

th. Came hear ye Beaver & Several other Dallaway Cheeffs on thire Way to Meet Governer hamilton att Lancaster where they was to have a Conferance they had with them 18 prisners wh they offerd to Deliver up hear Butt ye Commanding offiser advised them to Take them Down & Deliver them to ye Governer

the Beaver Sett of & Tock with him ye Deputys of the Waweaughtannas Pieankeshes & kickapoes

th. Several Indians Came hear to Treade from ye Lakes

th 7. a party of 12 Six Nation Indians Returnd from Warr and brought two Cherrokeys Sculps

Augt 5th five Six Nation Warrers past by hear to Warr

10th. Several Dallaways Came hear to Treade

th the above Indians Sett of having Delt all thire Skins

th 5 a party of Six Nation Worrers Returnd from Warr & brought with them two Sculps & one prisner

tt 5. Several Dallaways Came hear to Trade

th. ye above Indins Returnd home having Delt thire Skins

th 4. the Beaver & other Indians wh a Company'd him Returnd hear from Lancaster Seemingly Much Disatisfy'd having Lost Most of thire horses & other Nessesarys on thire Way up from Lancaster

th 5. I Returnd hear from ye Treatys of Easton and Lancaster in ye Province of Pensylvaine

Minuts wh I tooke During ye Conferances wh Governer Hamilton
held with with ye Six Nations & Western Indians att Lancaster
August 1762

Extracts from ye Minuts of ye Treaty of Lancaster

After the usual Cerromonys on those ocations
Was over the Governer Prest ye Severil Nations to
Deliver up all ye prisoners Remaining Amongst
them, the Indians Deliver up than about 30 of
our prisoners and promest as usual on these Meetings
to Deliver up the Rest

The governer att ye Request of ye Merchants in Phila
Requested ye Se Nations to give him Liberty to open A Com-
munication for Trade up ye West branch of Susquanna
& to build Store houses att ye heads thereof in order
to Extend ye Trade of ye province that way to ye Lakes
by Water without going a Long ye kings [illegible]
by wh he added ye goods woud Come Chaper to ye Indians
And tho ye Intent of ye Government was to have
a privet Communication for carrying on ye Indian Trade
without pasing by any of his Majestys posts wh they
[illegible] as an Infringment on their Libertys, the Indians
Tuck itt in another Light Imagening ye Desine was to
Setle their Cuntrey and flattly Denied ye Governors
Request

1 The Quakers used all ye Influence they had with ye
Indians to Desier ye Troops Might be Removed from ye
2 Augusta wh they Did to wh ye Governer told them it
was nott in his power as that fort was built for the
kings use

The Quakers appeard att this Treaty in a Lowsed [illegible]
and Endeavourd all in their power privatly to Stir
3 up Fresh Disputes about Lands butt Could
att ye Indians to Judge in a fresh Dispute and it
4 appeard to Me that ye Indians in General was very
Much Displeasd with the Conduct of ye province att that Time

Agt. 17th twelf Deputys of ye Wawcaughtanoes Peankeshas & kickapoes Came to Me & Spoake as followes Viz

Brother Last Winter when an offiser & Soldiers belonging to our Brethren ye English Came to our Contry & took posesion of ye french fort our Nations were all glad & Receivd them as our brethren & furnished them with provisions as far as in our powers & ye Traders that Came there we Traded with & this Spring we Sent by one of ye Traders 7 beaver blanketts our Councele pipe & 60 beaver Skins to be Delivered to you & the Commanding officer here & Sume Speeches wh he Wrote Down & we Desire to know whether you have Receaved them —

wh I answerd I had herd Nothing from them by any Trader Nor Receivd any Speeches or presents —

Brother

as you have Nott Receivd ye Speeches our Nations has Sent you we Desire to Renew our friendships with you & hope you will give us a present of Clothing as we are very poor & Likewise a Sett of Coulers to take home with us & we Desire Mr. Hugh Crafford May be Sent to our Country to Trade with us as we are & have been Long aquainted with him here they

Gave a Belt Wampum

8th I Showd Col. Bouquet ye above Speeches who agreed that Mr. Crafford Should go to Trade with them and that a Coulors Might be given them & a fiew Clothing as they had behavd. very kindly to ye Garrison in their Country

21st in Councel I Renewd. our ancient friendships with those Nations & gave Each a Sute of Indian Clothing and a Sett of Coulors, they Seem'd Much Displeasd with ye present & Sd they Expected to have

had a present given them to Take home to Cloath the
Nations and Refus^{d}. Taking y^{e}. Speeches I had Made
them & Said they Could Live without us & Desir^{d}
that I would Send for y^{e}. Traders that was in there Cou
as we Sett So Little Store by there friendship —

the Day after they Came again & Tould Me they
were Sorrey for what hapen^{d}. & Desir^{d}. that Every
thing they had S^{d}. y^{e}. day before Might be forgoten
that they Beleiv^{d}. y^{e}. Interpreter had Nott tould them
what I had Said & that what had been Spoken by
them was more bitter as they Misunderstood Me
and that y^{e}. french who Live^{d}. & Trade^{d}. amongst
them was allways Spekeing bad things of the
english So they tuck there Speeches & Coulors & Every
thing being Setled on an fair footing they
Sett of Seemingly well Satisfy^{d}. —

25th a Six Nation Indian Dey^{d}. over the River of
Beaver —

26th the Last gang of y^{e}. Indians that Went to Meet
y^{e}. Governer of Pennsylvania past by hear in Very
Bad Timper haveing been Rob^{d}. of allmost all
there horses & other things on there Way up —

27th a Number of y^{e}. Six Nations Came hear from
there Villidge above y^{e}. Mouth of pine Creeke &
and Desierd I wold Lett them know what past
between y^{e}. Governer of Pensylvania & y^{e}. Several
Nations that Mett him att Lancaster —

I aquainted them with what past att y^{e}. Traty w
Seem^{d}. to please them Very Well then they Requested
to have Some powder & Lead given to them a
they were Very pour & Nott able to purchess any
for themselves —

28th. Iaquainted those Indians of ye Six Nations that there was No powder Nor Lead or other goods in ye Kings Store att present & Desired they wold go to hunting and purchase with thire Skins Such Necessarys as they Wanted

Then I Delivered them a Belt and tould them that Several of thire Indians Traveling past this post had Stolen horses wh. they were well aquainted with and that I was much Surprised how they Could Expect presents from ~~us~~ while thire people behaved So ill & that I was Determind Never to give any Indians any presents while thire young people behaved in ye Manner thires Did — A Belt —

By a Letter from Mr. Speer at Detroit I find that ye Shaganno Indians agreeable to thire promis to Me Last Summer att Detroit has brought in Seven prisoners & Delivered up wh. is all ye prisoners amoungst ye Indians over ye Lakes —

28th Intiligance Received this Day —

An Indian of Good Charector amongst all the Western Nations who lives near Fort D'Troit came to my House this Night and informs me that there was a Great Council Held at the Ottaways Town above D'Troit this Summer by the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Weyondotts Chepaways Ottawaws & Pottewatamies with some other Tribes who live amongst those Indians on Lake Superior above Michelimackina and Fort La Bay. that this Council was kept a great Secret from all Indians except those of the greatest Note amongst their Nations. that Two French Men came down with the Indians that came from above Michelemackina in Ind.n dress & that as soon as it broke up Deputys of the Ind.ns was sent to the Twightwees Kicapoos & other Tribes settled on Wabauche Wawiaughtannoes Pyankeshaws & from thence those Deputys was to let them know the Determination of that Council but had orders not to pass thro the Shawnese Nation to acquaint them likewise. This Man says I may depend on it ~~[illegible]~~. let the Six Nations know it that they were Medaleing something against us & the Six Nations, perhaps as he knew they were all Jealous of us, for his part he said he was a friend to both the English & French & wish'd for Peace he says he ~~only~~ acted during the War for the French, nor would he be concerned against them. But he is now afraid that some of the French would make a General Indian War; I asked him several questions: but he flatly refused telling me any further.

Ap. 30th. This Intelligence ~~[illegible]~~ I communicated to three Men of the Six Nations whom I have ever found to be friends to the British Intere

And they informed me that they lately heard some news from a Ttawouse Man to the very same Effect with this addition that a Party of the Wawcoughtannoes going to War against the Cherikees last Spring past by French Fort in the Forks of Ohio. where they were stopped by the Command.g Officer. who informed them that the English had form'd a design with the Six Nations ~~[illegible]~~ to cut off all the Western Nations of Indians; and add Children you may believe this to be True for you must see the English ~~has~~ a design against you: they give you no Powder and lead nor does not suffer their Traders to carry you any except a very little. when we your Fathers lived amongst you we gave you plenty of Powder and lead. with every other kind of Goods because we loved & pitied you; but as soon as the English made Peace with us you are all Dead. so Children turn home and tell this News to all my Children but don't let the ~~[illegible]~~ Six Nations know it and if you will all be Strong & agree as one Man to join one next Spring. when the Frogs begin to croak here. I will Cloath you and give you all Arms & Ammunition. then we will go together and drive the English out of your Country. and restore Peace to your Women and Children.

The Commanding Officer gave this Party two English Scalps & told them: you should never kill Indians but allways kill the English wherever you see them.

29th. ~~By a Letter from Detroit I hear that ye Messesagoes has Delivered up Seven prisoners wh. they promest the they would Last Summer when I was at Detroit and wh. is all our prisoners that was amongst those Nations over ye Lackes Except two with ye Wiandots who will not Leave them on any Account~~

Ja. 4th. two Indian Cheefs Sett of for ye Six Nation Cuntry by Whome I Wrote to Sir William Johnson

5th a Shawna Woman Delivered up two prisoners & had Some presents given her

13th. Coll. Bouquett ordered Some presents to be Made Some Indians who he Sent after Some Deserters

20th a party of Six Nations Returnd. from Warr & brought with them two Sculps

9th Several Dallaways Came heer to Trade

Fe. 6th a party of Six Nation Indians past by to Warr against the Cherokes

18th a party of Six Nation Indians Returnd. from Warr

& 22. A Letter Received from Mr. McKee att ye Lower Shawnes Containing a Confirmation of ye Intelegance Received the 28th of Sepr.

27th. Silver heels with a party of Mohock Warrers past by heer going against ye Indians in ye Spanish Intrest Down this River

30th. Dallaway George Children Came heer & Requested Some Cloathing wh. ye Commanding officer ordered them

Mr. 1th. A party of Onondagoes past by heer to Warr against the Cherokes to whome I gave Some powder & Lead

By Mr. McKees Report itt apears that ye Indians in General are Discontented & grow More Jelous Every Day of us & publickly Say that ye English has a Designe of Cutting them of as Ever they wo'd Lett them have More powder & Lead & Says that itts ye Reason we are So Ansous to hav all ye prisoners Deliver'd up that they know as Soon as that is Don we will fall upon them ———

6th. A Six Nation Indian whose Brother was kill'd by an officer of ye Pennsylvania Troops in ye year 1761 Came to Capt. Murray & brought Eight Indians of ye family of his Deceas'd brother & Requested Some Clothing for them as they Were all Naked & had No body Else to hunt for them. wh. was ordred to be given them ———

8th. A bout 40 Indians of ye Six Nations who Live Down the River Came here & Saluted ye Garrison with three Discharges of thire guns wh. was Return'd by ye Fort with three Cannon then they acquainted Me they had Something to Say to the Commanding officer wh. they wo'd Deliver ye Next Day

9th. the above Indians being Meet in Councel Spoke as follows

Brother

we are Come to acquaint you that we have been very Sickly this Summer & fall and has Lost Several of our people & wh. has prevented us from hunting for ye Suport of our familys Much Less providing any thing to purchase any Clothing for our Wifes & ~~familys~~ Children

During the time ye french was in possesion of this post you allways tould us that when you drove the french away you wo'd allways Give our Women and Children Clothing when Ever they were Naked & Suply our Women with powder & Lead & Indeed —

while ye Warr Seemd Doutfull between you & ye French
you Did give us Some presents butt Since you Conquerd
the French you have given us Nothing we are Now
very pour ocationd by Sickness and Layd under A
Nessesety of beging for Some Releife we therefore by
this String of Wampum Request that you May Give
our Women & Children Some Close to Cover thire
Nakedness & give us Some powder & Lead to Inable
us to prosecute ye Warr against our Enemys ye Southren
Indians you are a very Welthey pople & what Little
you will give us pour pople will be butt Little out
of all you have Taken from ye Enemys this Warr

A String

Brother

we have Informd you that its Nessesety that has
obligd us to begg att present, tho we are Much
Surprised of Late att ye Conduct after Telling us
when you Settled heer that you would Suply us with
all Nessesarys we Wanted you Must be Sencable that
your Settleing heer In ye heart of our Country has
Made our Game Scarse & putt us to Severall Dificultys
& Now you Seem to Distress us by Nether giveing us
powder & Led Nor Suffering ye Treaders to Sell itt us
as they formerly have Done & we Ashure you Brother
that ye Conduct in that Make all ye Indian Nations
Round you very Jelous that you have Some bad Designs
Against them

A String

Brother

you know all Indian Nations Love Rum we
Should be Glad to know what was the Reason
you Stopt ye Sale of it to us

Decr. 10th the Indians being Meet in Council I Made them ye following answers

Brethren

I am very Sorey to hear of the Greatt Sickness that has been Amoungst you & tho we have butt Little ammunision in ye Kings Store I give you a Little to Relive ye present Nessitys

And as ye Women & Children are very Naked I give them a few Strouds Shirts & blanketts to keep them from the Cold

Brethren

I am Much Surprised to hear you Charge us with A breach of our promises to you you are Mistaken Brethren we have preformd all our Ingagements we have Supplyd you with Traders in all ye Settlements & before we Could Do that we Supplyd you with Every thing without att ye Kings Expence & Now peace is Restored to ye Country you Should hunt for ye own Supports Butt Brethren you promist us on ye Renewing of our friendships with us that you would Deliver us all our prisoners this you have Nott Done So that its you that has brock ye Ingagements & not us you like wise Continues to Stele our horses I Desire Brethren that you will bring in any prisoners that you have Amoungst you & like wise that your

young Men May Refrain Steling our horses that
we May Live in frendshepe as Brethren ought
to Do —————
A Belt

Brethren
As to ye Stoping a Sale of ~~Spersontous~~ Liquers
you Must be Sencable ye ill use you Made
of that Indulgence when you Was in Liquer
you Abused [illegible] our flesh & blood that
Lives a Mongst you & Stole our horses &
till you Deliver up all our people & Give up
that vile practice of Steling horses you Need
Nott Expect to have any Liquers Sold you
A Belt

ye 14th ye above Indians Sett of for thire own
Cuntry —————

ye 18th a Numble of Dellewayes Came heer to trade

ye 22d Some Shawnas Came heer & brought four
white prisners to Deliver up —————

ye 24th the Shawnes Meet in Councel with Capt. Leayers
the provensal agent & my Silf when they
Delivered up two Women & two boys wh had
been Taken from Virginia they Sd that Several
of thire Chieffs was on thire way heer with
Some More prisoners when they Came they wold
have Somthing to Say in Councel butt Nott till then

ye 25th the provencials Agent Made a Small present to ye Shawnas who Deliverd up ye four prisners yesterday

27th Neer fifty Dellaways Came heer to Treade

28d a party of Shawnas Came heer to Treade

30th Several More Dellaways Came heer to Treade

31st a party of Six Nation Indians Came heer going to Warr against ye Southern Indians and wanted Some powder & lead knifes & vermilion wh Capt. Ecuyer orderd to be given to them

Janry 1st 1763 a party of Indians Came heer & Requested Some powder lead flints knifes & vermilion to be given them as they were going to Warr against the Indians in ye Spanish Interest wh Capt. Ecuyer orderd to be given to them

5th Several Six Nation Indians Came heer to Treade

12th Several Dellaways Came heer to Treade

22d a Number of Dellaways & Six Nations Came heer to Trade amungst whome Came Dallaway Georges nickels & Confirms ye Intelegance we had of a Warr belt being Carryd throw all the Westerne Nations of Indians Desiring they Might all Strike ye English this Spring he Says the Belt was brought first from ye Elinoies by a Shanee Indian he Says that No Nation

has as yett Determind to Strike ye English Butt
Says thet itt has Rasd. thire Jelousey Considerable
the More So as they See thet thire brethren the
English Takes very Little Notice of them by
By Refusing to Suply thire Warrers with
aminnision as useal they Seem Confirmd. in
opinion thet ye English Designe to Make
Warr Against them as Soon as they Deliver
up all ye English prisners wh. Remain amongst
them. he Says if itt was Nott on thet Account
the prisners woud have been all Delivred up
Some Time Ago

27th. three Cheefs of ye Shawnas Came heer with
Severall Warrers & Delivred up thire prisners
two Women & one Child wh. I Delivred to the
Provencall Agent Mr. Davenport
after which they Made ye following Speech

Brethren
as our Nation promisd Last Spring to bring
up heer all ye flesh & blood & Deliver them
up to you Being Much aflicted with Sickness
this Last fall in was Nott in our power
to Comply with our Ingagements butt as
we Wore aprehensif you Might think
we Did Nott Intend to bring them we are
Come to Convence you of our Sincerety &
Now a Shure you thet the Whole of ye
flesh & blood thet is in our Nation

will be brought up in ye Spring & Delivered up and till that time we propose to Stay heer clos & Hunt and when the whole of our Councel Meet heer together we Shall hould a Conferen with our brethren till then we Shall Say Nothing More — A Belt

Then Capt. Ecuyer Desired Mr. Davenport to give the Indians Some presents as ye Governor Directed him So to Do

Feby 3d the Indians Made a Complaint that the goods Given them by ye Provincial Agent Mr. Davenport was So Deare & Not fitt to be Wore & yt they had Returnd Some of them back but he wold Nott Change them —

6th two Delleway Messingers Came heer from thire Cheifs to Inform Me that thire Councele wold Meett heer in ye Spring & Deliver up all our prisoners yt yett Remaind in thire power

6th Received orders from General Amherst to acquaint all ye Indian Nations of ye Cessation of arms on which I Dispatched Several Express to ye Several Nations for that purpose —

12th two Shawnee Indians Came heer to acquaint Me that thire Cheiffs with all our prisoners wold be heer about ye Midle of March —

18th Received a Letter from Mr. McKee Aquainting Me that the Shawnas Seemd. well Disposed & would Certainly bring up our prisners in the Spring ——

24th Several Six Nation Indians Came hear to Trade

27th a party of Six Nation Indians Sett of to Warr against ye Suthren Indians to whome I gave Some powder Lead & other Nesserys ——

March 5th 1763 a Number of Dallaways Came heer to Trade ——

6th a party of Six Nation Indians Came heer going to Warr & Requested Some powder Lead & other Nesserys which I gave them ——

9th we had a very high flood wh. was two feet higher in ye fort then that we had Last year

12th Silver Heels with a party of Mohocks Returnd from Warr & brought with them a Sculp ——

21st three Indian Messingers arrived from ye Lower Shawnas to aquaint Me that ye prinsaple Men of thire Nation was on thire way heer with Several of our prisners & that Mr. McKee with ye Rest was to Sett of in a few Days ——

28th a party of Six Nation Indians past by hear going to Warr against the Southren Indians and Requested Some powder & Lead which I gave them

Apral 2d Mr. McKee aRived heer from ye Lowr Shaunna town & Inforems Me that he Left a Number of ye Shawnas att ye uper town on thire Way heer with a fwe of our prisnors & Refers Me to ye folowing Report which he blives was ye Reson they Did Nott bring ups all ye prisners att this time as they promist

Sir

I arrived at the lower Shawnese Town the 24th of January where I found the greatest part of the Nation were then out a Hunting & did not return in till the 10th of February.

February 11th.

I desired their Chiefs to Assemble, to hear the Bussiness I came upon. When I informed them, that I was sent in order to forward their collecting the English Prisoners agreeable to their promise when I was there last Fall: therefore hoped as they were then all returned in from their Hunting; they would exert themselves in gathering them as soon as possible: that they might be able to go to Fort Pitt and deliver them all up early in the Spring.

Gave a String of Wampum

One of their Chiefs then informed me that this was their Intention and that they would loose no time in have a Meeting in order to agree on collecting the Prisoners and settleing the time to set off & then told me they hoped I would supply them with some Amunition to kill Provisions on their way up and some Tobacco while at Council. which I granted to them.

February 20th
They informed me that the first of March was the time they had appointed to set off. and requested I imploy three runner's to acquaint Mr Croghan. that He might expect them at Fort Pitt the 20th. Here they appeared to be much better Satisfied and more disposed for delivering up the Prisoners than I had ever seen before. & I then told them. that this would be giving their Brethren the English the greatest Proof of their Friendship.

Feby 21. I dispatched three Messengers to Mr Croghan

26th. I received a letter from Mr Croghan with an account of the cessation of Arms. and orders to make the Indians acquainted with it in conformity to which I desired all the Indians of that place to assemble when I made them acquainted that all parts of North America which had been conquered during the War by the English was now ceded by France to great Britain.

Next day after haveing some consultation amongst themselves; Four of their Chiefs came to me & desired to know if the French had given up their Country; & by what right they could pretend to do it. In answer to which I told them. that in my opinion. it was only such parts of America as had been in Possession of the French & conquered by us during the War. but this seem'd to increase their jealousy and they said plainly that the English would soon be too great a People in this Country. & Notwithstanding the pains I have taken to convince them of their Mistake they likewise seem to have changed their Minds as they have told me they will not be able to carry up the Prisoners at this time but such as were already collected they intended to set off with the Tenth March and that the Chief reason of their going at this time is to enquire into the particulars of the Peace as it is a Matter of very great Consequence to them. they say. —

March the 10th

I set off from the lower Shawnese Town in Company with a large Body of that Nation. Eight Prisoners, two of whom left us the first Night and returned back which could not be foun again.

15th. We arrived at Muskingum River where we were detai ten days on account of high Water.

26th. Here I left the Indians and arrived at Fort Pitt the 2d of April ——

Dear Sir

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Alexander McKee

To

George Croghan Esqr

Fort Pitt April 16. 1763 107

Att a Councel Held with ye Shawnese 3 a'Clock

Present

Capt. Ecuyer Commanding offiser
Lieut. Douglass
Lieut. Carre
Lieut. Beley
Lieut. & quarter Master Clark
Lieut. Potts
Lieut. Hossgrider
E

Indians

Wiwinosha
Kisinoutha } Chieffs
Waquemacka

with one hundred & twenty five Warriors

Brethren

its Now two years Ago Since we held a Councel Here when we Settled all past Diferences & then you desired you Might See your flesh & Blood which was in our towns & Last year when ye Governour of Phila. Called us to Councel he Likewise Desired to See them Brother we have Since that you first asked us for them Delivered up Above fifty & Now we have brought up five which we Deliver you & to Shew you its our Intention to Deliver up ye whole & we present you with these five bundles of Skins to Sole their Shoes as they travel home to their friends

Brethren

on our Arival you Wiped our Eyes after our journey & Condold. with us for one of our people which Died on the Road we Return you thanks for these two Strings Wampum

Brethren

By this String of Wampum we Cleane out your Councel house & no Doubt you May have herd some ill Reports of us we Likewise Cleane itt away from ye hart that you May Nott be predused against us we Likewise open ye Ears that you May hear what we have to Say to you & Likewise Desier you May Listen to what our Warers will Sey to you.

4 Strings Wampum

the princeple Warier of ye Sh[illegible]as then gott up & adrest his Speech to ye Commanding officer ——

Brother

as you Command here we inform you that when first our Brethren tuck possion of this place they Sent to aquaint our Cheeffs that they wanted to Renew ye Aincient friendship with them on which our Cheeffs Communicated itt to us Wariers & we agreed to itt & Came here with them & Confirm ye peace Now brother we assure you that we have Nothing ill in our harts towards you & we hope you that are Warers Will agree with us & pitey your Women & Children as we do ours & Continue to act So as that ye peice between us May last Long ——— 6 Strings Wampum

Brother

our Cheeffs formerly Cleerd ye Road to this post Butt as Soone trees May have fallen Since then our Wariers Now Joyn with us to Cleer itt & Make itt More Level & Smoth for you & us to travel. —

A Belt

Brethren

two years ago when firtt we Renewed our friendship with you on acount of what was past During the Warr we were all glad to be in friendship with our brethren ye English & we have Don Every thing in our power by ye advise of our Cheifs to Continue itt & we Desire you will take hould of this friendship Belt and help us to Do itt and as we have some Request to make of you we Desire you wile be Stroang & grant itt —— a Belt

Brother

we have Renew.d & Confirm.d our friendship with you our Brethren & Now we see you are Makeing ye shors (Meining ye Battoes) to go Down ye River Brethren we Desire you May think of Nothing Butt peace there is a great Meny ill ~~[illegible]~~ Minded people Down this River & we Request you will Sitt Still & Cultivate a Lasting friendship with ye Brethren ye Indians ——

4 Strings

Brother We hope you will consider what had been said on the last four Strings and Comply with the request we have made.

We have Now Mention Every thing for our futer Wellfair & we Desire you will Listen to our Complaint ye Traders has sold us powder & Lead very Dear & all other good in proportion we Request that ye Traders May for ye futer sell thier goods att More Reasonable Rates

4 Strings

April 18th. 1763

Present as before

the Same Indians ——

Brethren

the Day before yesterday you Inform'd Me that In Consequence of My Request to you two [illegible] Ago hear & Governer Hamiltoun att Lancaster Last [illegible] you had Delivered up fifty of our people wh was prisners In ye Nation & thet Now you had brought five More wh you Delivered up & Say ye Intentions is to Deliver up the Remainder Brethren I Must Inform you that from ye Repated promises I had from you to Deliver them up I Expected you wold have brought the whole of our people up att this time Butt as you have Natt and there frends are Very uneasy to See them I Derier to know whet time you Intend to bring the whole up thet we May See them which will Make our herts Easy and Convence us off ye Sencerety — A Belt ——

Brethren

we Return you thanks for Cleering ye Road from ye Cuntry to this Post & Makeing itt Smouth & plesent for you & us to Travel ——

A String

Brethren

— By this Belt you Renew ye frendshipe with us & Ashure us you want to Continewe itt Brethren we A Shure you by this Belt thet there is Nothing we Dosier More then to Live In frendshipe with you & all our Brethren the Indians In this Cuntry A Belt ——

Brethren

By this String of Wompum you Inform us that there is a greatt Many Foolish & Ill Minded people Living Down this River & Desire us Nott to go Down

you have been Informd by Mr. McKee that the King of france has Seded to ye King of Greatt Britain all ye Forts & Strong places he had formerly in this Country & No Doubt the Kings General hear May Send Down Some Troops to Take possession of those places Butt I Ashure you if any of your brethren Should go Down this River they only go to Take possession of the french forts and its very probable ye Kings General will aquaint you & all other Nations of itt before any Troops Setts out from Hear

A Belt

Brethren

you Complain that the Traders Sell there powder & Lead & other goods very Deer allways in Time of Warr Goods are very Deer Butt as there is A Peace Now I Expect Goods will Come Cheaper then they have been and then Such Care will be taken of ye Traders that you May Be Shure the Traders will Sell your Goods as Reasonable as they Can afford

A String

Capt. Ecuyer Made ye following answer to ye Warrers who Spoke to him

Brothers Captns & Warrers

It gives Me Greatt Satisfaction to hear from you that you are So well Inclin'd to Cultevate a lasting friendshipe with us and I do Ashure yo [illegible] I will on My part do Every thing in My pow [illegible] Contribute to So Desierable an undertakeing & hope no Diference will hapen between you & those under My Commd to Impeed our Mutual friendshipe

A String

April 21st. the Indeans Made ye following answer

Brethren

we have Considered what you Said to us two Days ago & by this String of Wampum we Ashure you that as Soon as we go home we will Call a generel Council of all our Nation and Colect all ye flesh & Blood togather & bring them in to you Butt Brother we Cant fix on a Certain time to do itt as we have no Law to oblidge our people to do what they ought to do Butt you May Depend on itt that itt will be Some time this Sumer

A String

Brethren

By this String we Request that you will Consider us & give us Some powder Lead flints knives & Tobacco with Some Vermilion to Inable us to hunt for Provisions on our Way!...

A

y Most of ye Indians Sett of haveing been
- getting there hatchets & hoes Mended by the

this Day I Sett of for Phil.a in order to Gett
Setled for ye Last half year & Leaving Mr.
Francett any besness between ye Commanding
Indians that May Come to this Port

An Account of Losses Sustain'd by William Buchanan Barnabas Hughes & Thomas Smallman on Sundry Adventures of Trade to the Indian Countries by Indian Hostillities in the Year 1763 & in the Year 1765

To Adventure under the care of Hugh Crawford to Wawcachtenny & Meamy for Amount Acc.^t of Losses on that Adventure Proven by Hugh Crawford	3100..	0..	0
To Adventure to the Lower Shawaney Town under the care of Thomas Smallman for Balance of the Acco.^t of that Adventure	923.	11..	0½
To Adventure to D.^t troit under the care of Thomas Smallman for Amo.^t of Acc.^t of Loss on that Adventure as ℘ Acc.^t	136..	5..	10
To Amount of an Acc.^t of Debts due by Indians & Murdered	417..	15..	2½
To 2 Houses Destroyed at Fort Pitt by the Indian War in June 1763	386..	15..	0
To 2 Cows Drove from Fort Pitt in June or July 1763	13..	5..	0
To Amount of an Adventure to the Illinois under the care of Thomas Smallman as ℘ Acc.^t of said Adventure	366..	2..	0
	5343	14	1

116

An Account of Loſses Sustain'd by William Buchanan Barnabas Hughes & Thomas Smallman on Sundry Adventures of Trade to the Indian Countries by Indian Hostilities in the Year 1763 & in the Year 1765

To Amount brought Forward	5343..14..1
To Adventure to Muskingum under the care of John Baird for the Balance of the Acct. of said Adventure	374..4..5½
	£ 5717 18..6½

Received all the above Accounts to be included in the Account of Loſses in 1763

William Trent

Shipt in the [illegible] the 28 9ber 1772

Mr. George Croghan Bot
of Thomas Zimmerman

55 lb 9 oz Loaf Sugar @ 14d		£ 3. 4.10
30 1/4 gallon Common Rum @ 3/		16.16.6
3 blankets	8/	1.11.—
wrapping for the same		—.2.—
7 bushels of salt	7/	2.9.—
1 qt Decanter 3/6 2 pint do 2/ 1 1/2 pint 15d		—.8.9
~~1 9 1/2 gallon~~		~~5.2.0~~
5 hundred 1 qr 20 fine Moues	15/	3.16.10 1/2
Caggs & Cords		3.13.6
		£ 36.18.1 1/2
Carriage		19.7 1/2
Whereof please to give me acct Credit		£ [illegible] 17.9

Sir!

Received your favour with 200 Deerskins p. Jno Boggs Hoffer in the time above, you'll see that I Loaded him up again, with the Contents of your most agreable order, I thought you would have favoured me this time with Commands for some dry goods, I have at present a middling large and very well assorted lot of goods, suitable for the Indian trade and back Country, which are Exceedingly Cheap laid in, and where I would supply you of, at the most reasonablest rates. have at present a good deal of Indian Sadle's & Bridle's, Silverwork of all kind at hand made, also Exceeding good Rifles, if any of them articles are in your way, your order would very much oblige me.

Gunsmiths tools I do not keep, but

Account Zimmerman
Geo: Croghan Esqr

have Send for as much as you was wanting to York town. Gunlocks I Keep always a good assortment of, but was at a Loss to Know, which Sort you wanted, either 1/2 3/4 or ful Circles. plain figured or square. please to mention whatever Sort as soon as possible and you will have them directly, and I will Send the toils as soon they Come, maybe in 4 or 5 Days.

The Loaf Sugar I Send now, is not in your Ordre, but have Send them in Consequentie of the former ordre, I did not trust me, if you wanted the full Suplement, as you did not mention any thing of it now, would else have send more.

I thank very Obligingly for that Extra [illegible] Ordinairie bear Skins, if these bearskins Could be offered to sale, to some Collectors of Curiosity's in natural History, (how I Know) would there been Worth a great dea

I have Send you a few Herings & Shadr hope they may been agreable, and the goodness of the taste, Cover the Meanness of the Present.

Davi Leeth now has been, very sick this two Weeks I was Engaged to Load for you but as your Ordre did not Contain for more than these Horses, I have not Ventu till farther Commands, however his Load it has been ready lying here these 3 weeks most.

I am: with due regard

Sir!

Your most obt Hble Servant
Thomas Brotmann

To

Mr George Croghan Esqr

near

Pittsburgh

Brethren

Governor Denny has informed me that you have waited here for some time past expecting to See me, I intended to have been here much Sooner, but his Majesty's Service prevented it. I am heartily Glad to See you and with this String I take you by the hand.

A String

Brethren

You Say that the Indians are in General well disposed for peace and that many Warriors, are inclinable to assist his Majesty's Arms if they could be assured their Services would be agreeable.

Brethern

I am glad to hear that all your people on the Ohio & the several Other Tribes are desirous to return to the Ancient Alliance with his Majesty King George & Live in Friendship with his Subjects on this Continent which you will certainly find to be your Interest, as you must be Sensible that your Brethren the English are not only the most Wealthy & Powerful People on this Continent, but best inclined to Supply you with Such necessaries of Life as must make you live happy; And as long as you continue to act up to all your Engagements with the Kings Subjects and preserve that publick faith which is necessary to be Observed by all nations in Order to keep up a good Understanding & friendly Correspondence, with each Other, You may be assured I will recommend you to his Majesty's Royal protection and the friendship of His Subjects in this and the neighbouring Provinces, and during my stay amongst you I will take care that the

Strictest Justice Shall be ~~[illegible]~~ done you in your Trade with the Kings Subjects. I Shall be glad to Receive all the Warriors that are Willing to Join his Majestys Arms and Act against the Enemy who may be assured they will be ~~[illegible]~~ Rewarded for their Services this Campaign.

A Belt of 16 Rows.

April 10th 1759

Conference with the
Indians 10th April 1759

Compared

The above endorsements was
on the backs of the original
Transcriber

To Richard Peters Esqr.
Secretary of Pennsylva.

Sir,

You desired me to repeat in Writing the Substance of several Discourses I have had with You; wch I shall now do as good as I can:

It is universally known that the five Nations are the Chief Owners of the Land in Question, and that by their settled Rules of Government the Senecas are the Door to the Western Parts, And as the Lands of these Senecas do next join the Westward, so they have some time ago inclin'd to join also in Interest with the Western Indians.

It is further known that the Delawares and Shawanese having disposed of their Lands in favour of the White People, the five Nations gave them the Lands on Ohio for them and their Posterity with express Charge to defend it against all Incroachments. Since that time the Delawares and Shawanese have also joined with the Western Indians.

So I have observed it, and the Delawares & Shawanese have told me so, that they were determin'd to defend the Country against any power whatsoever which might undertake to get Possession or to settle there. And one of their Counsellors gave me the strongest Assurances that all the Western Nations wou'd join them to defend that Country against all Attempts; And if on that

Occasion, War shoud once more break out that then, no Peace was to be expected as long as one of them was alive.

I believe we know well enough that the Indians have easily recourse to Extremities. Besides this the Indians have a greater Idea of themselves than any of us will believe: They think they are so numerous and powerfull that they can destroy us all whenever they please.

They have spoken very closely to me and desired me to inform the Gentlemen of my Country of these their Dispositions and that if only they coud be sure that the English shoud not lay claim to the Country, they woud easily drive out the French, and all the Western Indians woud be in the English Interest and that then woud be the End of all Wars and Jealousies. They seemed indeed to me as if they inclined to clear the Country from the French.

The great Point which all the Indians wanted to have settled, is to fix the Boundaries between their Lands and the Lands of the White People; This Settlement must be agreed upon either by the King or by all the English Governments in Conjunction And if only we coud make them some hopes that these Boundaries shoud be so settled, it woud give the Indians the greatest Satisfaction in the World and all Jealousies woud cease at once.

Then it woud also be easy to point out some Places for Trade Houses And it woud be no Difficulty to get, for a Sum of Money, a pretty Spot of Ground on Ohio, from the

Indians in order to build a Fort on. However as the best use the Indians make of their Lands is Hunting, so it wou'd be very proper, that if the Governments shou'd enter into a Negotiation for a Piece of Land on Ohio, that then we might promise that a Law shou'd be made, that none of the White People might hunt in that Country.

The Indians say in a very ~~earnest~~ energique Manner, "God has given to the White People, Cattle & Sheep and many "Sorts of tame Beasts, to us, he has given the Wild Beasts."

In my humble Opinion, I think it is no great hardship for us to yield that Point of hunting, as certainly the Indians will sell us their Venison for a trifle and our residing on Ohio will be, bie and bie, agreable to the neighbouring Indians, if they can sell now and then a Deer &c to the White People.

About the Message w.ch is intended to send to the Indians, Sir, you desired me to communicate to You what is my Opinion, and how I thought It cou'd best be perform'd. I thing that the Indians of Saucung and Cocaskuna might be called to meet at Pittsburgh; where a Person of Note, and of good Credit among the Indians, in the Name of the English Nation (perhaps in the Name of His Excellency the General) shou'd be sent to inform the Indians.

"That the English had heard that a large Body of French "and Indians are at Venango; and to consult with the Indians "whether our English Nation had any Reason to expect, that "these French might attempt to act against them, and if there "was Occasion to fear such Attempt, how it might be prevented."

Having got an Answer from the Indians upon this Point, it wou'd be good to give the Indians Notice, that we intended to march a Body of our Troops thither in order to protect our Garrison &c.a from any Surprize; But in the mean time to assure the Indians, that the Intention of the English; was not to take the Lands from the Indians, or to lay any claim thereon; and that in the Grand Treaty to be held with all the Nations they intended to settle the whole matter to the general Satisfaction of the Indians. I think it wou'd give a great Offence to the Indians, if we shou'd march a Body of Troops to Ohio, without giving them first Notice: and the French wou'd be glad to seize the best Opportunity in the World to stir up the Indians against us.

Philad.a April 10th 1759. Sam,
Sir, Your most humble obed.t Serv.t
Christian Fridrich Post.

Copy
M.r C. Fred: Post's Letter
to M.r R: Peters
Philad.a 10th Ap.l 1759.

At a Conference on Tuesday the 10th April 1759

Present

The General . . . . . } Governor Denny
Brigadier Genl Stanwix . } Governor Bernard
Col. Montroser . . . . . } Governor Delancey
Col. Robinson . . . . . } George Crohghan Esqr.

The Deputies from Canawaga,
Thomas King . . . . }
Andrew Montour. }

Thomas King Speaker

He reported what was said in the morning on the Strings, and Belt delivered by the General and returned thanks for it said that it was agreeable to them, they could take the Speeches home & lay them before their Council, and He did not doubt but they would be agreeable to them, that they had only in charge, further to request of the General who should have the Command to the westward, that he would appoint a private place when & where he expected to be met by the principal Tribes & they would wait on him in Order to concert further measures for the Campaign. —

Thomas King on behalf of himself & two other Indians who were at Easton mentioned that at that Treaty, they were promissed three Rifle Guns by the Govr. of Pennsylvania & New Jersey. they have been here a long time & have not seen these Guns, & now that the General is here they hope he will Order them the Guns, with a little Paint & Horses to ride to Sir. Wm. Johnson.

He gave a long white Belt which was returned (by) by the General with assurances that they Should have the Guns if to be got in Town, or else that Sir Wm. Johnson should deliver them Guns,

The Horses should be provided and a little paint given them.

The General returned them thanks for their Speeches & said they were very agreeable that a General was marching; to the Ohio, who would Send them notice of the time of meeting as they requested it.

Governor Denny mentioned the answer of Governor Fauquere about Lquifulwgo in a very full manner reading Governor Fauqueres letter to the Indians & making them a Small present with the Strings & Belts. Croghan I think advanced the present. T. King was desired to communicate all this answer fully to an Onondago Council.

There were some words in the Original Letter that I could only guess at, the writing was so bad, One word I attempted a Fac Simile

Transcriber

April 10th 1759

Members of Conference
Which General Amherst
and the Canahaway
Deputies at Mr.
Griffiths

Compared

The above endorsement was
on the backs of the Original

At a Conference on Tuesday the 10th of April 1759.

Present

The General.

Governor Denny, Governor Bernard, Governor Delancey.

Brigadier General Stanwix, Colonel Montresore

Colonel Robinson.

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent

The Deputy's from Canáwaga

Thomas King

Andrew Montour.

The General spoke as follows.

Brethren,

Governor Denny has informed me that you have waited here for some time past, expecting to ſee me. I intended to have been here much sooner, but his Majesty's Service prevented it. I am heartily glad to ſee you and with this String I take you by the Hand.

A String.

Brethren,

You say that the Indians are in general well diſposed for Peace, and that many Warriors are inclineable to aſsist his Majesty's Arms if they cou'd be aſsured their Services would be agreable.

Brethren,

I am glad to hear that all your People on the Ohio and ~~the~~ ſeveral other Tribes are desirous to ~~acknowledge the~~ return to their ancient ~~allegiance~~ Alliance to his Majesty King George and live in Friendship with his Subjects on this Continent which you will certainly find to be your Interest as you must be sensible that your Brethren the English are not only the most Wealthy and powerful People on this Continent, but best inclined to supply you with such necessaries of Life as must make you live happy; and as long as you continue to act up to all your Engagements with the King's Subjects and preserve that publick Faith which is necessary to be observed by all Nations in order to keep up a good Understanding and Friendly correspondence with each other. You may be assured I will recommend you to his Majesty's Royal Protection and the Friendship of His Subjects in this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and during my stay amongst You I will take care that the Strictest Justice shall be done you in your Trade with the Kings Subjects. I shall be glad to receive all the Warriors that are willing to join his Majesty's Arms and act against the Enemy who may be assured they will be rewarded for their Services this Campaign.

A Belt of 16 Rows.

At a Conference on Tuesday the 10th April 1759. P.M.

Present

The same as before.

Thomas King, Speaker.

He repeated what was said in the Morning on the String and Belt delivered by the General and returned Thanks for it, said it was agreable to them, They woud take the Speeches Home and lay them before their Council, and did not doubt but they woud be agreable to them — That they had only in charge further to request of the General who shoud have the Command to the Westward that he woud appoint a time and place when and where he expected to be met by the principal Tribes and they wou'd wait on him in order to concert further measures for the Campaign.

Thomas King in behalf of himself and two other Indians who were at Easton mentioned that at that Treaty they were promised three Rifle Guns by the Governor of Pennsylvania and New Jersey - They have been here a long time and have not ſeen these Guns and now that the General is here they hope he will order them the Guns with a little paint, and Horses to ride to Sir William Johnsons.

He gave a large white Belt which was returned by the General with Aſsurances that they shoud have the Guns if to be got in Town or else that Sir William Johnson shoud deliver them the Guns. The Horses shoud be provided and a little Paint given them.

The General returned them Thanks for their Speeches and ſaid they were very agreable - That a General was Marching to the Ohio who wou'd give then Notice of the Time of Meeting as they requested.

Pittsburgh April 25th 1759

The Indian Spy sent off to go to Venango returned, but did not go quite so far, having met some Indians just come from thence, on whose accounts he could confide. — About 150 Men are at Venango. 25 went for Le Boeuf some days ago to bring Provisions. No late reinforcement is come over the Lakes, but the French talk of some they Expect soon to arrive from Niagara, with the Indians —

The Delaware who lately struck the English live upon the Susquehannah, Delaware George has sent a Belt to Custaloga's Town and the other Indians at Venango to draw them off from the French —

27th

Sent off Killbuck with a String of 100 Wampum to the Delawares at Kushkushkee and at Custaloga's Town Say[illegible]

Brothers you and I have ved this Winter as friends, & thought your hearts were good, and have told all my People, that they may Confide in the Friendship of the Delawares, yet have seen that from your Town — What do you mean by Striking one now, They say you will not deliver back the Peace Belts of the English, and tell me, that you will rather be cut off with the French than live and be happy with the English —

Brothers, I send to put you in mind of your Promise, when peace was offer'd by your Brothers the English, you seem'd glad of it; I know that the greater part of your Nation are still my friends, for the sake of these, I shall forgive what has happened lately, Brothers, Call all your foolish young Men from the French, do not let them hear their words, the French will lead them to Destruction, I should be sorry to hurt your People, but if they will fight against me, they must Die — The French have but a few Weeks now to remain in this Country, and whoever assists them shall share their Fate —

Tuesday 10th May

Killbuck returned, and says he was two days at Venango, but

The Delaware who lately Struck the English live upon the Susehannah, Delaware George has sent a Belt to Custaloga's Town and the other Indians at Venango to draw them off from the French;

27th

Sent off Killbuck with a String of 1000 Wampum to the Delawares at Kushkushkas and at Custaloga's Town Say

Brothers, you and I have lived this Winter as friends, I thought your hearts were good, and have told all my People that they may Confide in the Friendship of the Delawares, but have seen that I am your friend. What do you mean by Striking me now. Why do you not deliver back the Peace Belts of the English, and tell me, that you will rather be cut off with the French than live and be happy with the English —

Brothers, I am d to put you in mind of your Promise when peace was offer'd by your Brothers the English, you seem'd ated of it, I know that the greater part of your Nation are still my Friends, for the sake of these, I shall forgive what has happened lately. Brothers, Call all your foolish young Men from the French, do not let them hear their words, the French will lead them to Destruction, I should be sorry to hurt your people, but if they will fight against me, they must die — The French have but a few Weeks more to remain in this Country, and whoever assists them shall Share their Fate —

Tuesday 10th May

Killbuck return'd, and says he was two days at Venango Custaloga and a Number of other Delaware and Mingo Indians were there — The Delawares on that Quarter were pleased with the Wampum and Speech I sent by him, and Custaloga their Chief man was resolved to suffer none of his people to fight against us any more — He desires to know, when we proceed against the French, and says he will do then, whatever we desire of him — He keeps two Belts always ready to send one as soon as he sees a force of the French, that may be formidable to us — Cutfinger'd Peter is gone

to

Shamokin — Two Scalping Parties were set out from Venango
infest the Communication, and another Consisting of 20 Over Lake
were to go off about that time — That a Scalp was brought to
and a Prisoner a Sergeant of Morgans Company taken in or ne
Gardens at Ligonier about Six or Seven days ago — There are ab
Soldiers at Venango and Several Officers, besides what are g
upon party with Indians. They are Setting up platforms about
their Stockades, have but a small Quantity of Flour, and
out that they are 400 Strong on this side the Lake — That
Battoes are on their Way with 500 Soldiers besides Indians
reinforce them — They expect we will proceed up the Riv
Le Vanie is determined, as he says, to fight us in the W
The have 11 Battoes at Venango And one Great Gun of the
of a Quart Bott, which they fire off by a Train of Powder w
Indians go to the Fort. Thus far Killbuck —

Sunday 12th

Delaware George and a Number of his people, Shawnese & the Min
from the Head of the Ohio, came here —

George in Presence of all the Indians and Officers &c sp
as follows

Brother,

Be attentive, I spoke to you a few days
when I brought here one of your people —

Brother, I am very sorry that I should have told y
when I first Spoke to you, I looked in my heart and found it
not good. And I did not think that I should ever tell you li
What made me tell lies, is a man, standing here called m
Father, who without my Knowledge takes some of my Young
out of my Bosom, holds them against you, till they strike
and then lets them go again —

Brother, The same Words I spoke to you, I spoke to
own People, and sent the same by two Belts to my Uncle
Six Nations, and I went myself up this River to talk to my
and to see whether it was this man that made them do so

out that they are 400

Battoes are on their Way with 500 Soldiers besides Indian
reinforce them —— They expect we will proceed up the Riv
Le Vane is determined, as he says, to fight us on the Wa
The have 11 Battoes at Venango and one Great Gun of the
of a Quart Pott which they fire off by a Train of Powder
Indians go to the Fort. Thus far Killbuck ——

Sunday 12th

Delaware George and a Number of his people, ſhewing the Wa
from the Forks of the Ohio, came here —

George in Preſence of all the Indians and Officers &c ſp
as follows —

Brothers,

Be attentive, I ſpoke to you a few day
when I brought here one of your people —

Brother, I am very Sorry that I ſhould have told
when I first ſpoke to you, I looked in my heart and found it
was good. And I did not think that I ſhould now tell you
What made me tell lies, is a Man, ſtanding here called
Father, who without my knowledge takes some of my Young
out of my Boſom, hiſses them againſt you, till they
and then lets them go again ——

Brother, The same Words I ſpoke to you, I ſpoke to
own People, and ſent the same by two Belts to my Uncl
Six Nations, and I went myſelf up the River to talk to m
and ſee whether it was this Man that made them do ſo

Gave the Wampum

The Beaver ſent for me to come to him, where he
Cord, but I told him, No, I muſt firſt go and ſee my Brot
and so Sett off to come here ——

George afterwards in private told us that his intention
to take what pains he could to bring over all the Delaw
to the B. Interest; but could not ſay how far his endeavours

be Successfull, that he had told them up the River he would leave them, and talk no more to English, in their favour, but take care of himself, and go live upon the Susquehannah. This he is resolved to do, if he finds any further difficulty in keeping them from the French — He says this River will not be navigable for Battoes a Month hence ——

The Mingoes likewise delivered a Speech, with Wampum, signifying their Steady adhearance to the Peace, and disclaiming all intention of infringing any Part of it ——

They are anxious about their Messengers expected from Philadelphia, were well Satisfy'd with the Conference held at Philadelphia, and a Considerable Number had sett off to come here, but calling at Venango were Terryfied by the French from coming here, only two or three [illegible] who had been with us last Winter proceeded, but could not prevail on the rest, who immediately returned to their Town —

One of them tells me he has been lately at Niagara That near a thousand Men are there. The Fort is a Square with four Bastions, built of Stone, a Ditch and Glacis palissadoed in. Sluices to let the River into the Ditch at pleasure. The ground clear and level for a Considerable distance but rough and hard — about Sixty pieces of Cannon most of them mounted and the largest pointed on the Lake. At the Portage near the falls is a small Stockaded Fort with 80 Men in it.

Hugh Mercer

April and May
1759

paign will depend on the Measures which the French shall think proper to take. In the meantime, it is His Majesties Orders that a Place of Strength be built on or near the Ruins of the late French Fort, in order to protect the Indians, and place our good Brethren, the Indians, as well as ourselves, in a safe and respectable condition.

Brethren:

I have waited with Impatience for the Answer of the Ohio Indians to our Messages, and not being yet come, I have sent off a Message to them to desire they would fix the time of a general Meeting, in this City, for the final Establishment of a Peace. I wou'd have done it, but when I considered any Time I cou'd fix, might not suit with the various Tribes of Indians who were expected to join in this good Work, I thought it best to leave it to them, and to desire they would settle it among themselves, and the sooner the Meeting was appointed the more agreeable it would be to us, who were heartily disposed for a firm Peace.

I expect to hear every day from Ohio, as soon as I receive any thing from thence, or any other Place that concerns you, I will communicate it to you with all Dispatch.

Brethren:

I have open'd my mind to you; I have told you all our future designs. The General joins with me in this Message, and I give you this Belt to assure you of the Truth thereof.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You are to hear and see for us, I therefore desire to be informed of what has happen'd among the Indians, in any Place where you, or your Young Men have been or heard from. This String is to clear your Throat, that you may speak fully and clearly to me.

A String.

Col. Mercer to ——, 1759.

Pittsburgh, April 25th, 1759.

The Indian spy sett off to go to Venango returned, but did not go quite so far; having met some Indians just come from thence, in whose accounts he could confide, about 150 men are at Venango; twenty five went for Le Busse some days ago to bring Provisions; no late reinforcement is come over the Lakes, but the French talk of some they expect soon to arrive from Niagara, with Indians.

The Delawares who lately struck the English live upon the Susquehannah; Delaware Geo. has sent a Belt to Castologo's Town, and the other Indians at Venango to draw them off from the French.

27. I sent off Killbuck with a String of 1000 Wampum to the Delawares at Kuskuskas and at Custalogoes Town, viz., Brothers, you and I have lived this Winter as friends; I thought your hearts were good, and have told all my People, that they may confide in the friendship of the Delawares; you have seen that I am your Friend; what do you mean by striking me now? why do you not deliver back the Peace Belts of the English, and tell me, that you will rather be cutt off with the French, than live and be happy with the English. Broyˢ, I send to put you in mind of your Promises, when Peace was offered by your brothers the English you seem'd glad of it; and I know that the greater part of your nation are still my friends; for the sake of these, I shall forgive what has happened lately. Broyˢ call off your foolish young men from the French, do not let them hear their words, the French will lead them to destruction. I should be sorrey to hurt your People, but if they will fight against me they must die. The French have but a few weeks now, to remain in this Country, and whoever assists them shall share their Fate.

Thursday, 10th May.

Killbuck returned, and says he was two days at Venango, Castalogo and a number of other Delaware and Mingo Indians were there. The Delawares on that Quarter were pleased with the Wampum and Speech I sent by him, and Custalogo, their chief man was resolved to suffer none of his people to fight against us any more. He desires to know, when we proceed against the French, and says he will do then whatever we desire of him. He keeps two belts always ready to send me, as soon as he sees a force of the French, that may be formidable to us. Cutfingered Peter is gone to Shamokin, two Scalping Parties were sett from Venango, to infest the communication, and another consisting of 20 over Lakes, Indians were to go off about that time. That a Scalp was brought to Venango, and a Prisoner, a German of Mayauslo, taken in or near the Garden at Legonier about six or seven days ago. There are about 100 Soldiers at Venango, and several officers, besides what are gone upon Party with Indians; They are fitting up Platforms and lining their stockade; have but a small quantity of flour, and give out that they are 400 strong on this side the Lake. That 200 Battoes are on their way, with 500 Soldiers besides Indians to reinforce them. They expect we will proceed up the River and Le Narie is determined, as he says, fight us in the woods. They have 11 Battoes at Venango, and one great Gun of the size of a Quart Pot which they fire off by a train of Powder, when Indians go to the fort they fear Killbuck.

Saturday, 12th.

Delaware George and a number of his People, likeways the

Mingoes from the head of the Ohio. came here. George, in Presence of all the Indians and Officers, &c., spoke as follows,

Brother,

Be attentive, I spoke to you a few days ago, when I brought here one of your People.

Brother,

I am very sorry that should have told you lies when I first spoke to you; I looked in my heart and found it clear and good, and I did not think that I should ever tell you lies. What made me tell lies, is a Man, standing here called my Father, who without my knowledge, takes some of my young men out of my Bosom, holds them against you, till they strike you, and then lets them go again.

Brother,

The same words I spoke to you, I spoke to all my own People, and sent the same by two Belts to my Uncles the Six Nations, and I went myself up this River to talk to my People, and see whether it was this man that made them do so.

Gave the Wampum.

The Bearer sent for me to come to him, where he planted corn, but I told him no, I must first go and see my Brothers, and so sett off to come here.

George afterwards in private told us that his Intention was to take what pains he could to bring over all the Delawares to the B. Interest; but could say how far his endeavours might be successful, that he had told them up the River, he would leave them, and talk no more to English, in their faver but take care of himself, and go live upon the Suskehannah. This he is resolved to do, if he finds any further difficulty in keeping them from the French. He says this River will not be navigable for Battoes a month hence.

The Mingoes likeways delivered a speech, with wampum; signifying their steady adhearance to the Peace, and disclaiming all intention of infringing any part of it. They are anxious about their Messengers expected from Phylad^a, were well satisfied with the Conference held at Phylad^a, and a considerable number had sett off to come here, but calling at Venango were terryfied by the French from coming here; only two or three who had been with us last winter proceeded, but could not prevail on the Rest, who immediately returned to their Town. One of them tells me, he has been lately at Niagara. That near a thousand men are there; The fort is a square w^t four Bastions, built of stone, a Ditch and Glacis, Ballesadoed in; Sluices to let the River into the Ditch at Pleasure; The Ground clear and level for a considerable distance, rough and hard; about sixty pieces of Cannon, most of them mounted; the largest towards the Lake; at the Portage near the falls is a small stockaded fort, with 80 men in it.

HUGH MERCER.

to which I should be wanting, if I should refuse to write anything on this occasion. I therefore humbly beg Your Grace will excuse me if I only suggest, that I am fully persuaded that a Mission would be of very good use to the interest of the Church and true religion, so near that College, for the reasons they give; but what strongly sways with me, is, that we want extremely to have as many worthy men as possible in these Countries: And Mr Apthorp,[1] by all accounts of him, is indeed a very superior Young Gentleman, having, in the best manner, been bred at Cambridge in England, and merited a Fellowship there, and that estimation and prospect of preferment, that every body wonders at his disposition to tarry in this (tho' it is his native) Country at all: but since it is so, I am very desirous to keep him: and the rather, as, he, (having also a considerable fortune of his own,) may probably prove a fitter person than any we can ever expect to procure, to succeed me in this station: and I am very desirous, if it may be, to be acquainted with my successor before I leave it, and that he may be some very worthy person who has been bred at one of Your Universities at home.—However, whether the Society can think proper to make a New Mission in New-England, under the present condition of things, must be humbly submitted to the wisdom and goodness of that Venerable Board: and I remain, may it please Your Grace,

Your Grace's most obliged,
and most obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSON

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[Plantations General, XVII., (Q.,) No. 5.]

Fort Johnson, 17th May 1759.

My Lords,

Herewith I transmit Your Lordships a Copy of the Proceedings of a Congress I lately held with the Six Nations, and four other Nations of Indians.

From the Declarations and Engagements of the Indians which Your Lordships may observe in the said Proceedings from private conferences I had with the leading Men, and from a variety of other concurring circumstances I think I may with great truth give it to Your

---

[1] Rev. EAST APTHORP was the son of Charles Apthorp, a merchant of Boston. He was born in 1733, and studied at Jesus' College, Cambridge, England. Having taken orders, he was appointed, in 1761, by the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, a missionary, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He engaged in a controversy with Dr. Mayhew concerning the design and conduct of the Society, of which he was a missionary. He resigned his mission on the 12th March, 1764, and soon after went to England, where he was made Vicar of Croydon in 1765, and in 1778 Rector of Bow church, London. In 1790, having lost his sight, he exchanged these livings for the prebend of Finsbury, and, having an adequate income, retired to spend the evening of his days among the scenes and friends of his youth, at the University, in a house provided for him by his patron, bishop Watson. He died at Cambridge, England, April 16, 1816, aged 83 years. He published a sermon at the opening of the church at Cambridge, 1761; on the peace, 1763; Considerations on the institution and conduct of the Society for the propagation, &c., 1763; a sermon on the death of Ann Wheelwright, 1764; Review of Mayhew's remarks on the answer to his observations, &c., 1765; Discourses on prophecy, at the Warburton lecture, Lincoln's Inn chapel, 2 vols; and An Answer to Gibbon's statement of the causes of the spread of Christianity. *Allen.* — ED.

Lordships as my Opinion, that not only from the commencement of the present War, but for many years past his Majesty's Indian Interest in this quarter hath not wore so favourable a face nor given such encouraging prospects. If the Operations of His Majesty's Arms in these parts are carried on with spirit and wear a respectable appearance on the opening of the approaching campaign I persuade myself the conduct of these Indians will be conformable to the promises they have made, and that they will convince the world by their actions they can be of very considerable service to the Success of His Majesty's Arms.

If an attempt upon Niagara thro' Lake Ontario should be a part of the plan of operations for this year and that our preparations for it are projected with Judgment and carried on with Vigour, I am persuaded I could join his Majesty's troops that way with the main body of the Warriors of the five Nations together with many others of their Allies and Dependants, and that by taking proper measures I could not only prevail on those Indians of the five Nations who have been debauched by the French from their respective settlements to go and live under their protection at la Gallette on the River St. Lawrence to abandon the French Interest and return to their native Towns; but that I could also prevent many if not most of those Northern and Western Indians who form the Ottawawa confederacy from joining the French against us, and which they have hitherto done. May[1] I flatter myself I could prevail on many of the aforesaid Indians to join with us in our operations from Lake Ontario.

The Six Nations in general and the Chenosio[2] Indians in particular (who are a brave and powerfull tribe of the Seneca Nation and live near Niagara) are as Your Lordships may see by the Proceedings I now send you, very desirous of driving the French from Niagara, and equally pressing that we should undertake it. I have given General Amherst Intelligence hereof, and wrote him on this subject, nearly in substance what I have now had the honour to mention to Your Lordships.

My Lords, I beg Your patience whilst I pursue this Subject a little further.

The Reduction of Niagara, and if well conducted I think we cannot fail of success, will be in the light I view it a point of inestimable advantage to the security and welfare of these His Majesty's Dominions, and if the Conquest is rightly improved, will throw such an extensive Indian Trade and Interest, (for they are inseparable) into our hands, as will in my humble opinion oversett all those ambitious and lucrative schemes which the French have projected and in pursuit of which they were interrupted by the present war in this part of the world.

Whilst the French are in possession of Niagara in vain will our repossession of Oswego, and reestablishing an Indian Trade there enable us to hold the Ballance from them either in Indian Interest or Trade.

The many nations of Westward Indians in comparison with whom the Six nations are but a handfull must pass by Niagara in order to come to Oswego, where the French stop them and their goods, secure them by negotiations and engross their Trade. This we felt for some years before the War began when very few of those Indians came to trade with us to Oswego, and latterly the chief Trade there was rather carried on wth the French than Indians, by which means our enemies procured assortments and supplies of Goods from us to support their Trade at and from Niagara.

The Advantage of the Indian Trade in general to the commerce and Manufactures of our Mother Country I need not enlarge upon to Your Lordships, you know it is carried on wholly with the Manufactures of our own Country, and that the produce of it, except the necessary consumption here, is all exported to England.

---

[1] Nay. *Johnson Manuscripts*, IV.

[2] See note, *supra*, p. 254. — ED.

This may possibly be the last letter I may have the honour to write to Your Lordships Board, I would therefore wish to make it as worthy of Your perusal and attention as I can. I hope your Lordships will for that reason bear with me if I make it a long one, tho' I will endeavour to be as concise as the apprehended importance of my subject will permit.—

My Lords, Whether the actual Extirpation of the French from North America will be effected by His Majesty's Arms, before he thinks proper to lay them down, is a point which I do as I ought leave in respectfull silence. But I beg leave to offer it as my opinion to Your Lordships that should the French be absolutely extirpated, and much more if they should not, the Improvement and Extension of His Majesty's Indian Interest and the Trade consequent thereupon, are objects of the last Moment to the Security & Welfare of His American Dominions, and how intimately these are connected with the strength, wealth and Influence of Great Britain Your Lordships are competent Judges.

An equitable, an open and a well Regulated Trade with the Indians is and ever will be the most natural and the most efficacious means to improve and extend His Majesty's Indian Interest.

All manner of Trade with the Subjects of France in these Parts ought to be prohibited under the severest Penaltys.

The Indians ought to be redressed or satisfied in all their reasonable and well founded complaints of enormous and unrighteously obtained patents for their Lands. And Treaties of Limitations with the respective Provinces agreed upon, and religiously observed, with regard to the Bounds of our settlements towards the Indian Country; In this the Province of Pennsylvania and New jersey have lately very wisely and politicly set an Example.

Missionaries of approved Characters, Abilities and Zeal, with due encouragement would be of unspeakable advantage to promote our Interest amongst the Indians, & subvert that of the French, whose Industry in this Article has been of infinite Service to them.

A handsome encouragement for Interpreters of Capacity and Education is extreamly wanted, there are at present none in any tolerable degree qualified for this important employment.

The Superintendancy and Direction of Indian Affairs and Trade to be under an Authority from the Crown.

Whether this should be invested in one Man or in Commissions to serve in those Provinces which from their situation are and always will be more immediately connected with the Indian negotiations & Trade is submitted to his Majesty's wisdom and pleasure; But I beg leave to suggest to Your Lordships that the Management herein on the part of the Crown, upon the System I am pointing out, will in my opinion be too great a weight, and of too diffusive a Nature for any one person duely to inspect and preside over.

Whilst we have Rivals in the Trade I conceive it ought to be exonerated from all those Duties or Imposts which may enable those Rivals to undersell us; And therefore a sufficient Fund should be appropriated for supporting the Indian Establishment on the part of the Crown, not to arise from that Trade, untill at least it is fixed on a sure and solid Foundation.

Whilst I am upon this subject I must beg leave to mention my own Management to Your Lordships in the Character I have and am still acting in under his Majesty.

That tho' very considerable sums have been expended in the Indian service, I have and I shall act with all the Oeconomy and Frugality which prudence and the circumstances of affairs admit; if I have failed herein it has been rather on the saving side, and if the assistance his

Majesty's arms have received from the Indians has not answered expectations or been adequate to the Expences, I must take the liberty to say it has in a great measure been owing to the ill success of our military operations this way.

Hence tho' the Indians of the Six Nations (amongst whom the Moneys which have past thro' my hands have been chiefly confined) have not seconded our enterprizes so universally as they might have done, yet numbers of them have every campaign joined his Majesty's troops, and some or other of them been constantly upon service. However had the expence which hath already accrued served only to prevent the Six Nations as a Body from going over to the French, and acting with them against us, which I am vain enough to think I have had some share in preventing, the Moneys laid out have not been uselessly expended.

To conclude I am persuaded (from what past at this Treaty, and the knowledge I have of those sort of people) to have great confidence in their behaviour, and Your Lordships may be assured that there shall be nothing wanting in me either by Precept or Example to urge them to the utmost.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, My Lords, Your Lordshps most obedient
and most humble Servant

(Copy.) W^m^ Johnson.

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVIII, (Q.) No. 7.]

Report of Proceedings with the Confederate Nations of Indians, at a Conference held at Canajohary.

4th April 1759. Sir William Johnson set out for Conojohary with Mr Wraxall Sêcry for Indian affairs, Lieut. Clause, Capt Johnson, & Willm Printop Interpr in order to meet and hold a Treaty with the Six Nations, who on account of the sickness or yellow fever prevailing among the Mohawks of the lower Castle desir'd by a String of Wampum the proposed Congress might not be held at Fort Johnson, upon which Sr William agreed to meet them at Conojohary.

Arrived the same Evening at Brandt's house at Conojohary, where Sr Willm fixed his Quarters, and soon after the Bundt, an Onondago Sachem, with some others of that Nation, waited on him, & after being treated with a Dram told him that they with the other Chiefs of their Nation would wait on him to morrow morning, in order to bid him welcome upon which they withdrew.

5th April Bundt with several other Onondago Indians, two Nanticoke and some Cayuga Sachems, waited on Sr Wm at his Quarters and told him they were very thankfull to the great Spirit above, who had granted them this opportunity of seeing each other and shaking hands together, and assured him they still remembered with pleasure, the antient Friendship which had been contracted between their Forefathers and ours, and that they were heartily disposed to strengthen and support the same on their parts: they said there were a great number of Senecas, Cayugas &c by the way hither and expected they would arrive at this Day—that attention to our engagement in 1701, increased by the danger which now threatned Our Colonies from the daily and enormous encroachments of the French, ought to have been a Lesson to Us to have been now more carefull of Our Interests but Yet the same avidity after Possession of Indian Lands, aggravated by many other Abuses, still remain'd unchecked and uncontroll'd by any permanent Plan; no measures were taken to erect Forts in proper places, to secure the sovereignity of the Country, and to protect it against the attempts of Our Enemies, and it is to the same causes producing the same Effects, that We are now to impute, not only the present unsettled and declining State of Our Interests with the Indians, but also those disputes with France concerning Limits and Territory which have involved Us in a most dangerous and critical War.

By the success of His Majesty's Arms in the late expedition against Fort du quesne, a great and valuable part of the Country included in the Deeds of 1701, and 1726, have been recovered to the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, As no circumstances relative to this event, and the negotiations with the Indians in consequence of it, have been communicated to Us; We cannot take upon Us to say what measures it may be proper to pursue to secure the Dominion of this part of His Majesty's territories and fix the Indians in Our Interest; but We have thought it proper to trouble your Lordships with this narrative of Facts, in Order to shew, how dangerous it may be to make Grants and Settlements of Indian Lands wch have been ceded for Protection and not Settlement, especially when all the Political advantages of such Cession may be Obtained without such Settlement.

We are My Lords Your Lordships
Most Obed. and most humble Servts

Whitehall }
June 1 1759 }

Sign'd,

Dunk Halifax.
James Oswald.
Soame Jenyns.
Wm. Sloper.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Fort Johnson, May 17th 1759.

My Lords

Herewith I transmit your Lordships a Copy of the Proceedings of a Congress I lately held with the Six Nations & four other Nations of Indians.

From the Declarations & Engagements of the Indians which your Lordships may observe in the Said Proceedings—from private conferences I had with their leading men, and from a variety of other concurring circumstances, I think I may with great truth give it to your Lordships as my opinion, that not only from the commencement of the present War, but for many years past, His Majestys Indian Interests in this Quarter, hath not wore so favourable a Face nor given such encouraging Prospects. If the operations of His Majestys Arms in these parts, are carried on with Spirit & wear a respectable appearance on the opening of the approaching Campaigne, I persuade myself the conduct of these Indians will be conformable to the Promises they have made, and that they will convince the World by their actions they can be of very considerable Service to the Success of His Majestys Arms.

If an attempt upon Niagara thro Lake Ontario should be a part of the Plan of Operations for this year, and that our Preparations for it, are projected with judgment & carried on with Vigour, I am persuaded I could join His Majestys Troops that way, with the main Body of the Warriors of the 5 Nations together with many others of their Allies & Dependants, and that by taking proper measures, I could not only prevail on those Indians of the 5 Nations, who have been debauched by the French from their respective Settlements to go & live under their Protection at La Galette on the River St. Lawrence, to abandon the French interest & return to their native Towns; but that I could also prevent many if not most of those Northern & Western Indians who form the Ottoway Confederacy from joining the French against us, & which they have hitherto done. Nay I flatter myself I could prevail on many of the aforesaid Indians to join with us in our operations from Lake Ontario, the Six Nations in general & the Chenossio Indians in particular (who are a brave & powerful Tribe of the Seneca Nation & live near Niagara) are as your Lordships may see by the Proceedings I now send you, very desirous of driving the French from Niagara & equaly pressing that we should undertake it. I have given General Amherst Intelligence hereof & wrote him on this subject, nearly in substance what I have now had the honour to mention to your Lorships.

My Lords

I beg your Patience whilst I pursue this subject a little further. The Reduction of Niagara, and if well conducted I think we cannot fail of success, will be in the light I view it, a point of inestimable advantage to the security & welfare of this His Majestys Dominions, and if the conquest is rightly improved, will throw such an extensive Indian Trade & Interest, for they are inseperable, into our hands, as will in my humble opinion, overset all those ambitious and Lucrative schemes w^{ch} the French have projected & in the pursuit of which they were interupted by the present War in this part of the world.

Whilst the French are in possession of Niagara in vain will our repossession of Oswego & reestablishing an Indian Trade there, enable us to hold the Ballance from them in Indian Interest or Trade. The many nations of Westward Indians, in comparison with whom, the 6 Nations are but a handful, might pass by Niagara in order to come to Oswego, where the French stop them & their goods, secure them by negotiation & engross their Trade. this we felt for some years before the war began when very few of those Indians came to trade with us to Oswego, and latterly the chief Trade there was rather carried on with the French than Indians, by which means our Enemies procured assortments & supplies of Goods from us to support their Trade at & from Niagara.

The advantage of the Indian Trade in general to the commerce & manufactures of our Mother Country, I need not enlarge upon to your Lordships, you know it is carried on wholly with the manufactures of our own Country, and that the produce of it, except the necessary consumption here, is all exported to England.

This may possibly be the last letter I may have the honour to write to your Lordships Board. I would therefore wish to make it as worthy of your attention as I can. I hope your Lordships will for that reason bear with me if I make it a long one, tho I will endeavour to be as concise as the apprehended Importance of my subject will permit.

My Lords, whether the actual extirpation of the French from North America will be effected by His Majesties Arms, before he thinks proper to lay them down, is a point which I do as I ought leave in respectful silence.

But I beg leave to offer it as my opinion to your Lordships that should the French be absolutely extirpated & much more if they should not, the Improvement & extension of His Majestys Indian Interest & the Trade consequent thereupon, are objects of the last moment to the Security & welfare of His American Dominions, and how intimately these are connected with the strength, wealth & Influence of Great Britain, Your Lordships are competent Judges.

An Equitable an Open & a well regulated Trade with the Indians, is and ever will be, the most natural & the most efficacious means to improve & extend His Majestys Indian Interest.

All manner of Trade with the Subjects of France in these parts ought to be prohibited under the Severest Penalties.

The Indians ought to be redressed or satisfied, in all their reasonable & well founded complaints of enormous & unrighteously obtained Patents for their Lands and Treaties of Limitations with the respective

Provinces agreed upon & religiously observed, with regard to the Bounds of our Settlements towards the Indian Country; in this the Province of Pensilvania & New Jersey lately very wisely & politicly set an Example.

Missionarys of approved Character, abilities & Zeal, with due encouragement, would be of unspeakable advantage to promote our Interests amongst the Indians, & subvert that of the French, whose Industry in this Article has been of infinite Service to them.

A handsome encouragement for Interpreters of Capacity & Education, is extreamly wanted. There are at present none in any tolerable degree qualified for this important employment.

The Superintendency & Direction of Indian Affairs & Trade, to be under an Authority from the Crown. Whether this should be invested in One Man or in Commissions to several in those Provinces which from their sittuation are & always will be more immediately connected with the Indian Regulations & Trade, is submitted to his Majestys Wisdom & Pleasure;—but I beg leave to suggest to Your Lordships, that the management herein on the part of the Crown, upon the system I am pointing out, will in my opinion be to great a weight & of too diffusive a nature for any one Person duly to inspect & preside over.

Whilst we have Rivals in the Trade, I conceive it ought to be exonnerated from all those Duties or Imposts which may enable those Rivals to undersel us. And therefore a sufficient Fund should be appropriated for supporting the Indian Establishment on the part of the Crown, not to arise from that Trade, until at least it is fixed on a sure & solid Foundation.

Whilst I am upon this subject, I must beg leave to mention my own management to your Lordships in the Character I have & am still acting in under His Majesty.

That tho very considerable sums have been expended in the Indian service, I have & I shall act with all the ecconomy & frugality, wch prudence & the Circumstances of affairs admit; if I have failed herein, it has been rather on the saving side, & if the assistance His Majestys arms have received from the Indians, has not answered Expectation or been adequate to the Expences, I must take the Liberty to say, it has in a great measure been owing to the ill success of our military operations this way, hence tho the Indians of the Six Nations amongst whom the moneys which have past through my hands have been chiefly confined, have not seconded our Enterprizes so universaly as they might have done, yet numbers of them have every Campaign joined His Majestys Troops & some or other of them been constantly upon service, however had the Expence, which hath already accrued, served only to prevent the Six Nations as a Body from going over to the French & acting with them against us, which I am vain enough to think I have had some share in preventing, the moneys laid out have not been uselessly expended.

To conclude, I am persuaded (from what passed at this Treaty & ye knowledge I have of these sort of People) to have great confidence in their behaviour this Campaign.

I fear I have trespassed to much on your Lordships Patience, which I hope you will pardon as my motive is the good of the service. & your Lordships may be assured that there shall be nothing wanting in me either in precept or example to urge them to the utmost.

I have the honour to be &c.

Wm. Johnson

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners
of Trade & Plantations.

Endorsed Coppy of my Letter to the
Board of Trade 17th May 1759.
recommending some steps to be taken
for promots the Indn Interest.

To the Right Hon.^{ble} the Lords of the Comittee of His Majesty's most Hono.^{ble} Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

June 1 1759

My Lords.

Pursuant to Your Lordships Order, dated the 12.th of April last, We have taken into Consid.^{n} the humble Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esq.^{r}, Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pensylvania, relating to the Differences subsisting between His Majesty's Subjects & the Indians bordering upon the s.^{d} Province, concerning large Quantitys of Land, w.^{ch} the s.^{d} Indians alledge they have been deprived of without their Consent, or Satisfaction made them for the same, particularly of the Lands which are included within the Forks of the River Delaware, and also of other Lands on both Sides the s.^{d} River. And having been attended by the Petn.^{r}, & also by the Proprietarys of Pennsylv.^{a}, & heard what each party had to offer upon the Occasion, We beg Leave to acquaint Your Lordships.

That it appears, from many Letters & authentick papers in the Books of Our Office, that the extensive purchases of Land made not only by the Prop.^{rys} of Pensilv.^{a}, but in other Governm.^{ts} bordering on the Indian Country, have long since occasioned Disgusts & Suspicions of Injury in the Minds of the Indians, & that these Jealousies have been One princ.^{l} Cause of their Defection from the British Interest, & of the Hostilitys which they have committed on the Frontiers of His Majesty's Colonys.

Sir Will.^{m} Johnson, His Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America, has, in many of his L̃res, declared himself of this Opinion in gen.^{l}, & in a Letter to Us, of the 10.th of Sept.^{r} 1756, he acquaints Us, that he has the greatest Reason to believe that the Hostilitys which Pensilv.^{a} in particular had suffered from the Indians living on the Susquehanna, had in great Measure arisen from the large Purchase made by that Governm.^{t} in 1754, at which, tho' publickly consented to & fairly payd for at Albany, Some of the Six Nations appeared to be disgusted, & Others to repent of their having consented to it.

This Information We thought it our Duty imediately to communicate to the Proprietarys of Pennsylv.^{a}, who having, in their Answer thereto, made a proposal to appoint Comm.^{rs} to treat with the Indians, in Concert with Sir W.^{m} Johnson, upon all Points relative to these Affairs, & to hear and determine any Complaints which might be made by any Indians who had committed Hostilitys on the Frontiers of that Province, We transmitted the s.^{d} Answer & proposal to S.^{r} W.^{m} Johnson, directing him to take such Measures as sho.^{d} be most expedient for carrying the s.^{d} proposal into Execu.^{n}

Accordingly it appears, that in July & Aug.^{t} 1757, M.^{r} George Croghan being deputed by S.^{r} W.^{m} Johnson for that purpose, did, in Conjunction with Mr. Denny (the Propry. Deputy Govr.) & certain Commissrs. chosen out of & appointed by the Assembly, held a Treaty with Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Indians, the Complt. mentd. in Mr. Franklin's Petition.

From what passed at the opening of these Conferences it might reasonably have been hoped that all Matters in Dispute with the Delaware Indians, where Hostilitys had so long vexed the Middle Colonys wod. have been happily & speedily adjusted. Teedyuscung their Chief declared himself well pleased with the Appointmt. of Mr. Croghan to hear his Complaints & willing to submit them to his Decision. But upon his desiring that the Deeds, by which the Proprietarys hold the Lands, might be produced read in publick, & examd., that it might be known from what Indians they had bought the Lands, & what was the real Extent of the purchase, it appears that Mr. Denny, who in the beginning had told Teedyuscung that Mr. Croghan was expressly appointed by Sr. William Johnson to hear & enquire into the Grievances he might have to complain of, now says that Sr. William Johnson was the Person appointed to hear the Particulars of his Charge, & the Propry. Defence. That Mr. Croghan had informed him, that he had no Power to suffer any Alteration upon the Complaint, that it must be referred to Sr. Willm. Johnson, by whom alone the Matter cod. be heard.

This Declaration put an End to all further proceeding towds. an Enquiry into the Matter in Dispute. Teedyuscung refused to go to Sir Willm. Johnson for many Reasons, but principally because some of the Indian Nations were there, who had been instrumental to the Misunderstanding in selling the Lands in Question. The Deeds however were produced; and Teedyuscung then proposed to Mr. Denny, that Copys of them shod. be sent to Sr. Wm. Johnson, to be by him layd before his Majesty, & caused his own Clerk to send Copies of them to the Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylva. requesting that he, with the Assembly, wod. look into the Matter, & transmit Copys to His Majesty by his Ministers.

Sir Willm. Johnson, in the Letter with which he transmitted to the Copys of the Conferences held at this Treaty, observes, that as Teedyuscung had refused his Mediation, & made Choice of the Quakers for his Advocates & Agents, he had not thought it adviseable to press his Mediation upon these Indians any further. But he complains of the extraordinary Conduct of the Assembly, in appointg. Members of their own House to interfere, as Provincial Commrs., in Indian Treaties, in providing & giving Presents as from their own Body, distinct from those given by the Governor, & in procuring, by Managemt., their Speaker & themselves to be appointed Agents to solicit Indian Complaints before His Majesty & his Ministers.

At a Treaty in Octor. 1758, between the Governmt. of Pennsylva. & the Delawares, & Thirteen other different Nations of Indians, Teedyuscung makes a further Declaration concerning the Purchases complained of by the Delawares, but this Matter dos not appear to have been much agitated at that Treaty, The princl. Object & Result of which was the Proprietarys of Pensylva. relinquishing to the Six Nations that Part of Land purchased at Albany in 1754, which lyes to the Westward of the Mountains, and We cannot, without Injustice to the Proprietarys, omit acquainting Your Lordships, that full Satisfaction was given by them to the Indians with Respect to this Purchase, which had been the Cause of great Disgust & Discontent.

Having thus stated to Your Lordships such Facts as appeared to Us to be necessary for enabling You to form an Opinion of the Matter in Judgment before You, We must beg Leave to observe, that it is impossible to reflect, tho' but for a Moment, upon the unparralled Distresses wch. have been suffered by His Majesty's Subjects in the back Settlemts. of the Middle Colonies from the cruel Hostilitys & Devastations of the Delawar & other Indians, without seeing the Necessity there is of steadily pursuing every Measure which may have a Tendency to redress & remove those Grievances & Complaints wch. are alledged to have been the princl. Cause of such Hostilitys; It was with this Idea, & for this Purpose, that We referred it in 1757, to Sr. Wm. Johnson to examine into the Grievances complained of by the Delawar Indians, And in pursuing this Method We followed what We conceived to have been the View & Object of Government in appointing this Gentleman sole Agent for Indian Affairs, who might manage & direct Our Concerns with them upon One uniform Plan, & thereby put a Stop to the Mischiefs so long complained of, arising from the irregular & unwarrantable Interferings of particular Provinces, & in many Instances of particular Persons.

The Part which some Members of the Assembly of Pensylva. appear to have had in the Transactions with the Indians in July & August 1757, dos in Our Opinion seem to be of this Kind, & to have been One princl. Cause of the Failure of those Measures which were taken to examine into & redress the Complaints of the Indians at this Meeting. Jealousies & Suspicions appear to have been raised & excited in the Minds of the Indians, & in lieu of that Examination & Redress which might have been expected from the Disposition that appeared in all Pties at the Opening of the Conferences, no One essential Point was settled, And the whole Result of the Treaty was a Proposition made & assented to, that the Deeds & Writings concerning the Lands should be transmitted to Great Britain to be layd before His Majesty for his Determinn.

It is difficult to conceive what Idea the Indians (unacquainted as they are with the Forms of Business) might have of the Efficacy & Propriety of this Proposition; But it is impossible that either the Deputy Govr., or the Members of the Assembly who assisted at the Conferences sho. not know that the Proposition of sending over the Deeds was as irregular as the examination of & Decision upon them here was impracticable.

The Circumstances of Fraud suggested by the Indians are, that in

Hand, & the enormous Abuses of Individuals, in the Purchase of Lands, on the other Hand, All the solid Advantages of this Treaty & Conceſsion, were lost, &, with them the Memory, even of the Transaction, itself— The Indians were disobliged & disgusted, & many of them joined with the Enemy, in the War which followed this Treaty, & desolated Our Settlements, Whilst the French, to whom this Transaction pointed out, what their Plan Sho.d be, took every Measure to get Poſseſsion of the Country, by Forts & Military Establishments; And although they were compelled, at the Treaty of Utrecht, to acknowledge, in Expreſs Terms, Our Sovereignty over the Six Nations, Yet, finding We took no Steps to avail Ourselves of such a favourable Declaration, either by a Renewal of Our Engagements with the Indians, or taking Measures to support Our Sovereignty, by Forts, erected in proper Parts of the Country, they ceased not to pursue that Plan, in which they had, already, made so considerable a Progreſs, And it was not, till the Year 1725, when they had, by their Establishment at Niagara, secured to themselves the Poſseſsion of Lake Ontario, that We saw, too late, Our Error, in neglecting the Advantages which might have been derived, from the Treaty in 1701.

M.r Burnet, who was then Gov.r of New York, applied himself, however, with great Aſsiduity, to recover the Interests & Affections of the Indians, as the only Means of defeating the Designs of the French, & such was the Force of their Inclinations to live well with Us, & to renew the ancient Covenant Chain, as they expreſs it, that they consented, notwithstanding all the ill Treatment they had suffered from Us, to enter into the same Engagement, as they had entered into in 1701, & a Treaty was accordingly concluded, upon the same Terms, & a new Deed, reciting the former, executed by them.

The Experience We had had, of the Mischiefs, which followed, from a Want of a proper Regard & Attention to Our Engagement in 1701, increased by the Danger, which now threatned Our Colonies, from the Daily & enormous Encroachments of the French, ought to have been a Leſson to Us, to have been now more careful, of Our Interests, but Yet, the same Avidity, after Poſseſsion of Indian Land, aggravated by many other Abuses, still remained unchecked, & uncontrolled, by any permanent Plan; No Measures were taken to erect Forts, no proper Places to secure the Sovereignty of the Country, & to protect it, ag.t the Attempts of Our Enemys; And it is, to the same Causes, producing the same Effects, That We are now to impute, not only, the present unsettled & declining State of Our Interests with the Indians, but also, those Disputes with France, concerning Limits & Territory, which have involved Us, in a most dangerous & critical War.

By the Succeſs of His Majesty's Arms, in the late Expedition ag.st Fort Du Quesne, a great & valuable Part of the Country, included in the Deeds of 1701, and 1726 have been recovered, to the Dominions of the Crown of G.t Britain, As no Circumstances, relative to this Event, & the Negociations with the Indians, in Consequence of it; have been communicated to Us, We cannot take upon Us, to say, what Measures it may be proper to pursue, to secure the Dominion of this part of His Majesty's Territory, & fix the Indians in Our Interest, but We have thought it proper to trouble Your Lordships with this Narrative of Facts, in Order to shew, how dangerous it may be, to make Grants & Settlements of Indian Lands, which have been ceded for Protection, & not Settlement, especially, when all the Political Advantages of such Cession, may be obtained, without such Settlement — We are

My Lords

Whitehall
June 1st 1759.

Your Lordships
Most Obedient and
Most humble Servants

Signed
Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
Wm. Sloper
Soame Jenyns.

Ed.

2. June 1759.

Lords of Trades Report, on Benjamin
Franklin's petition, relating to the Indian

T. E.

Paris.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 11th of June, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **WILLIAM DENNY**, Esq^{r.} Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Mr. Chew acquainted the Governor that the Bill for recording of Warrants and Surveys, and for rendering the real Estates and Property within this Province more secure, had been under the Consideration of Mr. Coleman, Mr. Moland, Mr. Ross, Mr. Alexander Stedman, and himself; And they all concluded in Opinion that the Bill, if Enacted into a Law, would prove injurious to the Inhabitants, and purposed to draw up their Reasons in Writing, and proposed to have them ready against to-morrow.

A Bill intituled "an Act for Re-Emitting the Bills of Credit of this Province heretofore Re-Emitted on Loan, and for striking the further Sum of Thirty-Six Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to enable the Trustees to Send Fifty Thousand Pounds to Colonel John Hunter, Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable, the Lords' Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for his Majesty's Service," was presented yesterday to the Governor for his Concurrence, And the same having been sent to Brigadier General Stanwix and Colonel John Hunter for their perusal, Colonel John Hunter attended the Council, and after the Bill was read, he desired he might be indulged a longer Time for the Repayment of the money; And at the Instance of the Governor drew up his request in Writing to be laid before the House, in these Words:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 11th, 1759.

"Sir:

"Having been honoured with a sight of the Bill passed by the Honourable House of Assembly, wherein they are pleased to assist his Majesty with a Loan of Fifty Thousand Pounds Current Money of this Province, I am sorry to find that the Time limitted for the Repayment of this Sum is within the Space of Six Months, because I well know it will not be in my power to repay it in that time; nor do I think I can be justified to enter into any Engagements in behalf of the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, without time Sufficient being allowed me to lay such Engagement before their Lordships through the Hands of the Contractors, that their Lordships may also have time Sufficient to order (if they please) that the Sum in Sterling may be sent from England to redeem the Bills that are to be lodged in the Hands of the Trustees as a Security for the Repayment of the aforesaid Fifty Thousand

Pounds Currency; all which I humbly conceive cannot be done in less than Twelve Months from the Receipt of the Money; and therefore pray that that Time may be allowed me.

"I am ordered by His Excellency General Stanwix to add that he will esteem it a favour if you will be pleased to use your interest with the Honourable house of Assembly, to add Twenty-Five Thousand Pounds to the Sum they have been pleased to Vote, for the Assistance of His Majesty's Service, as he hopes that Sum would enable him to Grant his Warrant to Continue the Payment of the Sums due to those who have Demands for Services performed last Campaign, who remain in the utmost Distress for the Want of their Money.

"I am with all due Respect,
"your Honour's most Obe$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"JOHN HUNTER.

"To the Honourable DENNY, Esq."

The Bill was then read Paragraph by Paragraph, and it was observed that it consisted of two Matters that had no Connection with one another, viz$^{t.}$: The Re-Emition and the Loan to Colonel John Hunter, and that these two ought to be separated. As to the Loan the Council was unanimous that the Sum proposed, or even a greater Sum might be lent on its being repaid in the Time proposed by Colonel Hunter, and then Sunk without any prejudice to the Province or detriment to the Credit of our paper Money. And that a like request had been made by the General to the House, at the beginning of the Present Session, and rejected to the surprise of every Body. But now it appeared very plain that this was done with no other view than to tack it to the Re-Emission of their Paper Currency, thinking the Governor, who might with great Reason object to the Re-Emission, would be obliged to Grant it rather than loose the Loan of so much Money to the Agent, as the General would represent to the Governor that without such a Sum the King's Business could not go on; but this was so shameful an Attempt that it was hoped the General would see through it, and discountenance it.

Besides this so many other Objections occurred to the Council that there was not time to debate them, and, therefore, it was put off to another Day, and Mr. Peters was desired to Compare the Re-Emitting Act with former Acts, and to make his Report at the next Council.

A Letter from Brigadier General Stanwix, of the ninth Instant, was read in these Words:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1759.

"Sir:

"Not being favoured with your Answer to my last Letter, desiring the Renewal of the Law for impressing Carriages for His Majesty's Service, I am under a Necessity of acquainting you that the King's Service is absolutely at a Stand, untill Waggons can be obtained for the Transportation of the Provisions, Ammunition, and Forage, requisite for the Western Army. I have taken all possible Methods to prevail on the Inhabitants of the Province to furnish Waggons for the above purposes, and have offered the most Advantageous Terms, ready Money, and every persuasive Argument I could devise; also, by appointing Persons of Reputation and Substance to Contract with the People in each County, in whose hands I have lodged Money to enable them to fulfil my Engagements, who have already published Advertisements, a Copy thereof is hereunto annexed, which shall be inserted in the next Gazette.

"Notwithstanding all these Steps have been taken, by the Returns made by those Gentlemen, I yet find, that on the Sixth Instant there were only Seventeen Waggons from Bucks, Fourteen from Lancaster, and Six from Carlisle, that could be engaged in the King's Service. In excuse for their Backwardness, the People allege that the Last Year's Services are not yet discharged, which is not my fault, as it is well known that every means in my Power for the raising Money to pay them has been taken, and that I have shewn my utmost readiness to Satisfy them, by paying the Commissioners' Certificates as fast as Money came in; so that unless the Legislature no Longer Delays to oblige the Inhabitants by Law, under a proper Penalty, that can be instantly recovered by a Summary Process, to furnish, upon the before mentioned Proposals, which no reasonable Man can object to, a sufficient Number of Carriages, the Advanced Posts must be abandoned, and that Country lost, which has cost the King and the Colonies so much Blood and Treasure.

"The Nature of this Expedition requiring the Service of Light Horse, and the Experience of Last Campaign proving their Utility, I must desire you, in the Strongest Manner, to require the Assembly to raise again the Two Troops they furnished Last Year, and to Establish a Post for the Communication with the Western Army.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obed^t. and Hum^e. Servant,

"JOHN STANWIX."

The Secretary was ordered to lay the said Letter before the House, and to acquaint them that the Governor very earnestly recommended it to them that the several Matters desired by General Stanwix might be Complied with.

Teedyuscung paid a Visit to the Governor, and after the usual Compliments, being asked if he had any thing to Communicate, he spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"I thank you for your kind reception of me. I have no matter to speak upon of very great Moment at this Time; I came principally to see my Old Friends and to enjoy the pleasure of a little Conversation with them.

"Brethren:

"Agreeable to my Engagements at Easton, I have spread far and Wide the News of the Peace there concluded; I have given the Halloo, and many distant Nations have heard it and let me know that the Peace was extremely to their Minds, and that they would heartily join in any thing done by the Governor, at Pennsylvania, and Teedyuscung. I shall still continue my best Endeavours to gain over to the Peace more of the Indian Nations as I have Opportunity."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I received this String from the Unamies, on and beyond the Ohio, by which they assured me that they had heard of the good Work that was going on between me and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that it gave them the utmost Satisfaction, and they would Concur with us in Establishing a firm Peace with their Old Friends and Brethren.

"This is their String.

"Brethren:

"I received another String of Wampum from the Indian Nations, settled on the Heads of the Susquehannah (by his Description of the Place it seemed to be from the Nations settled on the Cayuga Branch), they likewise Expressed their Joy at the Conclusion of a Peace with their Brethren, the English, and said they would Ratify what should be done by the Governor of Pennsylvania and Tedyuscung, and I now lay before you their String. These Indians desire the Governor would give them a Charge of Powder, for they were very poor and had not Powder enough to kill Deer for their Subsistence."

A String.

"Brethren:

"What I hear from all Quarters is good; the Indians seem desirous to return to their Old Alliance with their Brethren. My Heart is all Good."

The Governor thanked him for his kind Speeches, and said as he proposed to stay a little among his Friends, he would give him notice of the time when he should return him his Answer.

At Mr. Peters's.

Teedyuscung said he had omitted some things at the Governor's which he would recollect and tell to me, and after some pause he spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I must mend my Speeches to the Governor; I don't speak to you, I speak to the Governor; let him know what I say, and put it to the other things I spoke in Council.

"Brethren:

"Here are Two Mohiccons from the Susquehannah; they came with me from Wioming; they brought me a String from the Mohiccons and Wapings, assuring me that they were heartily disposed for Peace, and would put themselves under Teedyscung, and join, with him and the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the good Work of Peace. I put them under the Wings of the Governor."

A String.

"Brethren:

"I have a small Complaint to make. My Uncles, the Mohocks, have sold Lands that they have not the least Pretensions to, no, not the Value of a Hickory Nut. I mean the Minisink Lands. These always belonged to a Nation of the Delawares, and our Uncles had nothing to do with them, nor could not dispose of them. Our Nations are not displeased with our Brethren, only as we have not received a Consideration for them. Think with yourselves about it, and give us what you Please."

This, Isaac Stille says, was sent to Teedyuscung by Phillip Compass.

"The Governor's Answer.

"Brother:

"I thank you for your assurances to Continue your best Endeavours to bring as many Indian Nations into the Peace lately concluded at Easton, as you are capable to Influence. I give you this Belt to assure you that I am your hearty Friend, and shall take a pleasure in doing every good Office to the Delawares, Unamies, Opings, and all other Indian Nations that shall return natural Alliance."

A Belt.

"I shall recommend the request of the Indians who are in Want of Powder, to the Provincial Commissioners, who set to-morrow, and Mr. Peters will acquaint you with their Resolution. I shall at at all times be glad to serve you or any Indians you recommend to me."

A String.

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburg in July 1759

By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Bart. his Majesty's Agent & Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern Destrict of North America with the chiefs & Warriors of the six nations, Delawares, Shawanese & the Wayandotts who represent the 8 following Nations Ottawas Chepawas, Putewatimes, Twigtwees, Cuseuskee Recopos, Spockeys and Mus~~t~~quakees.

At a meeting held at Pittsburg on the 4th. of July 1759.

Present,

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronett.

Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg

a number of the Officers of the Garrison,

Capt. William Trent } Assistants to
Capt. Thomas Mc. Kee. } George Croghan Esqr.

Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter.

The Beaver the Delaware King arrived here from over the Lakes with a number of the Principal Counsellors, & Warriors of the Delaware nation. On their arrival they Saluted the Fort with a Discharge of their Small Arms, which was returned by a Discharge of the Cannon, From the Fort. they then came in and after being seated, The Beaver said He only came over the River to shake hands with us That he was not prepared to Speak on any business, and desired we would not, as the Wayondotts, and Other Indians who came with him, were Over the River, After Drinking a Glass of Wine round we parted.

At a Conference held at Pittsburg on the 5th of July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy agent to Sir William Johnson Bart.,
Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg
A number of the Officers of the Garrison,
Capt William Trent } Assistants to,
Capt. Thomas McKee } George Croghan Esqr.
Capt Henry Montour Interpreter,

Indians.

Six Nations.
Tagouuseday ... } Chiefs
Gyusuday ... }
Gyandondawe & }
16 Warriors ... }

Shawnese.
Keiceenwehhe }
Louthema ... } Chiefs
Opeeciva ... }
& 14 Warriors.

Delawares
The Beaver King of Delaware.
Shingas } Chiefs & Captains
George }
Kickcusking. Johnny,
Killbuck. Gooshamaqua,
Windohale. Mottacha Peters,
John Peters.
The Pipe.

Wayondotts
Diuatea } Deputy's representing
Tanondany } their own & eight
Sandeyho } other nations
Sonongua }
Terrondea } with 22 Warriors

And a Great Number of other Captains

Capts

Captn Croghan Opened the Conferences with the following Seremonies addressing himself to the Indians present of every Nation;

Brethren, it gives me pleasure to See you the representatives of so many different nations, at the Council Fire I bid you heartily Welcome.

Brethern,

With this String I wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Bodys, Pick the bryers out of your Feet, and Clear your Eyes, that you may See your Brothers Faces & look cheerful.

Gave a String,

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Hearts, and Minds, that you may Speak Perfectfully free and Open to us.

Gave a String

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the Blood from off the Council Seats, that your Cloths may not be Stained, nor your minds Disturbed.

Gave a String

As soon as we had done they performed the same Ceremonies on their parts.

The Beaver then got up and Desired to know when they might expect the peace to be confirmed as the Deputies from the Several nations had fixed a time for their return.

Colonel Mercer & Capt. Croghan appointed a private meeting next morning to fix on the Time.

(H)

At a Private Conference held at Pittsburg on the 6th July 1759

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson ~~Deputy~~ Barronett.
Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg,
Captn. William Trent .. } Assistants to George
Captn. Thomas McKee . } Croghan Esquire
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.
The same Indian Chiefs as before,

When they were seated Colonel Mercer & Captain Croghan propos'd to them their going to Philadelphia in Order to Ratify and Confirm the Peace They refused "saying they would not go to Philadelphia, while "the English and French were at War in their "Country, that they would go and see their brethren "when their Women & Children could Sleep in peace.

They then proposed to the Indians there waiting the arrival of the General, but they refused saying a Delay might be attended with bad Consequences at this time; and then insisted on the Peace being confirmed, That as soon as it was proclaimed through the nations that the Warriors of the Several nations whose Deputies are now here would abandon the French, on which a time was fixed to hold a Conference with them for that Purpose.

July the 7th

The Deputies from the Several nations waited on Captn. Croghan and desired to know the prices of Goods & Skins which he acquainted them with. They complained of the prices of Strowd and Skins saying

(Strowds)

Stroud was Dearer than what they formerly gave for it, and that the price of Skins & Furs was less than what the Traders gave for them and desired he would write to the Governor to have the prices Settled,

This morning the Indians called Captain Croghan to a private Conference

Pittsburg 8th. July 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy agent to Sr. William Johnson Bart.. Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians.

The Deputies from the several nations as before,

When we were seated these Deputies produced 14 Belts and Two large Bunches of Strings of Wampum which they say'd was the Wampum of the nine following nations, Wayondotts, Ottowas, Chepawas, Putavatimes, Twigtwees, Cuscuskees, Kecopos, Shockeys, and Musquakes; empowering the Wayondotts Deputies to act in behalf of their nations, & to confirm the peace between them and the English as was, agreed upon in a Council held over the Lakes by the Beaver King; with their nations; and a Road belt by which these nations have clared the Road to Sun rising; that they may travel in peace to see their Brethren the English; as formerly; they then replied we have now Shewed you the Powers by which we act in favor of the several nations just mentioned to you, and we desire to hear what you have to say to us To morrow, as we are impatient to return home. And a meeting was appointed in the morning for that purpose.

(A)

(6)

At a Conference held at Pittsburgh July the 9th 1759.

Present.

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnston, Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburgh.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Waggoner,	Matthews.	Crawford.
Woodward,	Hydler.	Crawford.
Prentice,	Biddle.	Morgan.
Morgan,	Conrad.	Mr. Vicar.
Smallman,	Kennedy,	Mr. Aimsby.
Clayton,	Summer.	Mr. Allen.
Ward,	Anderson.	Mr. Gibson.
	Kitchins Dangerfield,	Mr. Lightfoot.

Wright of the Train.

Captain William Trent } Assistants to
Captain Thomas McKee } George Croghan Esqr.

Indians } Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Six Nations

Tagouuscday } Chiefs with
Gyusuday } 16 warriors
Grandenaawe }

Shawnese

Keicennock the } Chiefs &
Southema } 14 warriors.
Opeiwa }

Delawares

The Beaver King of Delawares
Shingas. John Peters } Chiefs &
George . The Pipe } Captains with
Kickusking. Johnny } a great number
Killbuck. Gooshamuqua } of officers
Windshale. Mattocka Peters }
Wayondotts.

Diuatea. } Deputies representing
Tanondany } theirs own N~~ations~~ 8
Sandigho } Other nations
Tonongua } with 22 warriors
Terondea }

As soon as the Indians had taken their
1 Seats, Capt Croghan made the following Speech
Brethren the Wayondotts Deputies of the 9—
Western nations of Indians, give attention to
what I am going to say to you;
We are this
day met in Council, to renew and brighten
the Anceint Chain of Friendship between us
and You in behalf of the nine Western
nations of Indians you represent, With
this String of Wampum, I Scatter the Dark
Clouds that hang over our heads, Open your
ears that you may hear and your Eyes that
you may see the Sun that Shine over us. And
I desire that what I shall say to you this day
you will publish it immediatly thro all the
nations.

Gave a String

Brethren

The Compliments which your People
three Years ago to the Governor of Pennsylvania,
about their Lands, Was Settled last Fall
at the Treaty of Easton, and a line Settled
by your people and the Six nations to their
Satisfaction; all which you were maid acquainted with last Fall by the Deputies of
the Six nations Sent with your Deputies
from that Treaty, for that purpose; and you
may Depend on it that your Brethren the
English will never Violate any of their Engagements to you, or to any of your Brethren
of any other nation but held fast hold of the
(chain)

chain of Friendship; and we make no doubt, but you on your side will take the same care to confirm what I have said I give you this belt.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

As soon as all Deputies between us were ended last falle at the Treaty of Easton, the peace was confirmed in the presence of the six nations, and we in conjunction with the 6 nations immediately Dispatched Messengers to assure you of the truth thereof; and the peace Belt was sent to our Brethren the Delawares, that they might send it thro all the nations ~~[illegible]~~ living towards the Sun setting in Friendship with them; that they might know what was done, and take fast hold of it.

Last fall when the French Distroyed their fortifications here and run away a Number of your Brethren English under the Command of Brigadier General Forbus, took post at this place; at that Time I went to see our brothers the Delawares at the mouth of the Beaver Creek, and gave them an Invitation to come and confer with the General when we came there we found the Generals bad state of health that obliged him to set off, but that he has left Colonel Boquett, who was second in Command, to receive them and Treat with them in his name at that Conference they promised to perf all the Engagements their people had entered into with us at the Treaty of Easton acquaint all nations with what paſsed there and invite all nations in Amity with them to go to Philadelphia this Spring to Ratify & Confirm the peace; but as your Own buſineſs on the Season of the year did not permit you; The General has Sent me to ~~Travel~~ Transact the publick Busineſs with you & all Other nations towards the Sun Setting in his name till his arrival, Our brothers the Delawares have performed there Engagements by taking a long Journey Over the Lakes to make known to the Westward Nations what paſsed at the Treaty of Easton; And I aſsure you I am heartily Glad to see the Deputies of So many Western Nations at this place met in Council and as you have Already informed me that your affairs will not Permit your waiting the Arrival of the General, I have with the consent and approbation of Colonel Mercer the Commanding Officer here agreed to hold this conference and you may be sure that the buſineſs transacted with you at this Conference the Kings General, and all the Governors of this Continent will Ratify and Confirm in the First General meeting you have with them,

Brethren,

~~As the design of this meeting was to aſsure each other that we would keep fast hold of the chain of Friendship, and perform our mutual Engagements made to each other at~~

~~Easton, I have with the consent & approbation of Colonel Mercer the Commanding Officer here agreed to hold this conference, and you may be sure that the busineſs transacted with you at this Conference,~~ ~~and you may~~ ~~the Kings General and all the Governors of this Continent will Ratify & confirm in the first General Meeting you have with them.~~

Brethren

As the Design of this meeting was to aſsure each Other that we would keep fast hold of the chain of Friendship and perform our Mutual engagements, made to each Other at Easton we on Our parts will punctually perform Ours, and in Order to our enjoying the bleſsings we expect from that peace it is neceſsary and we do insist, that you also perform those made on your parts by the restoring to us our Flesh and blood that yet Remain among you as we can never taste true satisfaction till that is done; We dont think it Practable for you to Deliver up at once, or in one place all our People who yet remains prisoners amongst you, but we place the Greatest Confidence in the Sincerity of your Intentions of Performing all your Engagements made to us at that Treaty and that you will loose no time in performing this Article of it. — In confrience of which I give you this belt of Wompum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

You have often requested Your

brethren the English to carry on a trade with you in your Country, as formerly the Enemy you was in Possession of your Country at that time which Obliged us to bring out an Armed Force to drive them away, but before we got there the French burnt their Fort and Run away up the River, where they yet Stay and Carry on the war against us; ——

You are Sensible Brethren, that while the Enemy are in possession of your Country we ca̅not trade Safely with you as we did formerly. The General is on his way here to build a trading House to Secure the Goods brought by the English Traders for your use, from the insults of the French, which will be Performing all our Engagements to you; you must be convinced of the Sincerity of our Intentions, as you already a number of Traders here and more on their way the better to Supply you with Such Necessaries as you may want; And I assure you as soon as the Enemy are drove out of your Country which I expect you will be assisting in that the General will Departy your Country after Securing our Trade with you and our Brethren to the westward. In confirmation of what I have I give you this Belt,

Gave a Belt

Brethren Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares,

As you are our near Neighbours and now

going to Return to your Several Towns, I take this Opportunity of Desiring you not to go far abroad, nor think long till you hear from us For I assure you by this String of Wampum that as Soon as the General Arrives with his Majestys Troops I Shall call you together. as the General will have Something to Say to you, and be Glad to See all his brethren of the Several nations to the Sun Setting.

Gave a String

The Beaver the Delaware King then got up addressing himself first to all the Indians present desiring them to Listen to what he was going to Say, which Was from his heart & to take Example by him; then addressing himself to all the White People present made the following Speech.

Brothers

I have brought with me Some of your flesh & Blood there they Sit One is my mother, the Other my Sister, I deliver them up to you in the presents of all here; Do not think I am tired of them, no I love them as well as I do my own mother & Sister when they go to the Inhabitants do not hide them, when I go down I Shall call & See them. Then Delivered up the Two Women. —— The Beaver then addressing himself to Colonel Mercer with a String of White Wampum, made the following Speech, ——

Brothers,

When I was here in the Fall I desired our people might have Liquor but Sparingly, but now, But now I desire the bung may be knocked out of the Keg, and when the Liquor comes we may have Liberty to purchase, And then returned thanks for the Speeches, we had made them, which he said he believed come from our hearts.

Gave a String

Captain Montour by Order of Colonel Mercer acquainted them that the first Liquor that came up they Should have Liberty buy part of it, ~~which~~ then returned thanks for Speeches they had made us, And the Colonel gave the whole an Invitation to dine with him next day,

At a Private Conference held at Pittsburg the 11th July 1759

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy agent to Sir William Johnston Bart. Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

The Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares & Shawnese
The Deputies & Chief Warriors, of the Wayondotts.

Diuatea, the Chief of the Wayondotts Deputies, spoke as follows in behalf of his own & the Other 8 nations they represent.

Brothers

By this String of Wampum, we assure you that as Soon as we get home we will call a General Council of all nations Over the Lakes, and lay before them what you have Said to us, And you may Depend on a large body of Our People being here in about 2 months in Order to Confirm the Peace on our Parts; And we Shall use all the influence we have, to withdraw Such of Our Young men as the French have stole from us this Spring as Soon as possible;

As to your Flesh and Blood that is amongst us we can assure that you will See them again; But Brothers we have not many of them now never had,

Gave a String

The Beaver made the following Speeches in behalf of the Delawares & Shawnese

Brothers

WE are Very well pleased with what you have Said at this Conference ever Since the Treaty of Easton, and what passed here last fall we have looked on the Peace to be confirmed between you and us, And it gives us Great pleasure to see it now confirmed between you and all our friends the Several nations to the Sun Setting, as to your flesh and Blood, a little time will convince you that we are Sincere, and we will perform our

Engagements in Restoring all them that is in our ~~power~~ Possession;

Gave a String

During the time of Conference their was near Five hundred Indians here

July 16th.. 1759

At the Request of Indians here and with the approbation of Col.. Mercer Capt.. Croghan sent the following Speech to Venango by two Weyandotts Messengers for the Warriors of the Western nations who had joined the French before this Conference,

Brethren,

The Wayondotts, Chepawas Ottawas, Pertavatimes Twigtwees, Cuskuskees, Kecopas, Shockeys & Musquakes, — Hear what I am going to Say, to you.

Your Brothers the English are not come here to war with the Indians but to carry on Trade & Commerce with all nations of them as far as the Sun Setting ~~Setting Sun~~

Brothers,

As the peace is now Confirmed betwixt your Deputies and us I expect you will abandon the French, and leave them and us to fight our own battles. The Bearers who were present at this Conference, can tell you what passed between your Deputies and us. With this bunch of Wampum I take you by the Hands, & Lead you to your Own Country where I desire you will sit & smoke your pipes till I give you

(a)

a call I assure you the English have no intention of injuring you and I must insist on your paying due Regard to this Message, and Immediately quitting the French which will confirm me of the good Opinion I have of your professions made in your behalf by our Deputies at the Conference I held here with them, and will be convincing your Brothers the Governors of the several Provinces that you are Determined to Renew & Remain Steadfast in your Ancient friend Ship with all his Majestys Subjects. —

Sent 12 Fathoms of White Wompum

The Indians of the several nations here Sent Speeches, to inforce the above Speech —

The Beaver the Delaware King Spoke in behalf of the nations who were present at the Conference, held here, and desired that the General might be made acquainted with what passed here between them and us and Desired the General might bring none of the Southward Indians with him if he should there would be no pursuading some of the Indians, but intended to Deceive them. —

COL. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburgh, 17th July, 1759.

Sir:

My last to your Honour was of the 7th, in it I mention'd a Conference to be held with the Indians; their impatience to return home urged it on contrary to my inclination, before the General's Arrival. The Minutes are inclos'd for your perusal. The Indians appear highly satisfied, and since have given proofs of greater zeal and fidelity in our interests than I could have expected. The greatly superior force which the Enemy had unexpectly collected at Venango, justly alarmed them, especially as they saw our low circumstances as to men & provisions; part of the Garrison being employ'd in escorts, and not a Days supply belonging to the Garrison when it was in the Enemies power to have invested us. The first Intelligence of the Enemies design we had from Priscile, the 11th, the next from the Delawares, above Venango, the 13th, both which I immediately communicated to the Genl—the 15th, we had the following accounts from two Six Nation Indians sent to spy at Venango, who left this place the 7th. They found att Venango, 700 French & 400 Indians; the Commanding Officer told them he expected 600 more Indians, that as soon as they arrived he would come and drive us from this Place. Next day 200 Indians came to Venango, & the same number the next day, and the third. They were all fitted off for the Expedition by the 11th, at night, & 3 Peices of Cannon brought from Le Beuff, the other's expected every hour, with a great many Battoes loaded with Provisions. In the morning of the 12th, a Grand Council was held, in which the Commr thanked the Indians for attending them, threw down the War Belt & told them he sett off next day. The Indians consented, but were somewhat disconcerted by one of the Six Nations, who gave them Wampum, telling them to consider what they did, and not be in too great a hurry; Soon after Messengers arrived with a Packet for the Officer who held the Council, at which he & the other Officers appeared much concernd, and at length he told the Indians: Children, I have receivd bad News, the English are gone against Niagara; we must give over thoughts of going down the River, till we have cleard that place of the Enemy. If it should be taken our Road to you is stopt up, and you must become poor.

Orders were immediately given to proceed with the Artillery, Provisions, &c., up French Creek, which the Spies saw sett off, and the Indians making up their Bundles to follow.

They reckon there were upwards of 1000 Indians, collected from 12 different Nations, at Venango.

Half the Party that attack'd Ligonier was returnd without Prisoner or Scalp; they had, by their own account, one Indian Killed & one Wounded.

22 Wiandots are just arrived, probably of those collected at Venango.

Since the Conference we have, in conjunction with the Delawares, sent Messengers with Belts to all the Nations in the French Interest, to inform them of what their Chiefs have agreed to here; and this, with the Enemies embarrased situation, we expect may break off numbers from them.

I am, Sir,
Your Honours most
Obedient humble Servt.
HUGH MERCER.

Thomas Lawrence to Rich'd Peters, 1759.

Sir:

The Health Officer thinks it necessary some order shoud issue from the Governor, respecting any Vessells that arrived at this season of year, that they may be stopp'd at the Battery, untill such time as they are examined, whether they are free from any Malignant disorders; if you will be kind enough to assist him in this matter, you will do great service to the Inhabitants of this City, and greatly oblidge,

Sr, yr friend & humble Servt.
THO. LAWRENCE.

July 21st, 1759.
To Richd Peters, Esqr.

The Commissioners to Gov. Denny, 1759.

Philada, July 25, 1759.

Sir:

We have Considerd, Mr. Croghans Request, Recommended to us by your Honour, and Considering the very Great Expence this Province has been at, in Indian Treaties, we are of opinion, that as General Stanwix, has Ordered up to Pitsburg a very Large present for the Different Nations of Indians, Along the Ohio, it is Unnecessary at this Time to run the Province to any Expence in an additional present.

We are your Honours,
Most Humble Serts.
Thos. Cadwalader,
Jos. Galloway,
Lyndford Lardner,
Jos. Ffox,
Jon. Hughes.

Directed.—For his Honor Governor Denney. These.

Sir

Pittsburg 25th July 1759

Since I wrote you yesterday numbers of the Indians who have been with the Enemy came here, and inform me, that it is their opinion the French will take but few Indians with them to Niagara, and those that they left behind at Venango are dayly leaving them, this the two Spies I sent to Venango confirm, and say that after they had delivered my Message to the Indians there the whole of them had determined to leave the French and come here, till a Delaware fellow a Brother of Tedyuscungs made a Speech to all the Indians there; telling them, that the War was not over against the English, and gave them a Belt of Wampum to sharpen their Hatchetts, but the Indians did not approve of his Speech.

They say that all the Indians the French could get of them to go on the Road was Eight, and the Indians told those two Spies that there was but two small Partys out on the Road, which would go home as soon as they returned. These Spies say that before they left Venango there was but Seventy Indians there, the rest having set off for their own Country, & that these Seventy proposed to come down here to see their Brethren the English in their way home.

I dayly expect a Runner who I sent to bring me the earliest Intelligence of our success against Niagara.

Our Success in Indian Affairs, I hope will make amends for the Expence which is great I am with Esteem

Sir Your most obedient humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

of the weakness of the Enemy does hurrying up Provisions by smaller Escorts.

I am with great Respect
Dr Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servt. Hugh Mercer

My dear Col.

As matters stand I thought it necessary to read them I believe I shall join the Pack horses sheeps and oxen together, and wait at the foot of the hill for that purpose. or take such precautions as shall be thought necessary. I am Dr. Sir
Your very obedt.
humble Servt.
Jno. Tulleker

Majr. Stewarts Camp
3 oClock afternoon. No sheeps or horses as yet arrived

Col. Mercer's Letter of the 11th: August 1758

Colonel Bouquet

Fort Bedford 2d August 1759 66

Sir

I had your Letters of the 22d & 28th Jully and as I suppose this will be safely convey'd ~~beyond~~ I shall open a Scheme to you, which in the actual Circumstances appears practicable.

~~Niagara~~ The attempt upon Niagara must by this time have Succeeded or miscarried. In the first Case it is probable that the Enemys will abandon their Posts on this side Lake Erie; In the other they will naturally bring again their forces to Venango. But as in either Case they will necessary want time, ~~[illegible]~~ to either to recall their Indians and collect Provisions. It seems adviseable to ~~[illegible]~~ seize the opportunity when they are otherwise employed to attempt to burn Venango where they can not have left any considerable force.

And as I can not at this distance be judge of all the difficulties of the Enterprise I must leave it to your own Judgement to determine what probability there is of Succeeding.

The Plan as I conceive it, ~~and~~ tho always liable to any alteration you ~~should~~ may think necessary, should be this.

1st That you should propose it to the Chief of the Indians, either with you or in your Neighbourh and if they approve of it, and will ~~[illegible]~~engage to go with you, with about three hundred

of this Division

in that language to
that you will ^ give them all the Indian Goods
found in the Place and such other Presents as you
will judge necessary to promise in case of Success.

2. That you ~~should~~ march yourself with
two hundred & fifty [illegible] fifty [illegible] and two hundred and fifty
~~nine hundred men~~, making two hundred and
Provincials [illegible] in all 700 men
[illegible] under Command of ~~[illegible]~~ Major Tulliken

~~[illegible]~~
3. Take with you the two Small Mortars
with their ammunition that Capt. Gordon may judge
Cohorns or what
necessary for the Speedy reduction of the Place
under the Command of Lieut. Wright

4. That your Artillery, Ammunition, and Provision
should go by Water in your Batteaus, escorted
on one ~~both sides~~ side of the River by the Indians
and your People. the better to pass them
over the mouths of the Creeks.

~~[illegible]~~

5. As you have not a sufficient quantity of the
Some Cattle should go with you. or if the Road
is not practicable, along they ~~might~~ be sent along the
Path under an Escort of your men and Indians
to join you at Venango.

~~[illegible]~~ 6
~~[illegible]~~ Capt. Gordon being an only Engineer
I would not have him to go
to build the Fort. but send [illegible] with his Instructions
~~such an [illegible]~~ as [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ must ~~be~~ [illegible] to manage the Indians
There is actually a Convoy upon the Road
which has orders to proceed to Pittsburgh as soon
as possible escorted by 260 men under the Command of ~~[illegible]~~ Major Tulliken

Stephen, which Part is to remain at Pittsburgh till our return, sending 50 men with the Horses & Waggons back to Loyalhanna.

You see Sir that the Chief dependance being upon the 300 Indians, if you cannot persuade them to go, you are not to move from Pittsburgh but if they will accompany you the Success seems infallible.

As Circumstances may vary before you are able to execute this Project, and in that Case you are to act to the best of your Judgement.

The Indian ~~Goods~~ presents Supplying are upon the Road and I intend to take them with me to Pittsburgh.

# The building of the Fort being the principal object of His Majesty's Instructions, you are to leave Captn Gordon at Pittsburgh to commence the [illegible] the Order Lieut. to depart to [illegible] with you.

Translation of a Letter
fr [illegible]
2d. January 1789

Pittsburgh 6th Augt. 1759

Sir

Since my last to Colonel Bouquet of the 1st Inst. nothing material has happened here — The Wiandots from Venango returned the 3d and next day the Beaver & a number of his People came in to hold a Conference with them, and the other Western Tribes, for settling the affair of the Delawares interfering in Opposition to our Messages, at Venango — his [illegible] and [illegible] give no hopes of an end to it, the expensive Consumption of Provisions by which it is put out of my power to save in Store between the Convoys — Captn. Gordon has all the Men possible from the Garrison, in preparing Materials for the Works, and, what with giving up our Artificers, and furnishing Convoy Parties together with the necessary Duty, every man is employed — We have discovered that the two Highlanders taken the 1st: were carried off by [illegible] Indians that had been entertained here several Days. 'Tis probable they were both killed, as the Savages were then seen going to Venango with the Scalps only. I beg leave to refer you to Capt. Croghan for the remarkable News from [illegible].

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Excellency's

most Obedient most humble Servant

Hugh Mercer

Copy of a Letter
from Col. Moore to
General Heard &c.
Augt 25
[illegible]
The original sent to
Genl [illegible]

Sir

Pittsburg August 6th 1759

This serves to inclose the latest Intelligence I have received. I shall continue keeping Spies at Venango and Preskisle. Yesterday Evening arrived here Eighty Indians to meet the Beaver and some Chiefs of the Wyondotts, Twightwees, Kuscuskees, Ottawas, and Chipawas, who are gathering here to hold a Council amongst themselves in order to take the French Hatchett out of the hands of some few of their People who yet keep with the French, and they make no doubt but in a short time to withdraw every single Indian from them.

Great numbers of Indians are coming here to Trade and here is but very little Goods to be sold which will disappoint the Indians unless more come up in time. I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servt.

Geo: Croghan

Dear Sir.

I took the liberty to open the inclosed. I am now within two miles of Stoney Creek where I find the Fifty Waggons still are tho' they went of three days before me. I intend to keep with them now to Ligonier. but am afraid that it will be still three days before I get them there as I am inform'd that many of them are broke.

I am Dr. Sir.
your very obedt.
and very humble Servt.
Jno. Tulliken.

To General Stanwix

Indian Intelligence
received the 9th August
1759

Minutes of Conferences
held at
Pittsburg
In August 1759

By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majestys Agent and Superintendant, for Indian Affairs in the Northern Diſtrict of North America.
With the Chiefs & Warriors of the Delawares, Shawneſses, Wyandotts, Twightwees. Ottawas, Chipawas, Cuscuskees and Putawatimees.

Minutes of Conferences &c.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburg, on the 7th August 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Barronet.

Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburg.

A Number of the Officers of the Garrison.

Capt. William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Thomas McKee }

Capt. Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Delawares
The Beaver } Chiefs
Delaware George }
White Eyes } Captains
Tesekumme }
and
82 Warriors

Shawnesse
Misquepalathe } Chiefs
Wacanathchea }
Othaway Weseloutha } Captains
Wopepalathe }
and
64 Warriors

Wayandotts } Captains
Sarghganouras }
Tohondotheradases }
Orcearontenas }
Enouras
and
52 Warriors

Twightwees
Mischehaga
Orbaynathe
and
38 Warriors

Ottawas
Misseraghage } Captains
Oulamey }
and
22 Warriors

Chepawas
Ocheaways Captain
and
9 Warriors

Cuscushees
Mishshequanaqua Captain
and
14 Warriors

Putawatimes
Ipeena Captain
and
8 Warriors

When the Indians were gathered I acquainted them that my reason for calling them was to hear what they had to say to each other, as it appeared to me that some one Nation of them had in the beginning of this War given the Hatchet to the rest to strike us, and notwithstanding all the Treatys and Councils we have had with the Chiefs of the several Nations, the bloody Hatchet was not yet thrown into the bottomless Pit, as we every day heard of fresh Murders being committed on the Road.

I then made the following Speech to them with a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

I desire as there is a sufficient Number of all the Western Nations of Indians present, that you let me see the War Hatchet buried, that there may be no more use of it made against any of his Majesties Subjects. As you are

sen

sensible that Peace has been made between us, and your Deputys in behalf of your several Nations; You may be aſsured if any of your People continue these Acts of Hoſtilities, that we shall look on them as a violation of the Peace, and a breach of the solemn Engagements made to us by your Deputys in behalf of your several Nations.

Gave a Belt

The 8th The Indians acquainted me that they would meet in the Afternoon to bury the War Hatchet as I had deſired.

Three oClock in the Afternoon, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawneſe Wayondotts, Twightwees, Ottawas, Chepawas, Cuscuskees and Putawatimes, met in the Council Houſe, and sent for Col. Mercer and myself to come and hear what they were going to say to each other, when we came to the Council House, the Beaver deſired I would open the Council, which I did by acquainting them that I was glad to see so great a number of my Brethren from so many different Nations met together to brighten and strengthen the Chain of Friendship between them and us, delivering them a String of Wampum.

The Beaver then addreſsing himself to all the Indians of the Western Nations. Spoke as follows.

Uncles the Wayondotts and you our Cousins of the several other Western Nations. With this fine Feather which I have diped in that pure Oil which our Grandfathers formerly used on this Occasion, I wash the inside of your Ears, that you may hear what I am going to say to you, and that you and your Warriors may hear what our Warriors are going to say to you after I have done; As our Grand Children the Shawneſe join us in this Council. I desire you will Consider what is said to you this day as spoke by both our Nations.

Gave a String

Uncles and Cousins.

This Spring when I was over the Lakes holding a Council with the Chiefs of your several Nations, they deſired I would be strong, and accomplish the good work of Peace which I had began at this place last fall on their behalf, and gave me these fourteen Belts of Wampum to aſsure our Brethren the English, the Six Nations, our several Tribes of Delawares, and other Nations of Indians living in the Six Nation Country, that they were willing to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English, and all Nations of Indians living to the Sunrising. Uncles & Cousins this Belt which you see me hold in my hand I will join with these fourteen Belts to aſsure all Nations to the Sunrising that your Nations have agreed to the Peace confirmed here the 9th of last Month between the Deputys of your Nations (who came with me here for that purpose) & our Brethren the English; here he layed down the Belt which he added to the fourteen Belts which he promised to send of the next day. Then taking up another Belt spoke as follows; I aſsure you by this Belt, that the Peace was settled here between your Deputys and our Brothers the English in the manner I have informed you, As they have taken to your Country the Belts of Confirmation given to them

Gave a Belt

The Beaver then desired his Uncles and Cousins of the Western Nations of Indians to listen to what the Warriors of the Delawares & Shawneſse were going to say.

The Principal Warrior of the Delawares then got up and made the following Speech.

Uncles and Cousins of all the Nations to the Sun setting listen to what we the Warriors are going to say to you.

We and our Grand Children the Shawneſse began the War in this Country we did not make the Hatchet, it was sent to us by one of our Tribes who live amongst the French called Wappones, and some of our People who lived on Susquehannah we were foolish enough without taking time to consider, to make use of that wicked Weapon, and then sent it to your Nations inviting you to come & help and help us, which you did. The Wise Men of all our Nations have made Peace with our Brethren the English, and as the Peace is very agreeable to us, we by this Belt of Wampum take the Hatchet we sent you out of your Hands, and we pull up a large Pine Tree & bury it deep in the Ground, treading down the Earth from about all the spreading Roots of the Tree that the Hatchet may never be found more.

Gave a Belt

Uncles and Cousins

We have buried the Hatchet. With this Belt of Wampum we stop up the War Road, and clear out the Road of Peace from your Country here, which you will travel in safety to see your Brethren the English, and trade with them. We lay a great Log acroſs the War Path over which your Warriors muſt not expect to paſs for the future. We wash the Blood that has been spilt off the Earth & gather up the Bones of our Friends that have been killed since the War, & bury them decently.

Gave a Broad Belt

Uncles and Cousins

I desire that you and the Warriors of your Nation may think no more of War, but go a hunting, and travel this Road of Peace and visit your Brethren the English and exchange your Skins, and furs, for Goods to cloth your Women and Children

Gave a String

The Beaver then spoke as follows.

Uncles and Cousins.

The War Hatchet is now buried. With these two Belts I disperse the dark Clouds which have so long hung over our heads, that we may see the Sun clear and as the Blood that has been spilt is washed off the Earth. I hope we shall soon the sweet Scent of the Springing Herbs as formerly, and enjoy the bleſsings of Peace as our Fathers formerly did.

He gave one Belt to the Wayandotts, & one to the Twightwees.

The Wayandotts, & Twightwees in behalf of themselves, and the other Western Nations made the following Speech.

Nephews the Delawares, and Cousens the Shawneſse

It gives us great pleasure to hear you speak; what you have said this day has made our Hearts easy, it is like Physick given to a Man which cures him when he is at the point of Death. It is true it was your duty to do this as we had the Hatchets from you; we on behalf of all the Nations aſsure you and our Brethren the English that we will pay due regard to what you have said, and proclaim it through all the Nations, both on this side the Lake, & the other; and we aſsure You that none of our Warriors for the future shall go to War against our Brethren, and that we will as soon as poſsible comply with the Engagements our Deputys entred into with our Brethren the English in confirming the Peace.

Gave two Belts

y it please your Excellency

Pittsburg August the 11th 1759

Inclosed I send you the latest Intelligence from Niagara, and Copy of a Conference held here a few days ago by which you will see the Western Indians have layed down the Hatchet, and declared that they will not go to War any more against any of his Majestys Subjects; from their past Conduct, and readiness to come here when I send for them to Venango where they had engaged to join the Enemy against us. I have no reason to suspect the Sincerity of their Professions.

Colonel Mercer communicated to me your Letter and Plan for reduceing Venango. If the Intelligence from Niagara be true which I am of opinion it is, I am affraid the French at Venango will abandon that Post before we shall be able to reach it, as to going by Water it is impracticable, the River is so low, so that when ever we go we must go by Land with pack Horses. I am of opinion that One Hundred or One Hundred & fifty Indians will be sufficient and that number can easily be got together to join us while we are preparing to set of. I will join Col. Mercer with as many Indians as he will think necessary to take, or is able to maintain.

Here is no Goods in Store except some laced Coats, Hatts, and some few other things of that sort which I reserved till your arrival, as the Indians expects you will call them together on your arrival here, nor is there any Traders or Sutlers here that has Goods to barter with the Indians for their Peltry, tho' they have been repeatedly promised at every Treaty to have an extensive Trade opened with them, they are very much surprised that they can get no Goods to purchase for their Skins which they every day bring here for that purpose.

I wish we may not break our faith with the Indians on Account of the Trade, as the Provincial Commiſsioners in order to monopolize the Trade in their own hands sells many sorts of Goods here for leſs than ever I purchased the same sort of Goods for in Philadelphia, others they sell for higher prices than ever the Traders sold them for formerly; for some Skins they give leſs for, then ever was given for them by the Traders who used to trade here, the reason they give for it is that they can purchase Bills from the Army for fifty Pr Cent, which is more advantage to them than Shipping Skins. This makes it appear that these Gentlemen do not act upon the principles they would perswade the World they intended by the Law for regulating the Indian Trade, which they pretended was for the good of his Majestys Indian Interest, and to prevent frauds and abuses in the Trade. I hope your Excellency will excuse me from dwelling so long on this Subject, but it is my duty for the good of his Majestys

Venango will abandon that Post before we shall be able to reach it; as to going by Water it is impracticable, the River is so low, so that when ever we go we must go by Land with pack Horses. I am of opinion that One Hundred, or One Hundred & fifty Indians will be sufficient and that number can easily be got together to join us while we are preparing to set off. I will join Col. Mercer with as many Indians as he will think necessary to take, or is able to maintain.

There is no Goods in Store except some laced Coats Hatts, and some few other things of that sort which I reserved till your arrival, as the Indians expects you will call them together on your arrival here, nor is there any Traders or Sutlers here that has Goods to barter with the Indians for their Peltry, tho they have been repeatedly promised at every Treaty to have an extensive Trade opened with them, they are very much surprised that they can get no Goods to purchase for their Skins which they every day bring here for that purpose.

I wish we may not break our faith with the Indians on Account of the Trade, as the Provincial Commissioners in order to monopolize the Trade in their own hands sells many sorts of Goods here for less than what I purchased the same sort of Goods for in Philadelphia, others they sell for higher prices than ever the Traders sold them for formerly; for some Skins they give less for them than was given for them by the Traders who used to trade here, the reason they give for it is that they can purchase Bills from the Army for fifty P^{r} Cent, which is more advantage to them than Shipping Skins. This makes it appear that these Gentlemen do not act upon the principles they would perswade the World they intended by the Law for regulating the Indian Trade, which they pretended was for the good of his Majestys Indian Interest, and to prevent frauds and abuses in the Trade. I hope your Excellency will excuse me from dwelling so long on this Subject, but it is my duty for the good of his Majestys Indian Interest to represent it in a fair light to you, that a proper and well regulated trade may be carried on with these Nations, by which the Traders may all be obliged to sell at one price and have a sufficient Proffit to make it worth their while to carry on the Trade with the Indians.

I wish Goods were sent up as quick as possible, & Traders encouraged to come up with large quantitys to supply the Indians agreable to our Engagements, which will remove any Jealousies they may have entertained of us, on not seeing us furnished with a sufficient quantity of Goods to purchase their Skins. I am with great Esteem & Regard

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant

Geo: Croghan

Crafton to
Genl Thomas
August 11.

and would be glad to add a Proviso to the Bill to make a Compensation to them for the Loss of such Perquisites and Fees in their Offices as might be occasioned by this Bill, He asked Mr. Peters what he thought the Loss would be to him and likewise to the Surveyor General if the present Bill should pass. To which Mr. Peters answered that the Bill was in itself unjust, and it was impossible for him to say in what manner his or the Surveyor Generals Office might be affected by it. He was therefore desired to consult the Surveyor General, and having done so He reported to the Governor, that the Surveyor General said the Bill would be very injurious to him and his Deputies, but could not ascertain the Loss. And he doubted much if he or they would venture to accept Warrants at the Risque of paying Fifty Pounds, if they did not execute them within the limitted Time by the Act. This however he was pretty sure of, that all future applications for Searches and Copies of Papers would now be made to the Popular Officer. And at present he received about fifty Pounds a Year in those two Articles.

The following Additional Clause was at the Instance of the Governor inserted in the Bill respecting the present Secretary and Surveyor General

And then the Governor sent a Message to the House that he was ready to give his Assent to the Bill. And it was according the same Day enacted into a Law: And the Great Seal affixed thereto by the Governor, in the Presence of two Members.

The Speaker presented to the Governor an Order for One thousand Pounds, on the Trustees of the Loan Office.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 20th of August 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters Lynford Lardner Esquires

Several Letters from Brigadier General Stanwix of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Instant to the Governor were read, wherein he desires Two Companies of Artificers for the Building of the Forts and erecting Vessels on Lake Erie &ca. which were ordered to be entered.

A Letter from General Stanwix to Governor Denny.

Bedford the 13th August 1759.

Dear Sir,

I am Sorry to be under a Necessity of acquainting you, that after exerting my utmost Endeavours, and all the active Assistance you was pleased to give me, I cannot Yet procure a Sufficient Number of Waggons to Transport the Provisions necessary for the Maintainance of the Army under my Command.

"The County of Lancaster our Chief Dependance, is the most Backward, and Bucks and Chester have given us only Nominal Aſsistance, by sending us Impreſsed Waggons, unfit for the Service by the Weakneſs of the Horses and Carriages. The Managers meet with more opposition in these two Counties than in any of the others, as the Magistrates seem unwilling to disoblige them, and unleſs they are spurred by the fear of incurring your Displeasure, I am afraid they will not Exert their Authority in such a manner as will Answer the Purpose.

It is with reluctance that I must trouble you again upon this Subject but being stopped in my March for Want of a Sufficient and Certain Succeſsion of Carriages, I am obliged to have recourse to You to extricate me out of this Difficulty.

I have wrote the Inclosed Circular Letter to the Managers of each County, to Spirit them up, and Endeavour to make the best use of this most favourable Opportunity.

Exclusive of the great Supply of Provisions neceſsary for Troops, Waggons, Horse Drivers &c. there has constantly been hundreds of Indians to Feed at Pittsburgh which has sunk that Magazine as fast as it could be Supplied, and the Demand for Carriages for Indian Goods, Cloathing for Provincial Troops, and other Neceſsary Stores, has also contributed to prevent any considerable Magazine of Provisions being formed at that Post.

I must beg you will make Application to the Aſsembly for the immediate furnishing me with two Companies of Shipwrights, and other Neceſsary Artificers, to be employed as soon as poſsible in building proper Veſsels on Lake Erie, to Secure the Command of that Water, the Trade and Friendly Interest with the Over Lake Indians, and preserve the Communication with Niagara.

I am Sir,
your most Obedient
and most hum.e Servant
John Stanwix

Circular Letter from General Stanwix to Managers for Waggons.

Camp at Fort Bedford the 13th August 1759.

Gentlemen,

The Glorious Succeſses of His Majesty's Arms in the Beginning of this Campaign, must fill the Heart of every good Subject with Gratitude, Zeal and Activity for His Service— The People of this Province have it now more particularly in their Power to shew their Loyalty by exerting themselves in furnishing without Delay the Waggons wanted for this Expedition.

All the Difficulties are removed: The Communication with Pittsburgh is intirely clear of Enemies. The Roads are Good, having been repaired by the Troops with great Pains and Fatigue: The Harvest is now over, Ready Money is regularly Paid for every Service done; and indeed I cannot Suppose that the Inhabitants of this Province would so far forget their Duty and the signal Favours they have lately received by the Bleſsing of Providence upon all our Enterprizes, as to Expreſs the least Sign of unwillingneſs or Backwardneſs on this Occasion.

The Season Advances fast upon us, and our Magazines are

not half full. All our Delays are owing to Want of Carriages; The Troops are im=
=patient to dislodge and drive the Enemy from their Posts on this Side the Lake,
and by Building a respectable Fort upon the Ohio, Secure to his Majesty the Just
Possession of that rich Country encroached upon as by a Troop of Murderers
who for many Years have laid your Frontiers Waste, Murdered and Captivated
your Inhabitants without Distinction of Age or Sex; Would not this be the Case
again if we don't Seize this favourable Opportunity to extirpate them intirely.

I expect (Gentlemen) from your known Zeal and Consciousness of the necessity of taking at this Juncture the most Active Measures, that you will exert yourselves in a particular Manner, to Spirit up the People in your Departments and Engage them to assist us with their Waggons, and avoid the Eternal Blame and heavy Charge that would lay at their Doors. If by an unwarrantable Indifference for the good of their Country, this Expedition should miscarry for Want of a few Waggons when they have it in their Power by a Month or Two of Labour to secure themselves, and to their Children a Lasting and undisturbed Peace, and the free Possession of their Liberties and Properties and remove their Enemies at such Distances as never to be able to Disturb them again.

I desire this Letter may be communicated to the Magistrates of each County and I depend upon their ready Concurrence and Authority to assist you, and remove any frivolous Objection tending to delay the Execution of this Important Service.

Numbers of the Waggons furnished hitherto are bad; The Horses too Weak, and as they can do no Service, I expect that they will be replaced by Sufficient Ones, as I cannot admit such disabled Teams to be part of the Proportion of a County.

Please to inform me Speedily of your success that I may take my Measures accordingly.

To
The Managers for Waggons
in each County.

I am Sir, your most Obedt.
Humble Servant
John Stanwix

Another Letter from General Stanwix to Governor Denny.

Camp at Fort Bedford 16th. August 1759

Sir,

I inclose you herewith the Copy of my Intelligence from Colonel Mercer and Captain Croghan, to which I refer you.

As your Assembly now Sitts, as I am informed, must again beg you would lay before them the necessity of passing a Law for Three Months as Last Year, with a Penalty of Twenty Pounds to be levied upon those who refuse to send their Waggons to Fort Bedford, when thereto called upon by the Lawful Magistrate to make good the Quota at every Township in the Different Counties of the Province, for the Transporting Provisions; And without such a Law the Service of this (which in all probability will be the Last) Campaign cannot be carried on, not having yet got one half of the Waggons Wanted, they value not the present Penalty (as the Magistrates writes me) of Forty Shillings and they pay with Ease to get clear of the Service. I have no doubt but you will use your utmost influence with the Assembly to Pass this Law, from which I shall receive so much Assistance as to be able to furnish every Service this Way before the Winter comes on.

I rejoice

Pennsylvania 1759

I rejoice with you sincerely upon all the good News we have so lately received from Niagara and Ticonderoga, and hope to have the Continuance of it from General Wolfe.

I am S:r with great truth,
your most Obed:t Hum:e Servant
John Stanwix

Intelligence received from Pittsburgh enclosed in the last Letter.

August 12.th Two Shawanese came here from Maguck, and inform me that the Cherokees had lately sent three Speeches to their Nation acquainting them that they intended to make War on the English, desiring them to Assist in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Nations of Indians from the Sun rising inviting them to take up the Hatchet and Join with them, but as their Nation had Promised me at the late Conference whenever they heard any Bad Newes to acquaint me with it before they determined upon any thing that they were sent to acquaint me with this, and to know how I should have them Act in regard to their Speeches.

In the Evening a Delaware Indian informed me that Nine Indians of their Nation from Venango, had been in the road below Legionier, and taken an Englishman Prisoner, but that he had made his Escape from them in the Night.

.... 13.th By Two Indians who arrived here this Morning from Niagara I have the following Intelligence. That on the Fifth the French made a Sallys from the Fort, that all the Indians they had with them at the Fort deserted them that the English drove the French back into the Fort and took Possession of it. That during the Seige Delinery who formerly Commanded on this River was Shot through the Thigh, and taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Fort at Niagara taken, The Officer that Commanded the Troops from D:Troit killed, the Priest killed, and all the rest of the Officers killed and taken, except four who run away during the Action on the Fifth. That the French Indians often attempted to Speak to the Six Nations, but as the Six Nations constantly kept hallooing to them threatening to put every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were afraid to stay So that they had no Opportunity of speaking to them, for which Reason they can give no Account of what Number, of the English and Six Nations were killed.

That the French at Presque Isle had sent away all their Stores to Detroit and was waiting when they came by for the French from Beuf. River and Venango to join them, to set off for Detroit. That on an Indian Path leading from Presque Isle to a Delaware Town they met a Frenchman and some Indians who informed them that the French set off from Venango the Day before which is Six Days ago.

Seven o'Clock in the Evening those Indians came here from Venango and confirm the Above Intelligence of the English taking Niagara the fifth Instant, by Storm, and say the Indians from over the Lakes are very much displeased with the Six Nations as they had a Number of their People killed at Niagara That the French had Burnt their Forts at Venango, Presque Isle and La Beuf and gone over the Lakes, that the French at Venango before they set off gave the Indians living nigh there Large Presents of Goods, laced Coats, and

Hatts and told them they were obliged to run away, but that they expected to be in Possession of this River before next Spring. They were obliged to Burn every thing they had, and Destroy their Battoes, as the Water was so low they could not get up the Creek with them.

Then were read Two Letters to the Governor from General Amherst which were ordered to be entered.

A Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

Camp at Crown Point 8th of August 1759

Sir.

On the Twenty Seventh Ultimo I had the pleasure of Communicating to You, that the Enemy had on the Evening before Abandoned the Fort at Ticonderoga, to which I have now the further Satisfaction to add, that they have likewise withdrawn themselves from this Place, after having also attempted to blow up the Fort, in which they have Succeeded only in Part, and that I am in Possession of the Ground ever since the Fourth, where I propose Building such a strong Hold as shall most effectually cover and Secure all this Country.

The Night of my arrival here I received Letters from Sir William Johnson with the additional good News of the Success of His Majesty's Arms at Niagara which surrendered by Capitulation on the Twenty fifth to Sir William, upon whom the Command had devolved by the Demise of poor Brigadier General Prideaux killed in the Trenches on the Night of the Twentieth. — The Garrison consisting of Six Hundred and Seven Men, being Prisoners of War, and now on their March to New York, together with Seventeen Officers, and One Hundred and Sixty Men more; Part of a Corps of Twelve Hundred Assembled at Detroit, Venango and Presque Isle, under the Command of Messrs. Aubry and Delignery for raising the Siege, but Sir William Johnson having Intelligence of their approach, provided so properly for their reception, that on the Morning of the Twenty fourth when they meant to March strait to the Fort, they met with such an Opposition as they little Expected, being intirely Routed, with the Loss of all their Officers, and a great Number of their Men killed, whilst the Loss on our Side was inconsiderable.

This Signal Success, added to the other Advantages, seems an happy presage of the intire Reduction of Canada this Campaign, or at least of Circumscribing the Enemy within such narrow Bounds as will ever after deprive them of the Power of exercising any more Encroachments, on which I hope I shall have the Satisfaction of Congratulating You, as I now do on these late great Events, and am with great Regard.

Sir,
Your most Obed.t Hum.e Servant
Jeff: Amherst

A Nother Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny

Camp at Crowne Point 14th August 1759.

Sir, Yesterday I received from the War Office, Sundry Copies of the Cartel Concluded and Agreed upon between our Court and that of France, for the Exchange and Ransom of Prisoners, of which I here enclose You One, and am with great Regard.

Sir
Your Most Obed.t Hum.e Serv.t
Jeff: Amherst.

The Council on considering the Contents of the above Letters and Intelligence advised the Governor to Summonons the Assembly, and the Secretary was directed to prepare a Writ for their being summoned to meet on the Twenty Ninth Instant. —

Memorandum. The Twenty Ninth of August 1759. The House being to meet this Day by Summons, the Governor called the Council but none attending by reason of Sickness or Absence except Mr. Peters, the Governor Directed the Secretary to deliver to morrow morning the following Message to the House with a Copy of the Writ by which they had been summoned, together with the Letters referred to in the said Message. —

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly. —

Gentlemen,

I was obliged to call you together before the Day of your Adjournment, to lay before the House Letters I have received from General Stanwix

I desire you will be pleased to take into your serious Consideration the peculiar Advantages that will arise to this Colony by your complying with the Generals Request. Extending our Indian Trade, Securing the Lives of the Inhabitants, and improving the many Advantages lately gained over the Enemy, are Motives that I flatter myself will excite your Zeal and Loyalty in promoting His Majestys Service on this important Occasion.

Having had the Pleasure of receiving from General Amherst a particular Account of his late Successes, I send you his Excellencys Letter with some other Papers of Intelligence from the Westward. —

August 30th. 1759. William Denny

The Governor having received several Letters from Colonel Mercer with a Copy of a Treaty with the Indians held by George Croghan and Colonel Mercer in July last, and some Intelligence enclosed in the said Letters all which were ordered to be entered in the Council Minutes and delivered to the House with the aforesaid Message. —

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburgh in July 1759. — By George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majestys Agent and Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America. With the Chiefs of the Warriors of the Six Nations Delawares, Shawanese, and the Weontotts who represent the Eight following Nations. Ottawas, Chepawas, Putewatimes, Twightwees, Kushkuskies, Kecopas, Shockeys and Mousquakees. —

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh on the 4th. of July 1759 —

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson
Colonel Hugh Mercer Commandant at Pittsburgh
A Number of the Officers of the Garrison
Capt William Trent, Captain Thomas McKee. Assistants to George Croghan
Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter —

The Beaver the Delaware King arrived here from over the Lakes

with

they did not execute them within the limited time by the Act. This, however, he was pretty sure of, that all further applications for searches and Copies of Papers would now be made to the Popular Officer. And at present he received above fifty Pounds a year in those two Articles.

The following additional Clause was, at the Instance of the Governor, inserted in the Bill respecting the present Secretary and Surveyor General:

And then the Governor sent a Message to the House that he was ready to give his assent to the Bill. And it was according the same Day enacted into a Law, And the great Seal affixed thereto by the Governor, in the Presence of two Members.

The Speaker presented to the Governor an Order for One Thousand Pounds, on the Trustees of the Loan Office.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 20th of August 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Esquires.

Several Letters from Brigadier General Stanwix, of the thirteenth and sixteenth Instant, to the Governor, were read, wherein he desires Two Companies of Artificers for the Building of the Forts and erecting Vessels on Lake Erie, &ca. which were ordered to be entered.

A Letter from General Stanwix to Governor Denny.

BEDFORD, the 13th August, 1759.

"Dear Sir:

"I am sorry to be under a Necessity of acquainting you that after exerting my utmost Endeavors and all the active Assistance you was pleased to give me, I cannot yet procure a Sufficient Number of Waggons to transport the Provisions necessary for the Maintenance of the Army under my Command

"The County of Lancaster, our Chief Dependance, is the most Backward, and Bucks and Chester have given us only Nominal Assistance, by sending us impressed Waggons, unfit for this Service, by the Weakness of the Horses and Carriages. The Managers meet with more opposition in these two Counties than in any of the others, as the Magistrates seem unwilling to disoblige them; and unless they are spurred by the fear of incurring your Displeasure, I am afraid they will not Exert their Authority in such a manner as will Answer the Purpose.

"It is with reluctance that I must trouble you again upon this Subject, but being stopped in my march, for want of a Sufficient and Certain Succession of Carriages, I am obliged to have recourse to you to extricate me out of this Difficulty.

"I have wrote the Inclosed Circular Letter to the Managers of each County, to spirit them up, and Endeavour to make the best use of this most favourable Opportunity.

"Exclusive of the great Supply of Provisions necessary for Troops, Waggons, Horses, Drivers, &ca there has constantly been hundreds of Indians to Feed at Pittsburgh, which has sunk that Magazine as fast as it could be Supplied, and the demand for Carriages for Indian Goods, Cloathing for Provincial Troops, and other Necessary Stores, has also contributed to prevent any considerable Magazine of Provisions being formed at that Post.

"I must beg you will make Application to the Assembly for the immediate furnishing me with two Companies of Shipwrights, and other Necessary Artificers to be employed, as soon as possible, in building proper vessels on Lake Erie, to secure the Command of that Water, the Trade and friendly Interest with the over Lake Indians, and preserve the Communication with Niagara.

"I am, Sir,
"your most obedient and most hume. Servant,
"JOHN STANWIX."

—

Circular Letter from General Stanwix to Managers for Waggons.

"Camp at Fort Bedford, the 13th August, 1759.

"Gentlemen:

"The Glorious Success of His Majesty's Arms in the Beginning of this Campaign, must fill the Heart of every good Subject with Gratitude, Zeal, and Activity for His Service. The People of this Province have it now more particularly in their Power to shew their Loyalty, by exerting themselves in furnishing without Delay the Waggons wanted for this Expedition.

"All the Difficulties are removed. The Communication with Pittsburgh is intirely clear of Enemies. The Roads are good, having been repaired by the Troops with great Pains and Fatigue. The Harvest is now over. Ready Money is regularly paid for every Service done, and indeed I cannot suppose that the Inhabitants of this Province would so far forget their Duty and the signal Favours they have lately received, by the Blessing of Providence, upon all our Enterprises, as to Express the least Sign of unwillingness or Backwardness on this Occasion.

"The Season advances fast upon us, and our Magazines are not half full. All our Delays are owing to Want of Carriages. The Troops are impatient to dislodge and drive the Enemy from their

Posts on this side the Lake, and by Building a respectable Fort upon the Ohio, secure to His Majesty the just Possessions of that rich Country, encroached upon as by a Troop of Murderers, who for many years have laid your Frontiers waste, murdered and Captivated your Inhabitants without Distinction of Age or Sex. Would not this be the Case again, if we don't Seize this favourable Opportunity to extirpate them intirely.

"I expect, Gentlemen, from your known Zeal and Consciousness of the necessity of taking at this Juncture the most Active Measures, that you will exert yourselves in a particular Manner to Spirit up the People in your Departments, and engage them to assist us with their Waggons, and avoid the Eternal Blame and heavy Charge that would lay at their Doors, If by an unwarrantable Indifference for the Good of their Country, this Expedition should miscarry for want of a few Waggons, when they have it in their Power by a Month or two of labour to secure themselves and to their Children a lasting and undisturbed Peace, and the free Possession of their Liberties and Properties, and remove their Enemies at such Distances as never to be able to disturb them again.

"I desire this Letter may be communicated to the Magistrates of each County, and I depend upon their ready Concurrence and Authority to assist you, and remove any frivolous Objection tending to Delay the Execution of this Important Service.

"Numbers of the Waggons furnished hitherto are bad; The Horses too weak, and as they can do no Service, I expect that they will be replaced by Sufficient Ones, as I cannot admit such disabled Teams to be part of the Proportion of a County.

"Please to inform me Speedily of your success that I may take my measures accordingly.

"I am, Sir,
"Your Most Obed^{t} Humble Servant,
"JOHN STANWIX.

"To the Managers for Waggons in each County."

Another Letter from General Stanwix to Governor Denny.

"CAMP AT FORT BEDFORD, the 16th August, 1759.

"Sir:

"I inclose you herewith the Copy of my Intelligence from Colonel Mercer and Captain Croghan, to which I refer you.

"As your Assembly now Sitts, as I am informed, must again beg you would lay before them the necessity of passing a Law for Three Months as Last Year, with a Penalty of Twenty Pounds to be levied upon those who refuse to send their Waggons to Fort Bedford, when thereto called upon by the Lawful Magistrate to make good the Quota at every Township in the Different Counties of the Provinces for the Transporting Provisions; And without such a Law the Service of this (which in all probabilit ywill be the Last) Campaign cannot be carried on, not having yet got one-half of the Waggons Wanted; they value not the present Penalty (as the Magistrates writes me) of forty Shillings.

"and they pay with ease to get Clear of the Service. I have no doubt but you will use your utmost Influence with the Assembly to Pass this Law, from which I shall receive so much assistance as to be able to furnish every Service this Way before the Winter comes on.

"I rejoice with you sincerely upon all the good News we have so lately received from Niagara and Ticonderoga, and hope to have the Continuance of it from General Wolf.

"I am, Sr., with great truth,
"Your most Obedt. Humle. Servant,
"JOHN STANWIX."

Intelligence received from Pittsburgh inclosed in the last Letter.

"August 12th. Two Shawanese came here from Maguck, and informed me that the Cherokees had lately sent three Speeches to their Nation, acquainting them that they intended to make War on the English, desiring them to assist in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Nations of Indians from the Sun Rising, inviting them to take up the Hatchet and Join with them, but as their Nation had promised me at the late Conference whenever they heard any Bad news to acquaint me with it before they determined upon anything, that they were sent to acquaint me with this, and to know how I should have them act in regard to their Speeches.

"In the Evening a Delaware Indian informed me that Nine Indians of their Nation from Venango had been in the road below Legionier, and taken an Englishman Prisoner, but that he had made his Escape from them in the Night.

"13th. By two Indians who have arrived here this morning from Niagara, I have the following Intelligence: That on the fifth, the French made a Sally from the Fort, that all the Indians they had with them at the Fort deserted them, that the English drove the French back into the Fort and took possesion of it. That during the Siege, Deliniery, who formerly Commanded on this River, was shot through the thigh and taken Prisoner, the Officer that Commanded the Fort at Niagara taken, The Officer that Commanded the Troops from Di Troit killed, the Priest killed, and all the rest of the officers killed and taken except four, who run away during the action on the Fifth. That the French Indians often attempted to speak to the Six Nations, but as the Six Nations constantly kept hallooing to them, threatening to put every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were afraid to stay, so that they had no opportunity of speaking to them, for which reason they can give no account of what Number of the English and Six Nations were killed.

"That the French at Presque Isle had sent away all their Stores to Detroit, and was waiting when they came by for the French from Beuf River and Venango to join them, to set off for Detroit. That on an Indian Path leading from Presque Isle to a Delaware Town, they met a Frenchman and some Indians, who informed them that the French set off from Venango the Day before, which is Six Days ago.

"Seven o'clock in the Evening those Indians came here from Venango, and Confirm the above Intelligence of the English taking Niagara the fifth Instant by Storm, and say the Indians from over the Lakes are very much displeased with the Six Nations, as they had a number of their People killed at Niagara; That the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Presque Isle, and La Beuf, and gone over the L.kes; that the French at Venango, before they set off, gave the Indians living nigh there Large Presents of Goods, laced Coats, and Hatts, and told them they were obliged to run away, but that they expected to be in Possession of this River before next Spring. They were obliged to Burn every thing they had, and destroy their Battoes, as the Water was so low they could not get up the Creek with them."

Then were read two Letters to the Governor from General Amherst, which were ordered to be entered.

A Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

"CAMP AT CROWN POINT, 8th of August, 1759.

"Sir:

"On the Twenty-Seventh Ultimo, I had the pleasure of Communicating to you, that the Enemy had, on the Evening before, abandoned the Fort at Ticonderoga, to which I have now the further Satisfaction to add that they have likewise withdrawn themselves from this Place, after having also attempted to blow up the Fort, in which they have succeeded only in Part; and that I am in possession of the Ground ever since the fourth, where I propose building such a strong Hold as shall most effectually cover and Secure all this Country.

"The Night of my arrival here, I received Letters from Sir William Johnson, with the additional good news of the Success of his Majesty's Arms at Niagara, which surrendered by Capitulation on the Twenty-Fifth to Sir William, upon whom the Command had devolved by the Demise of poor Brigadier General Prideaux, killed in the Trenches on the night of the Twentieth. The Garrison consisting of Six Hundred and Seven Men, being Prisoners of War, and now on their March to New York, together with Seventeen Officers and One Hundred and Sixty Men more, Part of a Corps of Twelve Hundred assembled at Detroit, Venango, and Presque Isle, under the Command of Mess$^{rs.}$ Aubry and Delignery, for raising the Seige; but Sir William Johnson having Intelligence of their approach, provided so properly for their reception, that on the morning of the Twenty-Fourth, when they meant to March strait to the Fort, they met with such an Opposition as they little expected, being intirely routed, with the Loss of all their Officers, and a great Number of their Men killed, whilst the Loss on our side was inconsiderable.

"This Signal Success, added to the other advantages, seems an happy Pressage of the intire Reduction of Canada this Campaign, or at least of Circumscribing the Enemy within such narrow Bounds as will ever after deprive them of the Power of Exercising any more Encroachments, on which I hope I shall have the Satisfaction of Congratulating you, as I now do on these late great Events, and am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your Most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

—

Another Letter from General Amherst to Governor Denny.

"CAMP AT CROWN POINT, 14th August, 1759.

"Sir:

"Yesterday I received from the War Office Sundry Copies of the Cartel concluded and agreed upon between our Court and that of France, for the Exchange and Ransom of Prisoners, of which I here enclose you One; and am, with great regard, Sir,

"Your Most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Serv$^{t.}$
"JEFF. AMHERST."

The Council, on Considering the Contents of the above Letters and Intelligence, advised the Governor to Summons the Assembly, and the Secretary was directed to prepare a Writ for their being summoned to meet on the Twenty-Ninth Instant.

—

MEMORANDUM.

The Twenty-Ninth of August, 1759, The House being to meet this Day by Summons, the Governor called the Council, but none attending by reason of Sickness or absence, except Mr. Peters, the Governor directed the Secretary to deliver to-morrow morning the following Message to the House, with a Copy of the Writ by which they had been summoned, together with the Letters referred to in the said Message.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I was obliged to call you together before the Day of your adjournment, to lay before the House Letters I have received from General Stanwix.

"I desire you will be pleased to take into your Serious Consideration the peculiar advantages that will arise to this Colony by your Complying with the General's request. Extending our Indian Trade, Securing the lives of the Inhabitants, and improving the many advantages lately gained over the Enemy, are motives that I flatter myself will excite your Zeal and Loyalty in promoting His Majesty's Service on this Important Occasion.

"Having had the Pleasure of receiving from General Amherst a particular Account of his late successes, I send you His Excellency's Letter, with some other Papers of Intelligence from the Westward.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"August 30th, 1759."

The Governor having received several Letters from Colonel Mercer, with a Copy of a Treaty with the Indians, held by George Croghan and Colonel Mercer, in July last, and some Intelligence inclosed in the said Letters, all which were ordered to be entered in the Council Minutes and delivered to the House, with the aforesaid Message.

Minutes of Conferences held at Pittsburgh, in July, 1759, *By George Croghan, Esqr., Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Bart., His Majesty's Agent and Superintendant for Indian affairs in the Northern District of North America, With the Chiefs of the Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, and the Wyentotts, who represent the Eight following Nations: Ottawas, Chepawas, Putewatimies, Twightwees, Kushkuskies, Kecopes, Shockeys, and Musquakees.*

"At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh, on the 4th of July, 1759.

PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson.

"Colonel Hugh Mercer, Commandant at Pittsburgh.

"A number of the Officers of the Garrison.

“Captain William Front, Captain Thomas McKee, Assistants to George Croghan.

“Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

“The Beaver, the Delaware King, arrived here from over the Lakes, with a Number of the principal Counsellors and Warriors of the Delaware Nation. On their arrival they saluted the Fort with a Discharge of their Small Arms, which was returned by a discharge of the Cannon from the Fort. They then came in. After being seated, the Beaver said he only came over the River to shake Hands with us; that he was not prepared to speak on any Business, and desired we would not, as the Wyondotts, and other Indians, who came with him, was over the River. After Drinking a Glass of Wine round, we parted.

—

“At a Conference held at Pittsburgh on the 5th of July, 1759.

PRESENT:

“George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

“Colonel Hugh Mercer, Commandant at Pittsburgh.

“A Number of the Officers of the Garrison.

“Captain William Trent, Captain Thomas McKee, assistants to George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$

“Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

“*Indians.*

“Six Nations.

“Tagouuseday, } Chiefs.
“Guywsuday, }
“Grandondawe, and
“Sixteen Warriors,

“Shawonese.

“Keicenwekhe,
“Louthema,
“Opeiwa, and
“Fourteen Warriors.

Delawares.

The Beaver, King of the Delawares,
Shingas, } Chiefs and Captains.
George, }
Kickeusking, }
Killbuck,
Windohale,
John Peters,
The Pipe,
Johnny,
Gooshamaqua,
Mottacha Peter, and a great number of other Capt^{ns}

"Wyondotts.

" Diuatea,
" Tanondany,
" Sandeghgo,
} Deputies Representing their own & eight other Nations.
" Sonongua,
" Terondea, and Twenty-two Warriors.

" Captain Croghan opened the Conferences with the following Ceremonies, addressing himself to the Indians present, of every Nation.

" 'Brethren:

" 'It gives me Pleasure to see you, The Representatives of so many different Nations, at this Council Fire. I bid you all heartily Welcome.

" 'Brethren:

" 'With this String I wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Bodies, pick the Bryars out of your feet, and Clear your Eyes, that you may see your Brethren's Faces and look Chearful.'

" Gave a String.

" 'Brethren:

" 'With this String I clear your Hearts and Minds, that you may speak perfectly free and open to us.'

" Gave a String.

" 'Brethren:

" 'With this String I wipe the Blood from off the Council Seats, that your Cloths may not be stained nor your minds disturbed.'

" Gave a String.

" As soon as we had done they performed the same Ceremonies on their Parts.

,, The Beaver then got up and desired to know when they might Expect the Peace to be confirmed, as the Deputies from the Several Nations had fixed a time for their return. Colonel Mercer and Captain Croghan appointed a private meeting next morning to fix on the time.

—

" At a Private Conference held at Pittsburgh on the 6th of July, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

"Colonel Hugh Mercer, Commandant at Pittsburgh.

"Captain William Trent,
"Captain Thomas M'Kee, } Assistants to George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$

"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

"The same Indian Chiefs as before.

"When they were seated Colonel Mercer and Captain Croghan proposed to them their going to Philadelphia, in order to Ratify and Confirm the Peace; they refused, saying they would not go to Philadelphia while the English and French were at War in their Country; that they would go and see their Brethren when their Women and Children would sleep in Peace; they then proposed to the Indians their Waiting the arrival of the General, but they refused, saying a delay might be attended with bad Consequences at this Time, and then insisted on the Peace being confirmed, saying that as soon as it was proclaimed through the Nations that the Warriors of the several Nations, whose Deputies are now here, would abandon the French, on which a Time was fixed to hold a Conference with them for that Purpose.

—

"July 7th.

"The Deputies from the Several Nations waited on Captain Croghan, and desired to know the Prices of Goods and skins, which he acquainted them with; they Complained of the Prices of Stroud and Skins, saying Stroud was dearer than what they formerly gave for it, and that the Prices of Skins and Furs was also less than what the Traders formerly gave for them; and desired that he would Write the Governor to have the Prices settled.

—

"This Morning the Indians called Captain Croghan to a private Conference.

"PITTSBURGH, July 8th, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson.

"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

"*Indians:*

"The Deputies from the Several Nations as before.

"When we were seated, these Deputies fourteen Belts and two Large Bunches of Strings of Wampum, which they said was the Wampum of the nine following Nations: Wyondotts, Ottawas, Chepawas, Putawatimes, Twightwees, Kushkushkies, Keopas, Shoekeys, and Musquakes, impowering the Wyondott Deputies to act in behalf of their Nations, and to confirm the Peace between them and the English, as was agreed upon in a Council held over the Lakes by the Beaver King with their Nations, and a Road Belt, by which these Nations have cleared the Road to the Sun Rising, that they may travel in Peace to see their Brethren, the English, as formerly. They then replied, we have now shewed you the Powers by which we act in favour of the Several Nations just mentioned to you, and we desire to hear what you have to say to us to-morrow, as we are impatient to return Home; And a meeting was appointed in the Morning for that Purpose.

"At a Conference held at Pittsburgh, July 9th, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esq'r, Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

"Colonel Hugh Mercer, Commandant at Pittsburgh.

"Captains.	Lieuten'ts.	Ensigns.
"Waggoner,	Matthews,	Crawford,
"Woodward,	Hydler,	Crawford,
"Prentice,	Bedde,	Morgan,
"Morgan,	Conrod,	Mr. Vixan,
"Smallman,	Kennedy,	Ormsby,
"Clayton,	Sumner,	Allen,
"Ward.	Anderson,	Gibson,
	Hutchins,	Lightfoot.
	Dangerfield,	
	Wright of the Train.	

"Captain William Trent, } Assistants to George Croghan, Esq'r.
"Captain Thomas McKee, }

"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

"*Indians:*

"Six Nations Chiefs, with Sixteen Warriors.

"Tagauusaday,
"Grandendawe.
Guyusuday,

"Delawares Chiefs and Captains, with great numbers of others.

"The Beaver, King of the Delawares.
"George,
"Keckenskung,
"Killbuck,
"Wendshale,
"Shingas,
John Peters,
The Pipe,
Johnny,
Gooshamaqua,
Mattacka Peters.

"Shawonese Chiefs and Fourteen Warriors.

"Kiecennochthe, Louthema,
"Opeiwa.

"Deputies, representing their own and eight other Nations.

"Wyondotts, Sonongua,
"Dixeatea, Terondea, and
"Tanondany, Twenty-Two Warriors.
"Sandegho,

"As soon as the Indians had taken their seats, Captain Croghan made the following Speech:

"'Brethren:

"'The Wyondotts, Deputies of the Nine Western Nations of Indians, give attention to what I am going to say to you.

"'We are this day met in Council to renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship between us and you, in behalf of the Nine different Nations of Indians you represent; with this String of Wampum I scatter the dark Clouds that hang over your Heads, Open your ears that you may hear, and your Eyes that you may see the sun that shines over us. And I desire that what I shall say to you this Day, that you publish it immediately through all the Nations.'

"Gave a String

"'Brethren:

"'The Complaints which your People made three years ago to the Governor of Pennsylvania about their Lands, was settled last fall at the Treaty at Easton, and a Line settled by your People and the Six Nations to their Satisfaction, all which you were made acquainted with last fall by the Deputies of the Six Nations, sent with your Deputies from that Treaty for that Purpose, and you may depend on it that your Brethren, the English, will never violate any of their Engagements to you or any of your Brethren of any other Nation, but hold fast of the Chain of Friendship; and we make no doubt but you on your side, will take the same Care. To Confirm what I have said, I give you this Belt.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'As soon as all Disputes between us were ended last Fall at the Treaty at Easton, the Peace was confirmed in the Presence of the Six Nations, and we, in Conjunction with the Six Nations, immediately dispatched Messages to assure you of the truth thereof; and the Peace Belt was sent to our Brethren, the Delawares, that they might send it through all the Nations living towards the Sun setting in Friendship with them, that they might know what was done and take fast hold of it.

"'Last fall, when the French destroyed their Fortifications here, and run away, a Number of your Brethren, the English, under the

Command of Brigadier General Forbes, took Post at this Place; at that time I went to see our Brothers, the Delawares, at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and gave them an Invitation to come and Confer with the General; when we came here we found the General's bad state of Health had obliged him to set off, but that he had left Colonel Boquet, who was second in Command, to receive them and treat with them in his name at that Conference; they promised to perform all the Engagements their People had entered into with us at the Treaty at Easton, acquainting all Nations with what passed there, and invite all Nations in Amity with them to go to Philadelphia early this Spring to Ratify and Confirm the Peace, but as your own Business, or the Season of the year did not permit you, the General has sent me to Transact the Publick Business with you, and all Nations towards the Sun setting, in his Name, till his arrival.

"'Our Brothers, the Delawares, have performed their Engagements by taking a long Journey over the Lakes to make known to the Westward Nations what passed at the Treaty at Easton, and I assure your Brethren I am heartily glad to see the Deputies of so many of the Western Nation at this Place met in Council, and as you have already informed me that your affairs will not permit you waiting the arrival of the General, I have, with the Consent and approbation of Colonel Mercer, the Commanding Officer here, agreed to hold this Conference, and you may be asured that the Business transacted with you at this Conference, the King's General, and all the Governors on this Continent will Ratify and Confirm in the first General Meeting you have with them.

"'Brethren:

"'As the Design of this Meeting was to assure each other that we would keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and perform our mutual Engagements made to each other at Easton, we on our parts shall punctually perform ours, and in order to our enjoying the Blessings we expect from that Peace, it is necessary, and we do insist, that you also perform these made on your parts, by restoring to us our flesh and blood that yet remain among you, as we can never taste true Satisfaction till that is done; we do not think it practicable for you to deliver up at once, or in any Place, all our People who yet remain Prisoners amongst you, but we place the greatest Confidence in the sincerity of your Intentions of performing all your Engagements made to us at that Treaty, and that you will loose no time in performing this Article of it. In Confidence of which I give you this Belt of Wampum.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'You have often requested your Brothers, the English, to carry on a Trade with you in your Country, as formerly. The Enemy, you know, were in Possession of your Country at that Time, which obliged us to bring out an armed Force to drive them away, but before we got here the French burnt the Fort and run away up the River, where they yet stay and carry on the War against us.

"'You are Sensible, Brethren, that while the Enemy are in Possession of your Country, we cannot Trade safely with you, as formerly. The General is on his Way here to build a Trading House, to secure the Goods brought by the English Traders for your use, from the Insults of the French, which will be performing all our Engagements to you; you must be convinced of the Sincerity of our Intentions, as you see already a Number of Traders here, and more on their Way, the better to supply you with such necessaries as you may want. And I assure you, as soon as the Enemy are drove out of your Country, which I expect you will be assisting in, that the General will depart your Country after securing our Trade with you and our Brethren to the Westward. In Confirmation of what I have said, I give you this Belt.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares:

"'As you are our Near Neighbours, and now going to return to your several Towns, I take this Opportunity of desiring you not to go far abroad, nor think long till you hear from us, for I assure by this String of Wampum, that as soon as the General arrives here with his Majesty's Troops, I shall call you together, as the General will have something to say to you, and be glad to see all his Brethren of the Several Nations to the Sun setting.'

"Gave a String.

"The Beaver, the Delaware King, then got up, addressing himself first to all the Indians present, desiring them to listen to what he was going to say, which was from his Heart, and to take example by him, then addressing himself to all the White People present, made the following speech:

"'Brothers:

"'I have brought with me some of your flesh and Blood; there they set. One is my Mother, the other my Sister. I deliver them up to you, in the presence of all here; do not think I am tired of them; no, I love them as well as I do my own Mother and Sister. When they go to the Inhabitants do not hide them; when I go down, I shall Call and see them. Then delivered up the two Women.

"The Beaver, then addressing himself to Colonel Mercer, with a String of White Wampum, made the following Speech:

"'Brother:

"'When I was here in the fall, I desired our People might have Liquor, but sparingly; but now I desire the Bung may be knocked out of the Keg, and when the Liquor comes, we may have Liberty to purchase, and then returned thanks for the Speeches we had made them, which he said he believed come from our Hearts.'

"Gave a String.

"Captain Montour, by order of Colonel Mercer, acquainted him that the first Liquor that came up, they should have Liberty to buy part of it; Then returned thanks for the Speeches they had made us, and the Colonel gave the whole an invitation to dine with him next Day."

—

"At a Private Conference held at Pittsburg, the 11th July, 1759.

PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

Indians.

"The Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares and Shawanese, and the Deputies and Chief Warriors of the Wyondotts.

"Diccatea, the Chief of the Wyondott's Deputies, spoke as follows, in behalf of his own, and the other eight Nations they represent:

"'Brothers:

'"By this String of Wampum, we assure you that as soon as we get home we will call a general Council of all Nations over the Lakes, and lay before them what you have said to us, and you may depend on a large Body of our people being here in about two Months, in order to Confirm the Peace on our parts. And we shall use all the Influence we have to withdraw such of our young Men as the French have stole from us this Spring, as soon as Possible. As to your Flesh and Blood, that is amongst us, we can assure you that you will see them again; but Brothers, we have not many of them, nor never had.'

"Gave a String.

"The Beaver made the following Speech in behalf of the Delawares and Shawanese:

"'Brothers:

"'We are very well pleased with what you have said at this Conference. Ever since the Treaty at Easton and what passed here last fall, we have looked on the Peace to be Confirmed between you and us; And it gives us great Pleasure to see it now in a manner confirmed between you and all our Friends, the several Nations to the sun-setting. As to your flesh and Blood, a little Time will convince you that we are sincere and will perform our Engagements in restoring all them that is in our Possessions.'

"Gave a String.

"During the Time of the Conference, there was near five Hundred Indians here."

"July the 16th, 1759.

"At the Request of the Indians here and with the approbation of Colonel Mercer, Captain Croghan sent the following Speech to Venango by two Wyondott Messengers, for the Warriors of the Western Nations who had joined the French before this Conference:

"'Brethren:

"'The Wyondotts, Chepawas, Ottawas, Putawatimes, Twightwees, Kushkushkies, Kecopas, Shockeys and Musquakes, hear what I am going to say to you: your Brothers, the English, are not Come here to War with the Indians, but to carry on Trade and Commerce with all Nations of them as far as the Sun setting.

"'Brothers:

"'As the Peace is now Confirmed between your Deputies and us, I expect you will abandon the French and leave them and us to fight our own Battles. The Beavers who were present at this Conference can tell you what passed between your Deputies and us; with this Bunch of Wampum I take you by the Hands, and lead you to your own Country, where I desire *where I desire* you would sit and smoke your Pipes till I give you a call; I assure you the English have no intention of Injuring you, and I must insist on your paying due regard to this Message and immediately quitting the French, which will confirm me in the good opinion I have of the sincerity of your professions made in your behalf by your Deputies at the Conference I held here with them, and will be convincing your Brothers, the Governors of the several Provinces, that you are determined to renew, and remain steadfast in your antient friendship with all His Majesty's Subjects.

"Sent twelve fathoms of white Wampum.

"The Indians of the several Nations here sent Speeches to inforce the above speech. The Beaver, the Delaware King, spoke in behalf of all the the Nations who were present at the Conference held here, and desired that the General might be made acquainted with what passed here between them and us, and desired that the General might bring none of the Southward Indians with him; if he should, there would be no perswading some of the Indians but we intend to deceive them."

A Letter to Governor Denny from Colonel Mercer.

"PITTSBURG, the 6th of August, 1759.

"Sir:

"My last letter to your enclosed Minutes of Conferences held here upon Ratifying the Peace with several Nations of Indians, upon signifying what was transacted here to the Indians collected by the French at Venango, they readily consented to what was agreed on by their Deputies; only two Delawares, a Brother of Teedyuscung and a Nephew of Cutfinger Peter, apposed their Measures of Leaving the Enemy and coming here immediately to signify their Peaceable intentions. These assured the others that no Peace was intended by us, neither had any Indians joined in sending the Messages, which were contrived only to deceive and lull asleep the Indians till we had Cut their Throats.

"The settling this affair has kept a number of Indians still about us, for all the Wyondotts have come here from Venango, to hold a Conference with the Chiefs of the Delawares, who are assembled to satisfy the Western Tribes, & to take the Hatchet out of their Hands.

"We hear of a Number of the Distant Tribes being at Hand, upon their first Visit, so that there is no appearance of our being able to avoid a vast expence of Provisions; this lays the General under great difficulties in supplying us, and throwing in a sufficient stock for the Support of his arms.

"I have been obliged to reduce the Garrison to Three Hundred and Fifty, and even with this Number, can scarcely save an ounce between the Convoys.

"We are likely to have little Trouble from the Enemy this Way, for their Indians have dropt off to a very few, who, in small parties, lye about Legonier, and this Place, serving as spys, and now and then, taking a Scalp or prisoner. I inclose the Intelligence we have received lately from Presque Isle; how far it may be depended upon, I will not pretend to say; we expect further Accounts every Minute.

"Some Taway Indians, that had been entertained here some Days, and met with equally kind Treatment of others, took off two Highlanders, One of them a Centinel from his Post, and we find, since killed them both, and were seen proceeding to Venango with their Scalps.

"Captain Gorden, Chief Engineer, is arrived, with most of the Artificers, but does not fix on a Spot for Constructing the Fort, 'till the General comes up. We are preparing the Materials for Building, with what expedition so few Men are capable of.

"I am, Sir, your Honour's most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Serv$^{t.}$

"HUGH MERCER."

Intelligence enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

"PITTSBURGH, August 4th, 1759.

"By two of my Spies, who returned this Day from Venango, I am informed that the French at Venango are in the utmost Confusion, on account brought by some Indians, of the news from Niagara, who say the English landed in sight of the Fort, without much interruption, intrenched themselves, and raised Batteries; that the French and Indians made a Sally, and were repulsed, with the Loss of Twenty-Eight Officers killed and taken; a great number of Soldiers killed and taken, and twelve Indians killed. Amongst the Prisoners is Mr. Delinery, who Commanded at this Place, shot through the thick of the Thygh. What Number of the English and Six Nations were killed, they could not tell; that the place had not surrendered when they came away; but it is the Opinion of all the Indians, that the English are in Possession of it by this, as the Commanding Officer of Niagara sent Letters by these Indians, to the Commanding Officer at Presque Isle, to acquaint him that he should be obliged to deliver up the place in a few Days, and as Sir William Johnson threatened to cross the Lakes with the Six Nations, and cut off the Settlements at Detroit, desired him to forward an Express to Detroit, with orders for all the Women and Children, with their Effects, to be removed to the Head of Scioto, that they might be ready, upon the first Notice of the Six Nations crossing the Lakes, to remove to their Settlements down the Mississippi.

" Forty-Five Indians arrrived here this Day, amongst which were two Delawares sent from Tuskerawas to acquaint me that there was forty Indians of the Twightwees and Kushkuskee Nations on their way here, sent by their Chiefs to know in what manner the Peace was settled between us and the Western Indians, that they might know how to act. The two Messengers tell me I may expect them here in two Days.

"the 5th. Two Shawanese came here from Presque Isle, and Confirm the Intelligence brought by my two Spies yesterday, with the Addition that the Indians who brought the Intelligence from Niagara to Presque Isle say the French attempted several times to drive our People out of their Trenches; that great Numbers were killed on both Sides, but most of the French; that most of the French Officers that were on this river were killed or taken, particularly the blind Captain (called so by the Indians by his being blind with one Eye), who Commanded at Venango, killed, one Neverville, a great Partisan, who used to go frequently with the Indians from this Place, against the Frontier Settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, killed; that when they left Presque Isle the French every moment expected to hear of the Surrender of Niagara to the English."

Another Letter to Governor Denny from Colonel Mercer.

"PITTSBURGH the 12th August, 1759.

"Dear Sir:

"We have at last got rid of our Neighbours at Venango, who, to render their memory grateful among the Indians, made a virtue of necessity, and what they could not carry off, very liberally distributed to their Friends.

"Croghan's Letter contains all the particulars of our Conquest at Niagara come to hand as yet, and of the Enemies abandoning their Posts in the Ohio.

"Like true Frenchmen they went off with a gasconade, telling the Indians, tho' they must run away at present, yet this River would be in their Possession before the End of the Year. We can now talk to our new Allies in a proper Stile, as their Services are not Necessary, tho' the Consistency of our Plan in bringing them entirely over to the British Interest, ought to be preserved by treating them with a great kindness, but suffering none of their insults.

"I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"HUGH MERCER."

Another Letter to Governor Denny from Colonel Mercer.

"PITTSBURGH, 13th August, 1759.

"Sir:

"I had the pleasure of receiving a Letter from your Honour a few days go, and now enclose for your perusal the latest Intelligence from Niagara, and the Enemies' posts upon the Ohio, which last they have found it necessary to evacuate and burn.

"The publick Transactions with Indians at this Place, I flatter myself will be agreeable to the Plan laid by your Honour for securing these Western Tribes to the British Interest.

"As I have taken every Opportunity of enforcing the Invitation given them to go to Philadelphia to ratify the Peace, I am perswaded they are resolved upon going there as soon as the Circumstances of their Country will render their leaving it safe and Convenient.

"There is at present a great Scarcity of Goods here, and as numbers may soon be expected with Indian Traffick 'tis pitty they should be disappointed, if it is proposed to the Trade from Philadelphia.

"The Garrison is not yet reinforced; the Convoys with Provisions come in so heavily that we are, tho' a small number, scarcely supplied from one to another.

"I am, S$^{r.}$ Your Honour's Most
"Obedient Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"HUGH MERCER."

Intelligence enclosed in the Last Letter.

"August 12th. Two Shawonese came here from the Meguck, and inform me that the Cherokees has lately sent three speeches to their Nation acquainting them that they intended to make War on the English desiring them to assist them in the War, and to send the Speeches to all the Nations to the Sun Setting, inviting them to take up the Hatchet and join with them; but as their Nation had promised me at the Late Conference, whenever they heard any bad news, to acquaint me with it, before they determined upon any thing, that they were sent to acquaint me with this, and to know how they would have me Act in regard to these Speeches.

"In the Evening, a Delaware Indian informed me that nine Indians of their Nation, from Venango, had been on the road below Ligonier, and taken an Englishman Prisoner, but that he had made his Escape from them in the Night, the 13th. By two Indians, who arrived here this Morning from Niagara, I have the following Intelligence: That on the Fifth the French made a great Sally from the Fort, that all the Indians they had with them at the Fort deserted them, that the English drove the French back into the Fort, and took Possession of it; that during the Seige, Delinery, who formerly Commanded on this River, was shot through the Thigh and taken Prisoner; the Officer who Commanded the Fort at Niagara taken; The Officer who commanded the Troops from Detroit, killed; the Priest killed, and all the Officers killed or taken except four, who ran away during the action on the fifth; that the French Indians often attempted to speak to the Six Nations, but as the Six Nations constantly kept hallooing to them, threatening to put every Indian they found with the French to Death, they were afraid to stay, so that they had no Opportunity of speaking to them for which reason they can give no Account of what Numbers of the English and Six Nations were killed.

"That the French at Presque Isle had sent away all their Stores to Detroit, and was waiting when they came by for the French at Beuf River and Venango to join them, to sett off for Detroit; that in an Indian path leading to Presque Isle to a Delaware Town, they met a Frenchman and some Indians who informed them that the French set off from Venango the Day before, which is six days ago.

"Seven o'clock in the Evening three Indians came here from Venango and Confirmed the above Intelligence of the English taking Niagara, the fifth, by storm, and say the Indians from over the Lakes are very much displeased with the Six Nations, as they had a number of their People killed at Niagara; that the French had burnt their Forts at Venango, Beuf River, and Presque Isle, and gone over the Lakes; that the French at Venango, before they set off, gave the Indians living nigh there, large presents of Goods, laced Coats and Hatts, and told them they were obliged to run away, but that they expected to be in Possession of this River before next Spring; they were obliged to burn every thing they had, and destroy their Battoes, as the Water was so low they could not get up the Creek with them."

Mr. Peters then desired the Governor to appoint a Time to read and settle the Minutes of Council.

MEMORANDUM.

The Thirtieth, seven Members from the House waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the late Speaker, Mr. Norris, being unable to attend the Public Business thro' Sickness, the House had chose another Speaker, and requested to know when his Honour would be pleased to receive the House, in order to present the Speaker for his approbation.

The Governor was pleased to appoint to-morrow at Twelve o'Clock, in the Council Chamber. Accordingly the Governor, by the Secretary, sent a Message desiring the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The whole waited on the Governor and presented Mr. Thomas Leech, their Speaker, and the Governor was pleased to approve their choice.

MEMORANDUM.

September the first, Two Members waited on the Governor with the following Message, and acquainted him that the House had adjourned to the tenth Instant:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"After the Explicit answer of the Seventh of July, given by this House, through your Honour, to General Stanwix's application for a Law to enforce the procuring of Carriages, we are Surprized he should renew it without taking the least Notice of our reason for declining such a Measure.

ground for encampment, the opposite side of the river, and get them provisions. The same time Old Saquerisera, sachem of Onondaga, and his party came to my tent; wished me joy of our success at Niagara, and wished a continuence of it. I thanked them, and told them as soon as it suited them, I should be glad they would all meet, and allow me an oppórtunity of acquainting them what had passed between the Northern Indians and me, since they parted with me at Niagara — also some other matters which concerned our mutual interest. They promised to give me Notice when they were ready, and so parted.

Sunday 26th. — Fine weather. The interpreter Prindup[33] arrived from Onondaga with above fifty warriors, and a number of women and children. Encamped them over the river, and sent them word I would meet them all this afternoon. The interpreter tells me the messenger who was sent with my belt to call the Indians, returned last Wednesday from Cayuga, and reported that a great number of that nation, as well as Senecas, were on their way hither, and would be soon here. They got an ox among them this morning. No news yet from General Wolfe except what was in the prints. This day General Gage desired I would not yet let the Indians know our design of going to La Galette, but endeavor to get a party of them to fetch a prisoner for intelligence, from Cadaraghqui first. In the evening I went over and condoled their losses by sickness &c., with three strings of wampum, and told them as it was then late I would meet them next morning at this camp. Two Onondagoes arrived with an account of the enemy's taking one, Mr. Bean, a sutler, prisoner, and killing his bateaux men, and destroying his bateaux this side of the Oswego Falls. I acquainted General Gage of it, and advised him to send one hundred of the light infantry in whale boats to cut off their retreat, and get 50 Indians to go with them. *10 o'clock at night.*

Monday 27th. — Still good weather, but windy. About 9 o'clock a party of the Onondaga warriors, with their speaker, came to see me at my tent, where I gave them a dram, pipes, and tobacco, and bid them welcome as customary. They told me they had a number of arms and utensils out of order, which they begged might be mended. I told them our smiths here were much employed, however at times they should mend such things for them as they wanted most, and that as soon as I got home, I would provide a smith to work in their country for them. They then parted, and I went to meet the rest in council. About 12 o'clock, the Onondagas and Senecas met, when the chief of Chenussio returned with three strings of wampum, the compliment of the ceremony of condolence. After which I told them what had passed between me and the chief of the Chippaway Nation at Niagara, as well as what the Mississagay had done in consequence thereof, which gave great satisfaction. I then desired they would let me know what news they had from the Ohio, and other parts; when the Chenusio chief, named Karaghyianaghqui told, as follows; viz: that after the battle of Belle Famille, the Ottawas, and others, then with the enemy, held a council at the Falls, and came to a resolution to go back to Niagara, and speak with the English, and Six Nations, and make peace, but the French would not allow them, on which they, notwithstanding, sent 2 of their people to Chenusio, to know whether they were angry with them for the part they had acted, and to assure them they were much pressed to it by the French. The Senecas reminded them of the friendly messages they had sent them last year to Teughsaghruntie, which they expected they would have regarded. They told them now, that they were not angry, and desired the two Mississagays to return as soon as they could, with said answer. Soon after another of that nation arrived, charged with the same business, to whom the Chenusios returned for answer, that they had delivered what they had to say to the first two messengers, and had not [anything?] to say further, but to recommend a speedy return to them with their answer. They were not gone when these Indians left home. The chief sachem then told me and the Onondagas, that some of their nation, who came from Ohio, told that the French had burned and abandoned Wenanga [Venango?], Fort La Riviere [de] Boeuf, and Presque Isle, and that the garrisons retired to Detroit. This they affirmed for truth. The Chenusio chief then spoke with a string of wampum as follows:

---

[33] William Printup.

"Brother: I can now with pleasure accquaint [you] that these Indians, whom you have so often called from the southward, are arrived in our country, and as they have left their plantations, corn fields, &c., must now suffer for the want of provisions, unless assisted by you this year, and we for their behalf earnestly request you will assist them, as they are now come to incorporate with us — Gave 3 strings." The new vessel hove in sight while we were met, which I told them was called the Mississagay. Her size and name pleased them all much. I then told them as it was late, I would meet them the next day, and talk farther to them on other mattars — so parted.

At 7 in the evening, the scout returned from a river, about 20 miles from here, when the Indians found by the tracks, &c., that the party which scalped our people the day before were gone. Mr. De Couagne arrived with the Mississagay schooner, and tells me he thinks that that nation, as also the Ottawas, are very sincere in what they have said, and determined to settle a firm alliance and trade with us, if properly managed, and encouraged. This evening rained very hard. General Gage came to my tent and told me he intended to leave about 300[84] men to carry on the works, and carry the rest with him. He ordered the survey of the boats to be continued until all examined.

Tuesday 28th. — Blustering weather. This morning wind at N. W. I sent for the Bunt, speaker of Onondaga, and 2 Seneca chiefs, viz., Karaghyianagh[illegible]ui and Belt, to whom I repeated what I intended to say to all the nations present, and to those not here, who are to deliver it to-morrow morning, to the whole in my presence at their own camp, and is as follows:

29th. — "Brethren: I have received messages from the Mississagays, and other nations on the lake, very friendly to us, and you. They, among other things, earnestly desire an extension and garrisons retired to Detroit. This they affirmed for truth. The Chenusio chief then spoke with a string of wampum as follows:

---

[84] The figures in the manuscript are indistinct. They are designed either for 300 or 900. — *Stone's note.*

"Brother: I can now with pleasure acquaint [you] that these Indians, whom you have so often called from the southward, are arrived in our country, and as they have left their plantations, corn fields, &c., must now suffer for the want of provisions, unless assisted by you this year, and we for their behalf earnestly request you will assist them, as they are now come to incorporate with us — Gave 3 strings." The new vessel hove in sight while we were met, which I told them was called the Mississagay. Her size and name pleased them all much. I then told them as it was late, I would meet them the next day, and talk farther to them on other mattars — so parted.

At 7 in the evening, the scout returned from a river, about 20 miles from here, when the Indians found by the tracks, &c., that the party which scalped our people the day before were gone. Mr. De Couagne arrived with the Mississagay schooner, and tells me he thinks that that nation, as also the Ottawas, are very sincere in what they have said, and determined to settle a firm alliance and trade with us, if properly managed, and encouraged. This evening rained very hard. General Gage came to my tent and told me he intended to leave about 300[34] men to carry on the works, and carry the rest with him. He ordered the survey of the boats to be continued until all examined.

Tuesday 28th. — Blustering weather. This morning wind at N. W. I sent for the Bunt, speaker of Onondaga, and 2 Seneca chiefs, viz., Karaghyianaghqui and Belt, to whom I repeated what I intended to say to all the nations present, and to those not here, who are to deliver it to-morrow morning, to the whole in my presence at their own camp, and is as follows:

29th. — "Brethren: I have received messages from the Mississagays, and other nations on the lake, very friendly to us, and you. They, among other things, earnestly desire an extension and plentiful trade may be carried on by us at Niagara, and this place, so that they and all other nations around them, may be supplied with the necessaries of life, at as cheap a rate as can be afforded. This is what his majesty has in view; and the building the several forts you see along the country is purely to protect you, and such a trade from the insults of our troublesome enemy the French. I therefore, by this belt of wampum, desire that you will not be uneasy or alarmed at them.

---

[34] The figures in the manuscript are indistinct. They are designed either for 300 or 900. — *Stone's note.*

A white belt.

"Brethren: I understand there are some of our people who have deserted; others who are by some means or other come among you, and harbored by you. As it is not right to keep them among you, or detain them, I expect they [will] be all deliverd up to me as soon as you conveniently can — and for the future that you do not allow any to come and settle among you, without our consent.

A belt.

Brethren: As you have taken our hatchet and used it successfully this campaign, I must desire you to continue making use of it, as much as is in your power, against your and our common enemy the French; and that you remain here with his majesty's troops, and be ready to join them in any operations, which may be carried on during the season. This will gain you credit with his majesty and all his subjects your brethren, and with the blessing of God, greatly contribute to put an end to the war; after which, with the regulations that may be made in trade, you will live peaceably and be a happy people. And this, I strongly recommend to you all by this belt of wampum.

A Belt.

Brethren of the Seneca Nation: I am glad to hear that all those of your people, who were living at Ohio, and dispersed about, are now come to settle among you. It is right to settle in bodies, as by that means, you will be more respectable. You see, brethren, our hands are full at present, putting our new acquisitions into a state of safety, and reëstablishing Oswego as fast as we can, for your interest as well as ours; so that really we have enough to do, until this hurry is over, to carry up the necessary supply of provisions for the use of the army. Notwithstanding, you may be assured, all assistance in our power will be given at Niagara, and here, to such as are really in distress.

A string of wampum.

Thursday 30th. — The schooner arrived with Captain Walton of the train, and three-pounders, tools, &c. An express from General Amherst came in, by whom I had a letter dated Crown Point, August 21st,[35] an answer to mine of the 9th;[36] General Gage had also a letter. Some letters and papers mention General Wolfe's having begun to bombard Quebec, the twelfth of last month; that the French army, under the command of Major Hourlemazhe,[37] were intrenched on an Island six miles from St. Jeans, whither General Amherst was to proceed as soon as a sixteen gun frigate was finished. In the evening, I went over the river to receive the Indians' answer, to what I had said to them the day before. Being met, the Onondaga Speaker arose, and asked the Senecas whether they were ready. The Seneca chief, named Karaghyianaghqui, answered they were, and spoke as follows: — Present, Captains Fonda and Lotteridge;[38] Lieutenants Claus and Hair; Clement and Printop, interpreters.

"Brother Goraghko Warraghiyagey, and you Brethren of the Onondaga Nation: Give attention to what I am now going to say in behalf of the Senecas, and Chenusios. The news which our friend Warraghiyagey told us yesterday from the Missisagays, and other distant nations, and the assurances he gave us of his Majesty's intentions toward us, and all nations who were inclined to live in friendship with him, as well as that the several our hands are full at present, putting our new acquisitions into a state of safety, and reëstablishing Oswego as fast as we can, for your interest as well as ours; so that really we have enough to do, until this hurry is over, to carry up the necessary supply of provisions for the use of the army. Notwithstanding, you may be assured, all assistance in our power will be given at Niagara, and here, to such as are really in distress.

---

[35] *Johnson Papers*, 3:126-27.

[36] *Ibid.* 3:120-24.

[37] Bourlamaque.

[38] Capt. John Lottridge of the Indian Service.

A string of wampum.

Thursday 30th. — The schooner arrived with Captain Walton of the train, and three-pounders, tools, &c. An express from General Amherst came in, by whom I had a letter dated Crown Point, August 21st,[35] an answer to mine of the 9th;[36] General Gage had also a letter. Some letters and papers mention General Wolfe's having begun to bombard Quebec, the twelfth of last month; that the French army, under the command of Major Hourlemazhe,[37] were intrenched on an Island six miles from St. Jeans, whither General Amherst was to proceed as soon as a sixteen gun frigate was finished. In the evening, I went over the river to receive the Indians' answer, to what I had said to them the day before. Being met, the Onondaga Speaker arose, and asked the Senecas whether they were ready. The Seneca chief, named Karaghyianaghqui, answered they were, and spoke as follows: — Present, Captains Fonda and Lotteridge;[38] Lieutenants Claus and Hair; Clement and Printop, interpreters.

"Brother Goraghko Warraghiyagey, and you Brethren of the Onondaga Nation: Give attention to what I am now going to say in behalf of the Senecas, and Chenusios. The news which our friend Warraghiyagey told us yesterday from the Missisagays, and other distant nations, and the assurances he gave us of his Majesty's intentions toward us, and all nations who were inclined to live in friendship with him, as well as that the several forts which he was now building in our country, were to cover them from any attempts of the enemy, and protect the trade, which was to be carried on with them at said posts, gave us much satisfaction, as we hope it will to you, and all our allies; being sensible it must prove greatly to our mutual advantage, if carried on in an honest manner, which by this belt, we entreat it may.

---

[35] *Johnson Papers,* 3:126-27.

[36] *Ibid.* 3:120-24.

[37] Bourlamaque.

[38] Capt. John Lottridge of the Indian Service.

Gave a belt.

Brother: Your request, concerning such of your people as are among us, shall be complied with, but it will require a little time to collect them, being dispersed among the several villages around us. You may depend upon it, they will be delivered to you at your house, or to the governor of Philadelphia, from whose government, we understand, most of them have been taken by the Delawares, Shawanese, &c. We will (showing the belt) take your belt through the nations and show it to them, and then send it to our brethren of Onondaga, who will doubtless return it to you, with such of their people as they may have.

Brother: You yesterday strongly recommended to us to persevere, and make good use of the axe you had given us, against the French, as long as the war continued, which you were of opinion could not be very long. We of the Seneca Nation do assure you, brother, that we will assist our brethren the English, while the war lasts; and wish it to end honorably.

Returned the belt.

Then the Onondaga speaker came to me from his council, and assured me, they would do the same, as well as the Seneca nation. They then asked me, what news we had by the express. I told them the account we had from Quebec, and so ended the meeting. I privately spoke to Bunt, the speaker, and others, to encourage their young men to go upon immediate service. They said they would.

31st.—Red Head came, and told me he would set off for La Galette on to-morrow, in order to get a prisoner for our intel-that he thought this little army had done more than his, and if they could finish a fort here this season, supply this and Niagara with sufficient provisions, they would carry a very great point.

Friday 7th. — A fine morning, but a little wind. Lieutenant Beckers arrived about 12 o'clock last night, and says the enemy abandoned Cadaraghqui the 29th of August; also the advanced post which they had on the island. He says he saw some boats with a few Indians crossing the lake, and one going to Swegatchie. The two French schooners lie near one of the islands about thirty miles from hence. — About 12 o'clock, the general called some officers who understood something of the sea-faring business, and consulted with them how to take the French vessels. In consequence thereof, an order was given for an attempt of the kind to be made by two hundred volunteers from the several corps, under the command of Captain Parker. They are to endeavor to board them by surprise, by landing in the night on the island close by them. This afternoon, Captain Butler arrived here with twenty-four Mohawks, and Canajoharies. He left home on receipt of my letter, which he got the 16th ult. Was very ill treated at the Upper Oneida town by Ganaghquiesa, and in short by the whole three, but kindly received by Gawehe and those at the lake, who promised that thirty of them would follow and join me at Oswego. This evening, the Senecas and Onondagas met at my tent, and spoke with two belts and a string of wampum, as follows: The first, was a black belt I gave them some time ago, to unite them and strengthen our alliance with them, which they now only produced to show me it was fresh in their memory, and to assure me that it had full effect with the Confederacy,—as they had since shown by their actions, and were firmly resolved to continue our friends. The second, was three strings of wampum complaining of the dearness of our goods, and earnestly desiring they might have fairer dealing; otherwise, it would alter the present good dispositions of all the Confederacy and their allies, who expected a more advantageous trade might be carried on with us, than with the French; which above all things would bring those nations over to us and attach the whole to his majesty's interest — Gave three strings. The last and third was a white belt, charging me with being too hasty and inconsiderate in thinking of another expedition before I had returned home, and considered what was next best to be done, and consulted with them, adding that if I now proceeded and should fail, the whole Confederacy would be overset. They, therefore, in the strongest manner, laid hold of me, and insisted on my staying at home. If I did not comply, all their nations would think ill of it, and give them great uneasiness. — I told them I would on to-morrow answer as to the several matters they had now spoken about. — Very wet afternoon, prevented the scout going out. Rained very hard all night.

Saturday 8th, A very windy, wet morning; prevented the party's going after the French vessels, and the men's working until afternoon.

Sunday 9th, Morning wet until eight o'clock; the party, under command of Captain Parker,[40] embarked. Two hundred and fifty rank and file, and Silver Heels with them; also five Mohawks and Printop's son by themselves. About two o'clock, arrived a man, with some letters which were dropped by the post, and found by a Mohawk. In the evening, the post arrived, who was thought to have been scalped, with letters. I had one from Governor De Lancey, and others. No news from General Amherst, or Wolfe, nor Stanwix yet. With the post arrived twenty-two Indians of Canajoharie and Oneida. Late, the general came to my tent, and showed me what a quantity of provisions the Indians consumed.

Monday 10th, Very wet morning. All the men obliged to quit work until 9 o'clock. About 12, the two French vessels appeared in sight, and stood in for this place above two hours; then stood a little off, and was still in sight the whole evening; many conjectures about them. Some would have it that they were taken by our detachment, which was out in quest of them; but by their not coming in, it appeared they were yet the enemy's.

---

[40] Capt. John Parker of the 60th regiment.

The Seneca Indians came to know when I would answer to what they said last Friday. I told them I would to-morrow at farthest. By a Mohawk, this day wrote a letter to Nancy, another to Molly, and a third to Isaac Quaqenboss,[41] &c., with a pass.

Tuesday 11th, A fine morning, no wind, but a strong breeze; the vessels out of sight. I sent Clement for Abram and Thomas, Mohawks, to let them know the general's pleasure, and give them an answer to what they said last Friday. In this manner; viz:

Brethren of the Six Nations: It is now four days since you spoke to me on two points, to wit, concerning trade, and my going on another expedition. The reason of my not answering them sooner, was expecting to have heard what General Amherst's pleasure was concerning an expedition this way, so that I might speak to you with certainty. No such letter is as yet come, but daily expected. However, from the conversation I had yesterday, with the general here, I can answer you. With regard to trade I can say no more than what I have already told you, and you may depend upon it, the trifling trade now here, you, nor your people at home, are to judge by, as in war time every thing is dear — Gave them three strings of wampum.

As to the other and last point, I am surprised at, as you, a few days ago, assured me that all your people, and the rest of the Confederacy, were determined to act heartily with us during the war, and now press me not to proceed with the army, and say I act rashly, in not first going home, and considering what farther steps are proper to be taken. It seems to me that you have very little confidence in Providence, and no regard for my honor, or character, or your own, when you desire me to stay inactive behind. I desire to know what part you, the Six Nations, will act, in case your request should be complied with, — then I will give you my answer. Returned their belt. The general desired me to stop the Cayugas and others from coming here (as he finds it impracticable to move from here on an expedition), but to keep a few Indians to scout about here to prevent scalping. He told me that he entirely gave up all thoughts of proceeding to La Galette, but desired I would keep it very private.

---

[41] Isaac Quackenbush of Schenectady.

Wednesday 12th, Fine morning, but cold, wind northerly. Last night arrived a boat of Parker's detachment, with four prisoners of the ship's crew taken yesterday, as they went on shore to shoot, who, they say, vary in their accounts. One of them says that each of the vessels have forty men on board, partly militia, &c.; that one of them carries ten, the other eight guns, some of them twelve pounders; that they were to cruise eighteen days, then return to St. Paris;[42] that they were then fifteen days out; that two hundred men who were at Cadaraghqui had lately abandoned it, and retired to Isle Galot; that on said island, Monsr. Levee[43] had about two thousand men entrenched, and had Mr. Mercier, an artillery officer, with him; that the vessels are to go to Point Paris or La Galette soon; that the third vessel is ready all to her rigging; and that their allowance of provision was one lb. of bread and one quarter of pork per diem. About 12 o'clock, an express arrived from Albany, but no letters from General Amherst. Some letters from his army of the 3d inst. say that he is building a large five-sided fort, and five redoubts, which, if all the men are employed, will be completed this season, and that the troops are not to go to winter quarters before finished. This evening, I sent the interpreter to call the Seneca sachems, in order to [hear] what they said.

Some days ago, a party of the Canajoharies came on my call, and offered to go to La Galette on a scout, as soon as I pleased. I thanked them, and told them the sooner the better, and named the morrow for them to set off on this scout. At 6 o'clock, P.M., the sachems and young men of each nation assembled at my tent, when Abraham, chief of the Mohawks, delivered my answer to them; on which four of the chiefs withdrew to consider of what I had said, and what I desired to know of them concerning their desire I should not go any more against the enemy this me that he entirely gave up all thoughts of proceeding to La Galette, but desired I would keep it very private.

---

[42] Point Paris. Probably Point Baril, present site of Brockville, Ontario.

[43] Chevalier de Levis.

Wednesday 12th, Fine morning, but cold, wind northerly. Last night arrived a boat of Parker's detachment, with four prisoners of the ship's crew taken yesterday, as they went on shore to shoot, who, they say, vary in their accounts. One of them says that each of the vessels have forty men on board, partly militia, &c.; that one of them carries ten, the other eight guns, some of them twelve pounders; that they were to cruise eighteen days, then return to St. Paris;[42] that they were then fifteen days out; that two hundred men who were at Cadaraghqui had lately abandoned it, and retired to Isle Galot; that on said island, Monsr. Levee[43] had about two thousand men entrenched, and had Mr. Mercier, an artillery officer, with him; that the vessels are to go to Point Paris or La Galette soon; that the third vessel is ready all to her rigging; and that their allowance of provision was one lb. of bread and one quarter of pork per diem. About 12 o'clock, an express arrived from Albany, but no letters from General Amherst. Some letters from his army of the 3d inst. say that he is building a large five-sided fort, and five redoubts, which, if all the men are employed, will be completed this season, and that the troops are not to go to winter quarters before finished. This evening, I sent the interpreter to call the Seneca sachems, in order to [hear] what they said.

Some days ago, a party of the Canajoharies came on my call, and offered to go to La Galette on a scout, as soon as I pleased. I thanked them, and told them the sooner the better, and named the morrow for them to set off on this scout. At 6 o'clock, P.M., the sachems and young men of each nation assembled at my tent, when Abraham, chief of the Mohawks, delivered my answer to them; on which four of the chiefs withdrew to consider of what I had said, and what I desired to know of them concerning their desire I should not go any more against the enemy this campaign. They returned in about half an hour, and said that as they had agreed to our going to, and destroying Niagara, they now hoped and expected, that I would comply with their request, adding a great deal about the loss my falling would be to all their nations; and farther, that although they have (agreeably to my repeated advice) spoke to, and used their interest with all the nations, as far as the Canatas, yet, they did not think the alliance so firm as to push things too far, lest they might alter their resolutions, and think you grasping too much. "This is only our opinion and advice, concerning our allies; as for us, we are determined to stand by you agreeably to our engagements." They thanked me for the promises made them of a trade being established on a fair and regular plan, as soon as the war is over, and assured me, that would be the most effectual method we could take of attaching all the surrounding nations to his majesty's interest. I then told them, that I would take their request into consideration, and give them my answer as soon as ready — on which the meeting broke up.

---

[42] Point Paris. Probably Point Baril, present site of Brockville, Ontario.

[43] Chevalier de Levis.

As the general told me two days ago, that he could not proceed to La Galette, or carry on any expedition, and desired I would stop the Cayugas and other Indians coming, I think to make them this answer; viz: that if they will engage to keep this post of Oswego, and all other our posts between this and the Mohawks' country, free from scalping by the Swegatchie or other Indians, I will agree to their request. This will please them, and lay them under obligations to us, at the same time that the general does not intend anything that way. The general sent a boat this day with some orders to Captain Parker.

Thursday 13th, Fine weather and very warm. The two vessels set off for Niagara with provisions. About two o'clock a Swegatchie Indian from the Cayuga nation arrived here; was sent by the Onondagas, whom I sent to Swegatchie for intelligence, and left there with Captain Parker's party last night, and expects they will be here this evening.

Friday 14th, Fine weather. The scout, I sent for intelligence to La Galette, arrived, and brought the following accounts and

Minutes of Conference &c..

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh on the 24th of October 1759

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix
With sundry Gentlemen of the Army
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honoble Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. Captn. William Trent, Captn. Thomas McKee Assistants to George Croghan.
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Captain Montour lighted the Pipe of Peace left here by the warriors of the Ottawas, handing it to the General, and the Other Gentlemen of the Army, and Indians, to Smoke; then Acquainted the Indians, by whom the Pipe was left, and upon What Occasion, Shewing them the Belts left at the Same time.

The General then made the following Speeches.

Brethren,

~~You are sensible~~ chiefs and warriors of the Several nations Present.

"As we are met in council to Renew and brighten the chain of friendship, "with this String of Wampum, I Open your "Ears, that, you may hear what I am going "to say to you," — Gave a String. —

Brethren

"Your are Sensible that a Peace "between us has been Settled by your Deputys "and I expect that you the Chiefs & Warriors "of your Several nations are now gathered "here with a Resolution to perform the Engagements,

(Contd)

"entered into with us on your behalf by them."

Brothers

"No nations could ever charge the English with a Breach of Treaty, every thing relating to the Peace made between us has been performed, on Our parts, The Original Draught of the "Boundary Line Settled between us, at the Treaty of "Easton by the Six nations was delivered them, & "here is a Copy sent by Govenor Denny to Shew "the Delawares & Shawonese, to prevent any disputes "hereafter arising on that head, There is one Article "of the Treaty yet remains to be performed by you, "that is restoring our prisoners, which I insist "on: To enforce what I have said, I give you "this Belt. —

Gave a Belt,

Bretheren

"You are sensible that Differences may "happen between any nations, this was the first "that ever happened between you & you and us "chief Occasioned, by the insinuations of the French "who call themselves your *Fathers*; These differences are settled, and we expect that you the "chiefs and Counsellors, will advise your Young "men to behave towards us as Brothers ought to do, "This with the delivery of our prisoners, is the way "to convince us of the Sincerity of your repeated "Professions of friendship at the several meetings "held with you, In confidence of your Sincerity "I present you this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

"As the Peace is settled between the "Kings Subjects and all the nations of Indians to "the Sun Setting I now present this Road Belt "of Wampum to you, that we may all travel the

„Road in peace as your Fathers formerly did, from
„the Sun rising to the Sun Setting; and I expect
„that all nations, who chuse to live in Friendship
„with the Subjects of the King of Great Britain
„my master and your Father, will make this
„their Road where they will find a Sufficient
„Quantity of Goods to exchange for their Peltry
„and Strict Justice done them in trade at this
„place where his Majesty has been at a very
„considerable expense to Establish a trading House,
„the better to Cultivate a lasting Friendship with
„all his Children to the Sun Setting." Gave a
Road Belt.

Mr. Croghan then made the following Speech

Bretherin

With this belt of Wampum I disperse the Dark Clouds from our heads that we may once more see the Sun clear which formerly blessed our Fathers in Peace. —— "Gave a Belt

Some belts that were brought by Captn. Lee of the 44th. Regiment from Niagara sent there by the Chepawa & Cuslans nations, with proffers of Friendship, were shewn the Indians, and they were made Acquainted with the Substance of the Speeches delivered with them.

Captain Montour, then by orders of the General acquainted the [illegible] Indians that we had taken the City of Quebeck, and that we expected soon to Drive the French out of America and desired the Indian Chiefs to caution their young men against carrying off our Horses; That he was willing to do every thing in his Power, to Oblige them; That he would do them all Strict Justice and expected the Same Treatment from them, The General then acquainted them by Captain Montour that he was done Speaking. ——

The Speakers of the Wyandots (as they are the Oldest nation) got up, Shook hands with the General and returned thanks in behalf of the whole for what had been said to them, and then recommended it to the several nations to pay a due regard to what they had heard.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 25th 1759.

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix
With Sundry Gentlemen of the Army
George Croghan Esqr. & Sundry Assistants.

Captain Montour, then by order of the General acquainted the Indians, that he was reddy to hear what they had to say.

The Speaker of the Wyandotts then got up and Says.

Brethren

"I am glad to meet you in Council, here are the "6 nations the Shawnese, Delawares & Twigtwees, "as we are the Oldest nation, I shall speak first "and they shall hear what I am going to say." —

"Brethren"

"I am glad to meet the Kings General, & "you who came here from Sr. William Johnson to treat "with us, and at whose Invitation we came here "to Council; listen to what we are going to say."

Brethern

"It is a great while since we were first "acquainted with our Brethren, the English at "Albany, which place we ~~intent~~ entered into a "Treaty with them, Records of that Treaty remain "amongst you, we have Copies of it at home; we "never intended to have Violated that Treaty. On "our parts, but when our Fathers the French came here, and took possession of this place by this ~~Instig-tion~~ Instignation the evil Spirit got the better of our understanding, and we engaged in the war against you.

Gave a String of White Wampum

He Spoke again upon a Large Belt of Black Wampum directing his Speech to Sr. William Johnson and George Croghan Esquire.

"Brothers

You are appointed by the King to transact Business with us the Indians, you have hitherto done it to our Satisfaction, we hope the Kings General will Act on the same principles, you have it now in your power to have all Indian nations in Your Interests, it is true for some time we were led Blindfold."

Brothers

"When we first joined with our brethren the English, they told us, they Looked on us as One People, with One head & One heart with themselves, we Looked on the English in the same Light, till the Evil Spirit by the persuasions of the French got the better of our understanding, and led us astray, But we hope every thing that has past will be buried in Oblivion.

"Brothers

"We received several Invitations to come here to Council, before we left home, a great Council was held there, amongst the chiefs of our nations, we were sent here by them to confirm the peace, When we came here we found a great number of Warriors gathered for what purpose we don't know"

Brothers

We have repeatedly heard you intended to pursue the War against the French, Over the Lakes in our Country, We have been constantly alarmed with your Coming, but now we are come here; We find you are not gone; We should be glad you would not pursue them, they are a parcel of Poor People, destitute of every thing; Besides We do not know how the Several Nations there might take it, but" for our parts, our Hearts are with the English;" He then Delivered the Belt, and Shook Hands with the General & Mr. Croghan.—

He spoke again upon a Belt painted Green.

"Brotheren

"The women of our nations, return thanks "for the Speeches we received by our Deputys who "were here this Summer, They are glad to hear "of Peace, and Hope you are Sincere, they have "promised to tell their Children, that it was the "English that gave peace to this whole Country "that it may ever be remembered in our Nations "They hope your Intentions, are not to go any further "or carry on the war, but to build~~ing~~ a Trading "House, where they may come ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ "~~It~~ and Trade and get Goods at moderate prices, for "they are ~~[illegible]~~ very poor, and will "be much Obliged to the General for sending them "them a Small Present." Gave a Belt

He Spoke again upon a Belt of Black & white Wampum, the white painted Green.

Bretheren "

"It is a long time since this whole "Country has been Overspread with Darkness, being "lead by the Evil Spirit; We have been assisting "in Spreading this Darkness, but you the White

"People, by making War upon each Other was the first Occasion of it.

"Brothers,"

The French put the Hatchet into "our hands the Beginning of this War, and the „evil Spirit getting the better of our Understanding „made us make use of it, In the presence of our „cousins the Delawares, and the Other nations "here, We bury that, we not only put it under the ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree whose Roots are Deep in the Ground & bury it where it will never be found more, our Cousins the "Delawares have done it before."—

Gave a Belt

"Brothers"

These are the Speeches made & settled in Council before we left home, and with which we were charged,"

He then acquainted the General they were done. The General returned thanks for what he had said, The General Drank their Healths, and broke up the meeting.—

At a meeting held at Pittsburg October 26th. 1759

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. Capt. Willm. Trent, Capt Thos. McKee Assistants to Mr. Croghan.

Capt Henry Montour Interpreter

Teedyuscungs Brother in behalf of Custalogo made the following Speech.

"Brethren,"

"We are met this Day in Council in the "presence of Our Uncles the Six nations, and "Wayandotts and our Grand Children the Shawonese,

"and Twigtwees With this String of Wampum, I
"wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and Open Your
"Ears that you may hear what I am going to say
"and clear the passage to your heart, that nothing
"that is ill may Harbour there.

Gave a String

"Brother"

It gives us great Satisfaction to hear
"what you have said to us, you have Spread
"peace Over the Country We live in and made a
"Road from the Sun Rising, to the Sun Setting, We
"return thanks for what you have done & We hope
"you will Continue to do good to us, And We return
"you thanks in behalf of our Women & Children,
"and we shall take care to acquaint our Children as they
"grow up with what you have done that it never
may be forgot in our nations. (Gave a Belt

(The Beaver Speaker)

"Bretherns"

I have heard what has been said by you
"at the Several Conferences, you had here, It was all
"good and pleasing to all nations that heard You
"and agreeable to the Treaty of Easton, The Belts
you Sent me last fall I took over the Lakes,
"and made known Your Speeches to the Several
"Nations who you have seen here, but there is several
"nations yet, who has now your Speeches Considering
"of them & I hope they will come next Sping and
"take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship.

Gave a String

(The Beaver Speaker)

"Bretherns"

By the Speeches sent me last fall by
Frederick Post the Governor of Pennsylvania promised
that we the Indians of all nations, should have
Goods here as Cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia

(The

"This I have made known to all nations, and they
"expect goods to be sold here as he promised. Be
"Strong and Perform your promises, and Dont make
"me ashamed; at present Goods are dear here,
"On Account of the Great number of White men,
"But I hope goods will be sold at such rates as
"will encourage all nations to come here & Trade
Gave a Belt

(The Beaver Speaker)

"Brethren"
We have heard what you have said to
"us, & you have heard what we have said to you, God
"above has heard All & I hope at the next Meeting
"that we will be able to convince each Other of
"our Sincerity."

"Brethren
"We are very well pleased
"with the Speeches you have made us, in One of your
"Speeches, you desired to see your Flesh and Blood
"that Lives amongst us, It is only a reasonable
"Request and What all nations should comply
"with, here is the number of all your People in
"our nation (holding a bunch of Sticks in his hand)
"we have killed none, but what were killed in
Battle those that are amongst us you Shall See
"every One, but it is impossible for us to set the time,
"But this was agreed to in council, before we left
"our ~~[illegible]~~ Own Country, and you may Depend
"upon this promise being performed to a Single
"person, unless any of them should die with
"Sickness before we can bring them here.
Gave a bunch of Sticks Containing 41.

"Brethern."
By this String of Wampum I return you
"thanks in behalf of our nation for the road you
"have made to the Sun Setting for all nations to
(Travel)

"Travel in peace you have Dispersed the Dark Clouds
"from Over our heads, that we may all See the
"Sun again and I hope we Shall live in Peace
"and Friendship as our Forefathers formerly did.

Gave a String

"Brethren"

I was charged by the Council of our "nation When I left home, to assure you, that they had in fresh Remembrance all the former Treaties they held with their Brethren the English and that they were Determined to hold fast by the Ancient Chain of Friendship, Subsisting between the English Six nations & us And to brighten the Chain of Friendship, Which has contracted Some Rust Since the Commencement of this War.

Gave A Belt

After the Conference was ended, the General sent for the chiefs of the Several Nations, and made each of them a present of a Meddal for which the Indians returned thanks after Drinking the Kings health, and all the Indian nations, the General took leave of them.

Copy   October 1759
No 5

Indian Conference at
Pittsburg in October 1759

Compared

of Thirty Six thousand and Six Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to enable the Trustees to Lend Fifty Thousand Pounds to Colonel John Hunter, Agent for the Contractors with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for His Majesty's Service. An Act for appointing An Agent to apply for, and receive the distributive share and Proportion, which shall be assigned to this Province, of the Sum of money granted by Parliament to His Majesty's Colonies in America. A Supplement to the Act Entituled An Act for Establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province. And an Act to Continue an Act Entituled, An Act for directing the Choice of Inspectors in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, were enacted into Laws, sealed and Lodged in the Recorders Office.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 4th October 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker
William Logan	Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew	Thomas Cadwalader

Esquires

The Returns for Sheriffs and Coroners were read. The Governor in some Instances asked the Advice of his Council, and in others he did not, and whether he agreed or disagreed in Sentiment with the Council he ordered Commissions to be made out, for the following Persons Vizt:

		Counties
Samuel Morris	Sheriff	Philadelphia
Peter Robeson	Coroner	
Joseph Thornton	Sheriff	Bucks.
William Ashburn	Coroner	
Benjamin Davis	Sheriff	Chester.
Joshua Thompson	Coroner	
William Smith	Sheriff	Lancaster.
Matthias Slough	Coroner	
Jacob Weaver	Sheriff	Berks.
John Warren	Coroner	
John McKinly	Sheriff	Newcastle.
William Smith	Coroner	
John Moore	Sheriff	Northampton.
John Venasen	Coroner	

Afterwards the Governor appointed

		Counties
Peter Shugart	Sheriff	York
William King	Coroner	
Thomas Parker	Sheriff	Kent
William Wells	Coroner	
Ezekiel Smith	Sheriff	Cumberland
John Miller	Coroner	
Joseph Shankland	Sheriff	Suſsex
Jabez Fisher	Coroner	

Whilst the Council was sitting Teedyuscung waited on the Governor to ac=quaint his Honour that he had some Buſineſs to lay before him; the Governor sent for Teedyuscung into Council who accordingly came and brought with him Abraham Lacquis and Thomas Evans two Delaware Indians with Isaac Stille Interpreter.

The Governor gave Teedyuscung an hearty welcome, and acquainted him that he had called his Council on being informed that he desired to speak with him and was ready to hear him.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and made his following Speech.

Brother.

I would have you listen to me a little while, I have something to tell you, if I happen to speak a word amiſs, or anything contrary to our Friendship you must put it by. I am but a little Man, you are a Much stronger Man, if I make any Mistake do not take notice of it, as if I mean anything contrary to our Friendship; for I aſsure you I mean no such thing.

Brother

Almost all the Indians are Looking at us, they all see us both sitting together, and Consider us as the first who began to make a Peace, are glad of it and desirous we should finish it intirely. I have no more to add on this article than this, seeing you are looked upon in this Light, far and near by my Countrymen let us strive together and we will finish the good Works, you are an able Man, I am a Weak Man, but though I am Weak, I will promote the Peace to the ut=most of my Power.

A String of four Rows.

Brother.

When first I came down to you on this good Errand, there were some foolish Boys that gave you Wounds, that went deep into your Flesh our Creator provided some Roots out of the Ground to heal these Wounds, those I collected, and made a Plaister of them, I did not apply it only to the out Side of your flesh, but to your Heart where you felt the greatest Pain. It is customary for all Docters when they put Plaisters to Wounds to come again and see if they be healed or not. Now all the Indians think that your Wounds are perfectly Cured Even the Women and Children and Grand Children know it and say so. I speak on behalf of Five Nations who are all of this Opinion and think you are quite well.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother,

In what we have done I think we have acted with so much sincerity towards each other that the peace will be everlasting. I am a King, you are a King your People or my People might otherwise say that we had made a false peace but now that they have been Witneſses of our Mutual Sincerity they must and will acknowledge that we are a good People, and that we have made a good Peace.

Brother,

I have no more to say, this is all the News I bring you. I hear from the outside of the Country all that is doing in the Back Parts, and I always let you know what I hear be it great or small, you know that we agreed to hear from one another, my Ear was to be open to what was Doing on the Outside of the Country, and your Ear was to hearken to what was doing in your Parts; and I aſsure you that all the Indians, little and big are well pleased with the Peace.

Brother.

I know you fell Sorrow and I know what gives it you, you have not seen your Prisoners, do not be out of Patience, I am now about collecting them and I will bring them to you this fall as soon as ever I can.

I have done.

Teedyuscung being asked by the Governor what Number of Prisoners are with them and in what place, he answered that there was not above five Prisoners among the Delawares on the Susquehannah River. The Munsies have a greater number, but they join the Mohocks and will deliver them together, they are not therefore to be counted among the Delawares, the Mohocks have a great Many Prisoners among them, The English hold frequent Conferences with the Mohocks, but I never know what paſses between the English and the Mohocks.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 6th of October 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan Richard Peters, Esquires

Teedyuscung
Abraham Lacquis
Thomas Evans
Isaac Stille. Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother,

I have Considered your Speech of yesterday, I thank you for it, what you have said is very good.

Brother

Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to bring the good Work of Peace to an happy Conclusion, it pleases me to hear that the Indians are all of them so attentive to what we have been doing, and so desirous that we should finish it, Providence hath hitherto favoured our Councils, and will always we

hope

Speaker with the whole House accordingly attending, the four Bills respectively Entituled as follows, Viz^{t}:

"A Supplement to the Act entitled 'an Act for re-Emitting the Bills of Credit of this Province heretofore re-Emitted on Loan, and for striking the further Sum of Thirty-Six Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to enable the Trustees to lend Fifty Thousand Pounds to Colonel John Hunter, Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for His Majesty's Service.'"

"An Act for Appointing an Agent to apply for and receive the distribution, share, and proportion, which shall be assigned to this Province, of the Sum of Money granted by Parliament to His Majesty's Colonies in America."

"A Supplement to the Act entitled 'an Act for Establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province.'"

"And an Act to Continue an Act Entituled 'An Act for directing the Choice of Inspectors in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton,'" were enacted into Laws, sealed and lodged in the Recorder's Office.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 4th October, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq^{r} Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Returns for Sheriffs and Coroners were read. The Governor, in some Instances, asked the advice of his Council, and in others he did not, and whether he agreed or disagreed in Sentiment with the Council he ordered Commissions to be made out, for the following Persons, Viz^{t}:

	Counties.
Samuel Morris, Sheriff, Peter Robeson, Coroner,	Philadelphia.
Joseph Thornton, Sheriff, William Ashburn, Coroner,	Bucks.
Benjamin Davis, Sheriff, Joshua Thompson, Coroner,	Chester.
William Smith, Sheriff, Matthias Slough, Coroner,	Lancaster.
Jacob Weaver, Sheriff, John Warren, Coroner,	Berks.

John McKinly, Sheriff,
William Smith, Coroner, } Newcastle.

John Moore, Sheriff,
John Venasen, Coroner, } Northampton.

Afterwards the Governor appointed

Counties.

Peter Shugart, Sheriff,
William King, Coroner, } York.

Thomas Parker, Sheriff,
William Wells, Coroner, } Kent.

Ezekiel Smith, Sheriff,
John Miller, Coroner, } Cumberland.

Joseph Shankland, Sheriff,
Jabez Fisher, Coroner, } Sussex.

Whilst the Council was sitting, Teedyuscung waited on the Governor to acquaint his Honour that he had some Business to lay before him. The Governor sent for Teedyuscung into Council, who accordingly came, and brought with him Abraham Lacquis and Thomas Evans, two Delaware Indians, with Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

The Governor gave Teedyuscung an hearty welcome, and acquainted him that he had called his Council on being informed that he desired to speak to him, and was ready to hear him.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and made his following Speech:

"Brother:

"I would have you listen to me a little while. I have something to tell you. If I happen to speak a word amiss, or anything contrary to our Friendship, you must put it by. I am but a little man; you are a much stronger man. If I make any mistake, do not take notice of it, as if I mean anything contrary to our Friendship, for I assure You I mean no such thing.

"Brother:

"Almost all the Indians are looking at us; they all see us both sitting together, and Consider us as the first who began to make a Peace, are glad of it, and desirous we should finish it intirely. I have no more to add on this article than this, seeing you are looked upon in this Light, far and near, by my Countrymen. Let us strive together, and we will finish the good Works; you are an able man. I am a Weak Man; but tho' I am weak, I will promote the Peace to the utmost of my power.

A String of four Rows.

"Brother:

"When first I came down to you on this good Errand, there were some foolish Boys that gave you wounds that went deep into your Flesh; our Creator provided some Roots out of the Ground to heal these Wounds; those I collected and made a Plaister of them. I did not apply it only to the outside of your Flesh, but to your Heart, where you felt the greatest pain. It is customary for all Doctors, when they put Plaisters to Wounds, to come again and see if they be healed or not. Now, all the Indians think that your Wounds are perfectly Cured. Even the Women, and Children, and Grand-Children, know it and say so. I speak on behalf of five Nations, who are all of this Opinion, and think you are quite well."

A Belt of Seven Rows.

"Brother:

"In what we have done, I think we have acted with so much sincerity towards each other, that the Peace will be everlasting. I am a King; you are a King; your People or my People might otherwise say that we had made a false peace, but now that they have been Witnesses of our mutual Sincerity, they must and will acknowledge that we are a good People, and that we have made a good Peace.

"Brother:

"I have no more to say; this is all the News I bring you. I hear from the outside of the Country, all that is doing in the Back Parts, and I always let you know what I hear, be it great or small; you know that we agreed to hear from one another; my Ear was to be open to what was doing on the outside of the Country, and your Ear was to hearken to what was doing in your Parts; and I assure you that all the Indians, little and big, are well pleased with the Peace.

"Brother:

"I know you feel sorrow, and I know what gives it you; you have not seen your prisoners; do not be out of Patience; I am now about collecting them, and I will bring them to you this fall, as soon as ever I can. I have done."

Teedyuscung being asked by the Governor what Number of Prisoners are with them, and in what place, he answered that there was not above five prisoners among the Delawares on the Susquehannah River. The Munsies have a greater number, but they join the Mohocks, and will deliver them together; they are not, therefore, to be counted among the Delawares. The Mohocks have a great many Prisoners among them; the English hold frequent Conferences with the Mohocks, but I never know what passes between the English and the Mohocks.

Pennsylvania 1759

Brother,
In what we have done I think we have acted with so much sincerity towards each other that the peace will be everlasting. I am a King, you are a King your People or my People might otherwise say that we had made a false peace but now that they have been Witneſses of our Mutual Sincerity they must and will acknowledge that we are a good People, and that we have made a good Peace.

Brother,
I have no more to say, this is all the News I bring you. I hear from the outside of the Country all that is doing in the Back Parts, and I always let you know what I hear be it great or small, you know that we agreed to hear from one another, my Ear was to be open to what was doing on the Outside of the Country, and your Ear was to hearken to what was doing in your Parts; and I aſsure you that all the Indians, little and big are well pleased with the Peace.

Brother.
I know you fell Sorrow and I know what gives it you, you have not seen your Prisoners, do not be out of Patience, I am now about collecting them and I will bring them to you this fall as soon as ever I can.

I have done.

Teedyuscung being asked by the Governor what Number of Prisoners are with them and in what place, he answered that there was not above five Prisoners among the Delawares on the Susquehannah River. The Munsies have a greater number, but they join the Mohocks and will deliver them together, they are not therefore to be counted among the Delawares, the Mohocks have a great Many Prisoners among them, The English hold frequent Conferences with the Mohocks, but I never know what paſses between the English and the Mohocks.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 6th of October 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan Richard Peters. Esquires

Teedyuscung
Abraham Lacquis
Thomas Evans
Isaac Stille. Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother,
I have Considered your Speech of yesterday, I thank you for it, what you have said is very good.

Brother
Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to bring the good Work of Peace to an happy Conclusion, it pleases me to hear that the Indians are all of them so attentive to what we have been doing, and so desirous that we should finish it, Providence hath hitherto favoured our Councils, and will always we

hope continue to smile upon us, whilst we Act with uprightness and Sincerity and are careful to perform our Engagements. This will Secure to both of us the Esteem of our Children and Grand Children, and they will have reason to speak well of us and Honour our Memories when we are in our Graves.

A String

Brother, you Judge right of us as to our Flesh and Blood, this is the first and most Important Matter between us and you have in the most solemn manner engaged to return all our Prisoners, we expect it from you and from all the Nations you represent or can have any influence on; If this be not done and that soon and without keeping any of them from us we are afraid it will Occasion a Breach between us, notwithstanding all the Pains you and I have taken to bring about a Peace.

A Belt.

Brother, you say the Minisinks will deliver their Prisoners along with the Mohocks. I hope they will not fail to collect them and bring them all down.

Brother. We are as you justly Observe, under the Strongest Covenants to use our Eyes and Ears for the benefit of each other, I am glad to find you have your Ear always ready open to what is doing in the parts where you Live, and that you have nothing to acquaint me with from those Countries but what is very good.

Brother, I shall now tell you our News. Many Indian Nations have assisted the Kings Armies who have been thro' the Blessing of Heaven very Successful, the Strongest places of the French are conquered and in his Majesty's Possession. Niagara, Crown-Point, Ticonderoga, are all in the Hands of the English, English Ships are sailing under King George's Colours on Lake Ontario, Lake George, and Lake Champlain. Quebec is almost Destroyed by a large Fleet and Army in the River St. Lawrence

Brother, Hearken to what I say. My Ear is hurt, and my Heart is grieved very much at something I have lately heard and am going to relate it out of a Letter I have received from the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta Major Orndt, who you know is a very good Friend of the Indians, and one who will write nothing but the Truth.

Extract of a Letter from Major Orndt to Governor Denny. Dated at Fort Augusta September the 20th. 1759.

Last Week three Delaware Indians that had been a Hunting near Tulpehocken stole Six Horses from thence, the Persons who lost the Horses fell on the Tracks and followed them to the Fort, and acquainted me of their Loss, I immediately enquired what Indians had been a Hunting thereabouts, and Charged them with the theft, they confessed they had 5 Horses but said that when the people were murdered and their Creatures taken away two years since there was not so much said about it, but now there was a great Noise about a few Horses, and after I had represented to them the abuse and that I apprehended it would Introduce fresh Troubles they after some impudent Expressions promised to return the Horses, but they are gone off without bringing them in.

Brother

These are very bad things, I expect you will call a Council of all the Delaware Indians and represent this matter to your Counsellors and make these foolish young Men bring back the Horses to Major Arndt and ask Pardon for their rude treatment of him. The Horses must be returned and your young Men reproved and charged not to do the like again.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 17th of October 1759

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell
Lynford Lardner
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esquires

Yesterday Mr. Norris was chosen Speaker, presented to the Governor and approved.

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Chew the Committee appointed to review the Minutes of Council, reported that they had perused all the Minutes from the twentieth of April last, the Time when the Govr and Council first began to differ in Sentiment about the Bills presented by the House, and corrected them, and had desired Mr. Peters to write in separate Papers everything that was said to each Bill, that all might be read and considered in order as it passed from time to time on any one Subject.

The Minutes of Council relating to the Supply Bill were read corrected and approved, and Friday next was appointed to read and settle the others, and all the Members were desired to give their Attendance

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 19th of October 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Benjamin Shoemaker
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

The Minutes of Council were read to this time from the Twentieth of April last and unanimously approved.

Whilst the Council was sitting a Bill was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence Entituled An Act for the further Continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province, Entituled an Act for the Continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province Entituled a Supplementary Act to

the

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 6th of October, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **WILLIAM DENNY**, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Esquires.
Teedyuscung,
Abraham Lacquis,
Thomas Evans,
Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung as follows:

"Brother:

"I have considered your Speech of yesterday; I thank you for it; what you have said is very good.

"Brother:

"Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to bring the good Work of Peace to an happy Conclusion. It pleases me to hear that the Indians are, all of them, so attentive to what we have been doing, and so desirous we should finish it. Providence hath hitherto favoured our Councils, and will always, we hope, continue to smile upon us whilst we act with uprightness and Sincerity, and are careful to perform our Engagements. This will Secure to both of us the Esteem of our Children and Grand Children, and they will have reason to speak well of us, and Honour our Memories when we are in our Graves."

A String.

"Brother:

"You Judge right of us as to our Flesh and Blood—this is the first and most important matter between us, and you have in the most solemn manner engaged to return all our prisoners, we expect it from you and from all the nations you represent or can have any influence on. If this be not done and that soon, and without keeping any of them from us, we are afraid it will Occasion a Breach between us, notwithstanding all the pains you and I have taken to bring about a Peace."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"You say the Minisinks will deliver their Prisoners along with the Mohocks; I hope they will not fail to collect them and bring them all down.

"Brother:

"We are, as you justly observe, under the Strongest Covenants to use our Eyes and Ears for the benefit of each other; I am glad to find you have your Ear always ready open to what is doing in the parts where you Live, and that you have nothing to acquaint me with from those Countries but what is very good.

"Brother:

"I shall now tell you our News. Many Indian Nations have assisted the King's Armies, who have been, thro' the blessing of Heaven, very successful; the strongest places of the French are conquered and in his Majesty's Possession: Niagara, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, are all in the hands of the English; English Ships are sailing under King George's Colors on Lake Ontario, Lake George, and Lake Champlain; Quebec is almost destroyed by a large fleet and Army in the River S^t. Lawrence.

"Brother:

"Hearken to what I say. My Ear is hurt, and my Heart is grieved very much at something I have lately heard, and am going to relate it out of a Letter I have received from the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta, Major Orndt, who you know is a very good Friend of the Indians, and one who will write nothing but the truth."

"*Extract of a Letter from Major Orndt to Governor Denny, Dated at Fort Augusta, September the* 20*th*, 1759.

"Last Week Three Delaware Indians that had been a hunting near Tulpehoccen, stole Six Horses from thence; the Persons who lost the Horses fell on the tracks and followed them to the Fort, and acquainted me of their Loss. I immediately inquired what Indians had been a hunting thereabouts, and charged them with the theft; they confessed they had the Horses, but said that when the People were murdered and their Creatures taken away two years since, there was not so much said about it, but now there was a great Noise about a few Horses; and after I had represented to them the abuse, and that I apprehended it would Introduce fresh Troubles, they after some Impudent Expressions, promised to return the Horses, but they are gone off without bringing them in."

"Brother:

"These are very bad things; I expect you will call a Council of all the Delaware Indians, and represent this matter to your Counsellors, and make these foolish young men bring back the Horses to Major Orndt, and ask pardon for their rude treatment of him; the Horses must be returned, and your young men reproved and charged not to do the like again."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, the 17th of October 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	

Yesterday Mr. Norris was chosen speaker, presented to the Governor, and approved.

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Chew, the Committee appointed to review the Minutes of Council, reported that they had perused all the Minutes from the Twentieth of April last, the time when the Gover. and Council first began to differ in Sentiment about the Bills presented by the House, and corrected them, and had desired Mr. Peters to write in separate Papers every thing that was said to each Bill, that all might be read and considered in order as it passed from time to time, on any one subject.

The Minutes of Council relating to the Supply Bill, were read, corrected, and approved, and Friday next was appointed to read and settle the others, and all the Members were desired to give their attendance.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday, the 19th of October 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Minutes of Council were read to this time, from the Twentieth of April last, and unanimously approved.

Whilst the Council was sitting, a Bill was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, Entituled "an Act for the further continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province, Entituled 'a Supplementary Act to the Act Entituled 'an Act for preventing the Exportation of Bread and Flour not Merchantable, and for the new appointment of officers to put the said Law in Execution,''" which was read and returned to the House with a Message that the Governor gave his assent to it, and it was enacted immediately into a Law by the Governor and the House in the Council Chamber, sealed and lodged in the Roll's Office.

thanks for their many services this campaign, and hoped they would be ready the next to join when called upon. This afternoon the Seneca sachems and warriors came to my tent, when I condoled their losses, and then talked to them upon business, and told them I would, the next day, meet all the nations here assembled, and settle all matters with them.

Thursday 11th. — Cloudy weather; wind at south. This day the post arrived with letters from the army, and papers of the 1st inst., with an account of Prince Ferdinand's beating the French army. This day I had a general meeting with all the Indians here, viz: Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Mohawks, when I spoke to them in the general's name; returned them thanks for their services and attendance here this time past; told them that as the general only proposed finishing the fort in hand here, he did not intend to move further, so discharged them. I then spoke to them all in presence of three Indians sent by the Swegatchie and Coghnauagey Indians to me on business. The first belt was to acquaint them of the general's not going forward this year, and that I had complied with their request, and I saw they did not choose I should go that way; and I told them that I expected they would always comply with my desire, whenever I might apply to them — Gave a Belt. Secondly: I desired they would all exert and interest themselves in the protection of Niagara, Oswego, and all the posts we have in their country. I also told them that if the Swegatchie Indians and others should attempt to molest any of said posts, or touch any of his majesty's subjects, for the future, I never would speak a word in their favor, but advise the general to cut them to pieces; so hoped they, as their friends, would be careful to prevent them plunging themselves into danger and destruction; that as these forts were for the protection of their country, as well as of that of the trade intended to be carried on with them and their allies, it behooved them to do all they could for the safety of them — A Belt. Thirdly: A large black belt sent to the Swegatchie, Coghnawagey and Skanendaddy Indians, letting them know that I have hitherto befriended them; that they have it in their power now, by quitting the French, to become once more a happy people, but if, contrary to the many and solemn professions made to me and the Six Nations, and the assurances they lately, by belts and strings of wampum, gave me of their fixed resolutions to abandon the French, they should act a different part, they must then expect no quarter from us — Gave a large Belt of Black Wampum mixed. I then told the Indians I proposed leaving this place in a few days, and that they might expect to hear from me as soon as there was anything of consequence to communicate. They made answer that as it was now late, they would to-morrow say something in answer.

Friday 12th. — Rained all the night. Morning wet, so that the works could not be carried on. Wrote to General Amherst[67] this morning per servant, as the post was sent off unknown to me. At 3 o'clock, P.M., the Onondaga, Seneca and Cayuga chiefs and warriors came to my tent, when their speaker told me they had all attentively heard what I yesterday said and recommended to their nation; and they assured me, by a belt of white wampum, that they would keep a careful eye over Niagara, Oswego, and all our other posts in their country. At the same time, they said, it would be hard to blame them should any little damage be done at any of the places mentioned, as the French, as well as we, are always persuading parties to fretch prisoners for intelligence. However, we might depend upon their using all their influence with their relations, the Swegatchies, Coghnauwageys, and Skanendaddys to quit the French entirely, if not, they must suffer for it. Here Gave the Belt.

Next, the speaker said, it was the desire of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas that I would send a smith and trader to each of their castles; also begged there might be a large store of goods, &c., at Niagara, Oswego and Fort Stanwix, which, they said, would please the foreign nations more than anything. They then desired to know when I would leave this, that they might tie up their packs, take their hatchets in their hands, and escort me. I told them in two days, if the party of Mohawks returned in that time. I again strongly recommended the care of all the posts in this part of the country to them; promised to send them smiths, &c., and so parted.

---

[67] *Johnson Papers,* 10:129-30.

Lieutenant Bassey Dunbar died this evening of his wound; and died in peace with mankind, he told Parson Ogilvie. This day I gave orders for packing up, and preparing for a march homewards, as there is nothing to do here.

Saturday Morning 13th. — Wet; wind at N. W.; a fresh gale. This morning I began to back up my little things and prepare to set off to-morrow, if God pleases. I waited on the general for leave to go home, which he readily complied with. Also gave Mr. Ogilvie liberty to go with me, and desired I would let him know what I wanted, that he might order Major Christie to get everything ready for me. This night I supped with Colonel Massey, when all the company were very merry. The Onondagas and Senecas spoke for powder and presents, with wampum, which I gave them.

Sunday 14. — Windy; dry weather; the wind at N. E. I was up early, and desired all hands to strike our tents, and load the battoes.

ORDERS FOR WILLIAM FARQUHAR ET AL.

Copy[1]

Niagara, Aug. 2d 1759.

Orders and Instructions for Lieut. Col. Farquhar of the 44th Regiment.

1st, You will see that those employed in repairing the fortifications, in putting the artillery and stores in proper order, in repairing or building vessels, and fitting up barracks, have all manner of

---

[1] Printed in William L. Stone, *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.*, 2:392-93. Original in Johnson Manuscripts destroyed by fire.

Penn

Minutes of Conferences &c.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh, on the 24th Octor. 1759.

Present.

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix, with sundry Gentlemen of the Army.
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. William Johnson Baronett.
Captain William Trent, Captain Thos. McKee } assistants to George Croghan
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Captain Montour lighted the Pipe of Peace left here by the Warriors of the Ottawas, handing it to the General, and the other Gentn. of the Army, and Indians, to smoke; then acquainted the Indians by whom the Pipe was left, and upon what Occasion, showing them the Belts left at the same time.

The General then made the following Speeches.

"Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the several Nations present,

"As we are met in Council to renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, with this String of Wampum I open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say to You.

Gave a String.

"Brethren,

"You are sensible that a Peace between us has been settled by your Deputies, and I expect that you the Chiefs and Warriors of your several Nations are now gathered here with a Resolution to perform the Engagements entered into with us on your behalfes by them.

"Brothers,

"No Nation could ever charge the English with a Breach of Treaty's, every thing relating to the Peace made between us has been performed on our parts. The Original Draught of the boundary Line settled between us, at the Treaty of Easton, by the Six Nations, was delivered them, and here is a Copy sent by Governour Denny to shew the Delawares and Shawanese, to prevent any disputes hereafter, arising on that Head.

"There is one Article of the Treaty yet remains to be performed by You; that is, restoring our Prisoners, wch. I insist on. To inforce what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

"Brethren,

"You are sensible that Differences may happen between any Nations, —
"This was the first that ever happened between you and us, chief occasioned by
"the Insinuations of the French, who call themselves your Fathers; These Dif-
"ferences are settled, and we expect that you, the Chiefs, and Councillors will
"advise your young Men to behave towards us as Brothers ought to do; This, —
"with the Delivery of our Prisoners, is the way to convince us of the Since-
"rity of your repeated Professions of Friendship, at the several Meetings
"held with You. In Confidence of yr. Sincerity I present you this Belt of
"Wampum.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"As the Peace is settled between the King's Subjects and all the
"Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, I now present this Road Belt of
"Wampum to you, that we may all travel this Road in Peace, as your —
"Fathers formerly did, from the Sun rising, to the Sun setting; and I expect
"that all Nations who chuse to live in Friendship with the Subjects of the
"King of Great Britain, my Master, and your Father, will make this their
"Road, where they will find a sufficient Quantity of Goods to exchange
"for their Peltry, and strict Justice done them in Trade at this Place, —
"where His Majesty has been at a very considerable Expence to establish
"a Trading House, the better to cultivate a lasting Friendship with —
"all his Children to the Sun setting.

"Gave a Road Belt.

Mr. Croghan then made the following Speech.

"Brethren,

"With this Belt of Wampum I disperse the dark Clouds from
"over our Heads, that we may once more see the Sun clear, which former-
"ly blessed our Fathers in Peace.

"Gave a Belt.

Some Belts that were brought by Captain Lee of the 44th Regimt.
from Niagara, sent there by the Chepawa and Custanoe Nations, with
Professns of ffriendship, were shewn the Indians, and they were made acquainted
with the Substance of the Speeches delivered with them.

Captain Montour then, by order of the General acquainted the —
Indians, that we had taken the City of Quebec; and that we expected soon

to drive the French out of America; And desired the Indn. Chiefs to caution their Young Men against carrying off our Horses. That he was willing to do every thing in his Power to oblige them. That he woud do them all strict Justice; and expected the same treatment from them. The General then acquainted them, by Captain Montour, that he was done speaking.

The Speaker of the Wayondotts, (as they are the oldest Natn.) got up, shook Hands with the General, and returned thanks, in Behalfe of the whole for what had been said to them; And then recommended it to the several Nations to pay a due Regard to what they had heard.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh Octr. 25th. 1759.

Present.

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix.
With sundry other Gentlemen of the Army,
George Croghan Esqr. and sundry Assistants.
Captain Montour, Interpreter.

Captain Montour then by order of the General acquainted the Indians that he was ready to hear what they had to say.

The Speaker of the Wayondotts then got up and said.

"Brethren,

"I am glad to meet you in Council, here are the Six "Nations, Shawonese, Delawares, and Twightwees; as we are the oldest Nation, I shall speak first, and they shall hear what I am going to say.

"Brethren,

"I am glad to meet the King's General, and You who came here from Sir William Johnson to treat with us, and at whose Invitation we came here to Council, listen to what we are going to say.

"Brethren;

It is a great while since we were first acquainted with our "Brethren the English At Albany, at which Place we entred into a Treaty wth: them; the Records of that Treaty remain amongst you; we have Copies of it at home; we never intended to have violated that Treaty on our parts, but when our Fathers (the French) came here, and took Possession of their Place; By their Instigation the evil Spirit got the better of our Understanding, and we engaged in the War against you.

Gave a String of White Wampum.

He spoke again upon a large Belt of black Wampum; directing his Speech to Sir William Johnson, and George Croghan Esquire.

"Brothers,

You are appointed by the King to transact Business wth: the Indians, You have hitherto done it to our Satisfaction; We hope the King's General will act on the same Principles; You have it now in your Power to have all Indian Nations in your Interest. It is true for some Time we were led blindfold.

"Brothers,

When we first joined with our Brethren the English, they told us they looked upon us as one People, with one Head and one Heart with themselves; we looked upon the English in the same Light, till the evil Spirit, by the Persuasions of the French, got the better of our Understanding, and led us astray, but we hope every thing that has past, will be buried in oblivion.

Brothers,

We receivd several Invitations to come here to Council; before we left home, a great Council was held there, amongst the Chiefs of our Nation; We were sent here by them to confirm the Peace. When we came here, we found a great Number of Warriors gatherd, for what Purpose we don't know.

Brothers,

We have repeatedly heard, you intended to pursue the War against the French, over the Lakes, in our Country. We have been constantly alarmed with your Coming, But now,

now we are come here we find you are not gone, we should be glad you would not pursue them, they are a parcel of Poor People destitute of every thing besides we do not know, how the several Nations there might like it but for our parts, our Hearts are with the English.

He then delivered the Belt and Shook Hands with the Genel. and Mr. Croghan.

He spoke again upon a Belt painted Green

Brethren—

The Women of our Nation return thanks for the Speeches we received, by our Deputy's who where here this Summer, they are glad to hear of Peace, and hope you are Sincere, they have promised to tell their Children that it was the English that gave peace to this whole Country that it may ever be remembered in our Nation. they hope your Intentions are not to go any further or carry on the War but to build a Trading House where they may come and Trade and get goods at moderate prices, for they are very Poor and will be much Oblig'd to the General for sending them a small present

Gave the Belt.

He spoke again upon a Belt of Black and white wampum, the White painted Green.

Brethren

It is a long time since this whole Country has been overspread with darkness, being led by the Evil Spirit we have been assisting, in spreading this darkness, but you, the white People by making War upon each other was the first Occasion of it.

Brothers

The French's put the Hatchet into our Hands the beginning of this War and the evil Spirit getting the better of our understanding made us make the use of it in the presence of our Cousins the Delawares and the other Nations, here we bury that Hatchet, we not only put it under the Ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree, whose Roots are deep in the Ground, and bury it where it will never be found more, our Cousins the Delawars. have done it before.

Gave the Belt —

Brothers

These are the Speeches, made and Settled on in Council before we left home, & with which we were charged.

He then acquainted the General they were done, the General returned Thanks, for what he had said, the Genl. drank their Healths and broke up the Meeting.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 26th. 1759.

Present.

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Captain William Trent
Captain Thomas McKee } Assistans to George Croghan Esqr.
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Teedyuscung's Brother in behalf of Custalogo, made the followg. Speech

Brethren

We are met this day in Council, in the presence of our Uncles the Six Nations & Wayondotts and our grandChildren the Shannese & Twigtwees with this String of Wampum I wipe the Tears from your Eyes & open your Ears, that you may hear what I am going to say & clear the passage of your Heart that nothing that is ill may harbour there.

Gave a String.

Brethren

It gives us great Satisfaction to hear what you have said to us, you have spread Peace over the Country we live in, & made a Road from the Sun Rising, to the sun setting, we return thanks for what you have done, and we hope you will continue to do good to us, and we return you thanks, in behalf of our Women & Children, and we shall take care to acquaint our Children as they grow up with what you have done, that it may never be forgot in our Nation.

Gave a Belt —

Brethren (the Beaver speaker.)

I have heard what has been said by you at the Several Conferences you had here, it was all good, and pleasing to all Nations, that heard you, and agreeable to the Treaty of Easton. The Belts you sent me last fall I took over the Lakes, and made known your Speeches, to the several Nations, who you have seen here, but there is several Nations yet, who now has your Speeches considering of them, and I hope they will come next Spring and take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship.

Gave a String ——

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker.)

By the Speeches sent me last fall by Frederick Post, the Governor of Pennsylvania, promised that we the Indians of all nations, should have Goods here as cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia, this I have made known to all Nations, & they expect Goods to be sold here as he promised, be strong, and perform your Promises, and don't make me ashamed, At present goods are dear here, on account of the great Number of White Men, but I hope Goods will be sold at such Rates, as will encourage all Nations to come here and Trade. Gave a Belt ——

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

We have heard what you have said to us, and you have heard what we have said to you, GOD above has heard all, and I hope at the next meeting, that we will be able to Convince each other of our Sincerity.

Brethren

We are very well pleased with the Speeches you have made us, in one of your Speeches you desired to see your Flesh and Blood that lives amongst us, it is only a reasonable request, and what all Nations should comply with, here is the number of all your People in our Nation (holding a bunch of Sticks in his Hand) we have killed none but what were killed in Battle, those that are amongst us, you shall see every one but it is impossible for us to set the time, but this was agreed to in Council before we left our own Country and you may depend upon this Promise being performed to a single Person, unless any of them should dye with Sickness before we can bring them here. Gave a bunch of Strings

Containing 41 ——

By the [illegible] in

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Copy of a Letter from
Colonel Mercer to Col: Bouquet
Dated Pittsburgh 23d Augt
1759 —

93

A List of the several Nations of Indians who have been here to Council

Six Nations
Delawares
Shawnese
Wayandotts
Ottawas
Chipawas
Twightwees
Cherokees
Putawatimes

At the Conference in July the Council also represented the Ottawas Chipawas Putawatimes Twightwees Cuscarawas Kickapoes Shockeys &c

Pittsburgh November 5th 17[illegible] Alex. McKee

Pennsylvania 1759.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Monday the 3d. December 1759.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Eſquire Lieutenant Governor.
Robert Strettle | Joseph Turner
Richard Peters | Lynford Lardner } Eſquires.
Benjamin Chew

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Aſsembly being to meet this day by Adjournment, a Speech prepared by the Governor was read and approved.

The Delaware Chief Teedyuscung came to Town on Friday, and the next day delivered to the Governor four Prisoners vizt. Two Elderly Women and two Boys, he acquainted the Governor at the same time, that there came with him two Meſsengers from the Ohio, with some good News, which he would communicate to his Honour, and having appointed to hear Teedyuscung to day, the Council waited for him till two o'Clock, but he not coming, it was adjourned till to Morrow.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the State House on Tuesday the 4th of December 1759.

Present.

The Honourable James Hamilton Eſquire Lieutenant Governor
Robert Strettle | Benjamin Shoemaker
Joseph Turner | William Logan } Eſquires.
Richard Peters

Teedyuscung
Evans } from Wioming
Daniel

Tingoocqua or
Catfish } Meſsengers from the Ohio.
Joshua

Moses Tattamy Interpreter.
Lewis Montour.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor acquainted the Council, that on Saturday Teedyusing had visited him and informed him, that he had conducted to Town two Meſsengers of the Delaware Nation from Allagheny; That he had brought four Prisoners, two elderly Women, and two Young Boys, which he then delivered up; and further that he had with him ſix Horses, which had been taken from the White People living on the borders.

on

Pennsylvania 1759.

On Teedyuscung's intimating that he had something of Consequence to communicate, and desiring he might be dispatched as soon as poſsible, he was told the Council woud meet on Monday at twelve o'Clock to hear it. But he not attending, (tho the Council met purposely at the time fixed) the Council was again called, and the Governor let him know that he was ready to hear what he had to say.

Teedyuscung desired as what he was going to say was of Consequence, he might have his Clerk; And the Governor told him he had no objection to his having his Clerk: And as he was in liquor, he said he thought it was best to postpone Buſineſs till to Morrow and then he might bring his Clerk; and recommended it to him to keep sober; But Teedyuscung in an abrupt manner, arose, and taking a String from Daniel, ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

At former Treaties held with this Government it was ſtrongly preſsed upon me to return all the English priſoners, and I can truly say I have done my utmost endeavours in this matter and have now brought you four of them which were carried off towards the Heads of the Susquahannah.

The last time I was in Town, Complaint was made that some of my Young People made a practice of stealing Horses from the Borderers; and I was desired to reprove them, and bring back the Horses: This I thought right, and have now with me six Horses, which may be returned to their Owners.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

I shall not blindfold you, I shall open your Eyes and declare all I know: You may remember that at Easton we ſeveral times sat together, face to face, about the good Work of Peace, and at last brought it to an happy Conclusion; As soon as this was done you desired I would lift up my Voice, thro' all the Indian Nations, and get them to join in this good Work; This I likewise did, with all my might, and all have heard the Halloo to the very ſetting of the Sun; This will be declared to you by these two Indians who are Meſsengers sent to me by the Delawares on the Ohio, Eleven Nations have heard my Halloo, and acquainted these Ohio Delawares, that they were delighted to hear of this good work of Peace and woud join in it, You shall hear what they say for themselves.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

There has been this Year a great Meeting of Indians at Aſsunsing on the Cayuga Branch of the Susquahannah: These Meſsengers were there; I was present also at it, and so were my Deputys from many Nations, who live as far as the Sun ſetting; all there present were heartily disposed towards the good work of Peace except the Minisink. But as to him he put his Hand to ours, and he drew it out again, and at last woud not join with us; We think there is something bad in his Heart, which We desire you will get out: We leave this entirely to you; We have done with him: You know he has joined himself to the Seneca's, and will do what they bid him do; The way to ſucceed with the Minisinks, is to talk first with the Senecas; We leave them to you to treat for yourselves.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Pennsylvania 1759.

Brother,

You have often desired me to go my ſelf among the Indian Nations and use my Interest to turn them from aſsisting your Enemies. In Complyance with your Request I have gone among them, and in my Travelling this Summer, I met with one that told me, that Eleven Nations had heard of my ſetting Face to Face with the Governor of Pennsylvania at Easton; And that in these Conferences, Peace was at last concluded, by our joint endeavours, of which they were glad and approved it mightily.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

It only remains to tell you, that these two Indians came to me from Allegheny and as they brought good News, I took them by the Hand, and conducted them to you, and now let them ſpeak for themselves.

Tingooaqua, alias Catfish, arose and taking four Strings of Wampum he held two of them in his Fingers ſeperate and ſpoke.

Brother,

I have not much to ſay; I am only a Meſsenger: I came from Kuskuskes. The Nation I belong to, as well as many others to the West of Us, as far as the ſetting of the Sun, have heard that you, and Teedyuscung, sat often together in Council, and at length agreed upon a Peace; and We were glad to hear that the Friendship and Harmony which of old, always ſubsisted between our, and your Ancestors, was raised up again and established once more. This was very agreeable to Us, and We came here to ſee, if what was related, was true; and We find it is true, which gives us great ſatisfaction.

Then taking hold of the other two Strings he proceeded.

Brother,

Now that Teedyuscung and you have, thro' the goodneſs of Providence, brought about a Peace, We entreat you to be ſtrong – dont let it ſlip – dont omit anything to render it quite ſecure and lasting – hold it fast – consider our aged Men, and our young Children; and for their ſakes be ſtrong, and never rest, till it be thoroughly confirmed. All the Indians at Allegheny desire you to do so, and they will do all they can likewise.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

We make Eleven Nations on the West of Allegheny who have heard what you and Teedyuscung have concluded, at the Treaty of Easton, and as we all heartily agree to it, and are determined to join in it, We have opened a Road to where Teedyuscung lives; and We, these Meſsengers, have travelled much to our ſatisfaction, on the Road which he has made from his Habitation to this Town: We have found it a very good Road, and all our Nations will use this Road for the time to come. We ſay nothing of the Six Nations; We do not reckon them among the Eleven Nations; We leave you to Treat with them your ſelves; We make no Road for them; This is your own Affair; We only tell you we do not include them in any thing We ſay. — I have done.

Gave Four Strings of Wampum.

Teedyuscung then arose, and ſpoke.

"Brother,"

Remember what you told me at Easton, You said you was abler than I am. It is the truth, I acknowledge it; And as you have greater abilities than I, pray now mind what these Meſsengers have said, it is a very ſerious matter. Dont ſlacken your endeavours, perſevere to the end, put forth your utmost ſtrength; Be aſsured that according to your Ability I ſhall join with you: Both together may make a firm Peace, that ſhall last forever."

Gave a ſtring of Wampum.

"Brother,"

It may promote the General ſervice very much if you take a kind notice of these Meſsengers. The better appearance they make, when they return to their Friends, they will think the better of your regard for their Nation, and Judge that you are well disposed. Whatever you do on this occasion will not be thrown away".

The Meſsenger observing one Sarah Gladdin amongst the People that were present addreſsed the Governor and told him "That he had in his House a Son of this Woman's, a Priſoner at Kuskuskes, and that he would take care he should be delivered in the Spring".

A List of the Names of the Eleven Nations mentioned by the Indian Meſsengers.

"Telamatinoo
Tawaay.
Puteomy.
Chippaway
Muskokiny
Tawatawee or Twightwee,
Pelagemiyoth. or Pepichtawee,
Cateogh
Weoyaskitanoos
Kechapoo
Oschaashihock
Leonopy
and
Shawonese".

The Governor's Answer to the Indian Speeches.

Brother Teedyuscung.

I am glad I have an opportunity of ſeeing you ſoon after my arrival I have a just ſence of the kind part you have taken in promoting the Good Work of Peace, and ſhall be ready at all times, to do you any ſervice in my power, I desire if at any time you ſhall meet with uneasineſs you will immedately come and let me know it, and I aſsure you, by this String that my Ear shall always be open to you.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Pennsylvania 1759.

Brother,

That, what was said to me at our last Meeting, before the Aſsembly, who were then sitting, and what I shall now ſpeak in answer thereto, you are to consider, as ſpoke not only by me, but by them, and all the good People of the Province, and hearken to it.

Brother,

The ſight of our Flesh and Blood after a tedious Captivity, gives us great pleasure and I thank you for the Return of the four Priſoners, and expect you will continue to do your utmost, that all be returned to us as soon as poſsible.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

You have acted a just part in bringing the six Horses that have been stolen from the poor people on the borders by some of your unthinking young Men, the Inhabitants are now returning to their Plantations in full confidence that they shall not be injured, either in their Persons or Propertys. You must be sensible that most of their Work cannot be carried on without Horses and therefore the taking them away will ruin the Farmers. This practice must be put an end to and the Persons guilty of it be brought to justice, or it will endanger the Peace, which you and I have taken so much pains to establish. We give you this string to encourage you to reprove your Young Men, and to be careful that all the Horses they have taken away may be returned to their right owners.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

By our Treaties it is our duty to inform each other of every thing that may be of use to us. We are neither of us to keep the other blindfolded, but to be open and unreserved, on all neceſsary Occasions. We thank you for your Intelligence as to the good dispositions of the Indians, and for the pains you have taken in publishing the Peace far and wide, and for promoting this good disposition.

Brother,

We thank you for leting us know that you attended at a great Meeting of Indians which was held this Summer at Assunsing.

You know that you were appointed at Easton to be a Councellor and Agent on the part of this Province, in Consequence of your accepting this place of Trust it is expected by us that you attend at all Meetings of Indians where you think you can promote our Service, and We thank you for your attendance at that Council and for acquainting us of the good disposition of the Indians present at it.

We are informed that there is to be in the Spring a very great Council at some Town beyond the Ohio and that you have received a very kind Invitation to be present; We think you may be of very great Service in communicating all the matters that have been agreed to by us in our Conferences at Easton, and therefore desire you will not fail to go there and let them know how sincerely we are disposed for Peace, and that We shall use our utmost endeavours to establish it in such a manner as it may last as long as the Sun gives Light. We must inſist on your attendance at the general Meeting as We have a Reliance on your Council and a Right to your Aſsistance and for your Encouragement if you think proper. We shall send Mr Frederick Post, and Isaac Stille with you.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother,

We observe what you say as to the Minisink Indians. you know that at the last Treaty at Easton they joined heartily in the Peace and promised to deliver us all the Prisoners. We thank you for your advice and shall follow it, both with respect to the Minisinks and Six Nations.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother,

You have done very well in conducting these two Meſsengers to us. I shall speak to them now, in answer to what they said to me.

Brethren; the Meſsengers.

You informed Us that you heard that Teedyuscung had had several Conferences with this Government, and that We had concluded a Peace together which was made Known to all the Indians and with which they were all pleased.

Brethren.

When Friends by any accident fall out together and return to their old Friendship it is natural for them to feel a particular joy. We are glad to hear this is the case with you; We aſsure you that We are very — sincere and hearty in this good Work, and shall according to your good Advice do every thing in our power to make the Peace universal and as lasting as the Sun and Moon.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren,

You informed Us that you have opened a Road to Tedyuscung's Habitation at Wyoming and that you found a good Road made by him from thence to this City. Brothers, We are glad to hear of this and when We meet the Indians in Council, as We hope to do next Summer, We shall join in Clearing this Road so as it may be travelled with the greatest safety.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother, Tedyuscung.

You joined with the Meſsengers in desiring us to be Strong, and reminded us of our Abilities. We will not only be strong ourselves, but enable you to be strong, and if you should want our Aſsistance before you go up to the great Council over the Ohio, or to any other Meeting of Indians, you may apply to us for it.

Gave String of Wampum.

Brethren,

You are come a great way to see us and in a very Friendly manner. We are glad to hear you say you have found every thing true that has been said to you respecting our good dispositions.

You have a great way to go before you can get home and the Season is severe. We beg your acceptance of this little matter which We give as a Testimony of our regard for you.

Brothers.

We cannot help acquainting you that at the several Treaties at Easton it was solemnly promised that our Prisoners among you should be collected and delivered to us. We give you this String to encourage you to speak to every Nation as you go thro' their Country to perform this part of your Engagement

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brothers,

Your Friends may enquire what News you bring from us be pleased to inform them that Providence has favoured his Majesty's Arms with great Succeſs, the Principal Fortifications at Louisbourg belonging to the French King situate at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence, was taken last Year, and this Year, not only their Forts of Niagara, Crown Point and Ticonderago were conquered, and are now in the poſseſsion of the King of Great Britain, but the Capital City of all Canadie, Quebec, is reduced, their great Warrior killed, and his Troops carried Prisoners of War to England.

Tedyuscung after some pause arose and made the following reply—

Brothers and all present take notice of what I am going to say.

I am to put you in mind that when I speak I not only speak for myself but being chosen for some other Tribes I speak for them also.

Brother,

I am not going to lay out any other Road, or to alter it, but only to make the Road plain, that you or any one who shall Travel it may observe what we are doing.

Manner.

Whenever I speak to you I always say it in publick I always desire every one may hear us, for the Unamie Nation and we join fast together, to confirm the good Work. I said I would give an Halloo that every Body who please may hear it.

Now Brothers, I thank you heartily for what you have said, I am well pleased with it.

Brethren,

You know We have made a firm Peace and good Road between you and me, We shall see if there is any body who is minded to spoil this good Road between you and me, and we will both join Hands together and cast them out, he must not hurt our Children.

Teedyuscung added, that he was pleased to the heart with what the Governor had say'd.

And the Messenger likewise declared it gave him the greatest satisfacti and he would declare it to all the head Men of his Country, who would be as well pleased as he was.

mons from the late Governor, and desired they might be favoured with a Copy of one of the Writs, and accordingly, one of them was delivered by the Secretary the next day, to the Speaker, in Assembly; and in the afternoon the Governor received a Message by two Members, that the House inclined to adjourn to the Third december, the time to which they stood adjourned at their last Meeting; and the Governor having no objection thereto, they adjourned accordingly.

November 21st, 1759

MEMORANDUM:

The Governor went to Newcastle, where his Commission was published at the Court House, in the presence of a very numerous audience, and likewise his proclamation for the continuance of Magistrates.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 3d December, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Assembly being to meet this day by adjournment, a Speech prepared by the Governor, was read and approved.

The Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, came to Town on Friday, and the next day delivered to the Governor, four prisoners, viz' Two Elderly Women and two Boys. He acquainted the Governor at the same time, that there came with him two Messengers from the Ohio, with some good News, which he would communicate to his Honour, and having appointed to hear Teedyscung to-day, the Council waited for him 'till two o'clock, but he not coming, it was adjourned 'till to-Morrow.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the State House, on Tuesday, the 4th of December, 1759.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,		

Teedyuscung,	from Wioming.
Evans,	
Daniel,	

Tangoocqua, or Catfish,	Messengers from the Ohio.
Joshua,	

Moses Tattamy, Interpreter.
Lewis Montour.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor acquainted the Council, that on Saturday Teedyusing had visited him and informed him that he had conducted to Town two Messengers of the Delaware Nation from Allegheny; That he had brought four prisoners, two elderly Women and two Young Boys, which he then delivered up; and further, that he had with him Six Horses, which had been taken from the White People living on the borders.

On Teedyuscung's intimating that he had something of consequence to communicate, and desiring he might be dispatched as soon as possible, he was told the Council would meet on Monday at twelve o'clock, to hear it. But he not attending (tho' the Council met purposely at the time fixed) the Council was again called, and the Governor let him known that he was ready to hear what he had to say.

Teedyuscung desired, as what he was going to say was of Consequence, he might have his clerk, And the Governor told him We had no Objection to his having his Clerk; And as he was in liquor, he said he thought it was best to postpone Business till to-Morrow, and then he might bring his Clerk; and recommended it to him to keep Sober. But Teedyuscung in an abrupt manner arose, and taking a String from Daniel, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"At former Treaties held with this Government it was Strongly pressed upon me to return all the English prisoners, and I can truly say I have done my utmost endeavours in this matter, and have now brought you four of them, which were carried off towards the Heads of the Sasquehannah.

"The last time I was in Town complaint was made that some of my Young people made a practice of stealing Horses from the Borderers, and I was desired to reprove them and bring back the

Horses. This I thought right, and have now with me six Horses, which may be returned to their Owners."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"I shall not blind-fold you, I shall open your Eyes, and relate all I know. You may remember that at Easton we several times sat together face to face, about the good Work of Peace, and at last brought it to an happy Conclusion; as soon as this was done, you desired I would lift up my voice thro' all the Indian nations and get them to Join in this good work. This I likewise did with all my might, and all have heard the Halloo, to the very setting of the sun; this will be declared to you by these two Indians, who are Messengers sent to me by the Delawares on the Ohio. Eleven Nations have heard my Halloo, and acquainted these Ohio Delawares that they were delighted to hear of this good work of peace, and would join in it. You shall hear what they say for themselves."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"There has been, this Year, a great Meeting of Indians at Assunsing, on the Cayuga Branch of the Sasquehannah; these Messengers were there, I was present also at it, and so were my deputys from many Nations, who live as far as the sun Setting; all there present were heartily disposed towards the good work of peace except the minisink; But as to him he put his Hand to ours, and he drew it out again, and at last would not join with us; We think there is something bad in his Heart, which We desire you will get out; We leave this entirely to you; We have done with him; you know he has joined himself to the Senecas, and will do what they bid him do; The way to succeed with the Minisinks, is to talk first with the Senecas; We leave them to you to Treat for yourselves."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"You have often desired me to go myself among the Indian Nations, and use my Interest to turn them from assisting your Enemies; In compliance with your request, I have gone among them, and in my Travelling this Summer, I met with one that told me, that Eleven Nations had heard of my Setting Face to Face with the Governor of Pennsylvania at Easton; and that in these Conferences peace was at last Concluded by our joint endeavors, of which they were glad, and approved it mightily."

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"It only remains to tell you, that these two Indians came to me from Allegheny, and as they brought good News, I took them by the Hand, and conducted them to You, and now let them speak for themselves."

Tingoocqua, alias Catfish, arose, and taking four strings of Wampum held two of them in his Fingers separate, and spoke:

"Brother:

"I have not much to say; I am only a messenger; I came from Kuskuskes; The Nation I belong to, as well as many others to the West of us, as far as the setting of the sun, have heard that you and Teedyuscung sat often together in Council, and at length agreed upon a Peace; and We are glad to hear that the Friendship and Harmony which, of old, always subsisted between our and your ancestors, was raised up again and established once more. This was very agreeable to us, and We came here to see if what was related was true; and We find it is true, which gives us great Satisfaction."

Then taking hold of the other two Strings, he proceeded:

"Brother:

"Now that Teedyuscung and you have, thro' the goodness of providence, brought about a peace, we entreat you to be strong; don't let it slip; don't omit anything to render it quite secure and lasting; hold it fast; consider our aged Men, and our young Children; and for their sakes be strong and never rest till it be throughly confirmed. All the Indians at Allegheny desire you to do so, and they will do all they can likewise."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"We make eleven Nations on the West of Allegheny, who have heard what you and Teedyuscung have concluded at the Treaty of Easton, and as we all heartily agree to it, and are determined to join in it, we have opened a Road to where Teedyuscung Lives; and we, the Messengers, have travelled much to our satisfaction on the Road which he has made from his Habitation to this Town. We have found it a very good Road, and all our Nations will use this Road for the time to come. We say nothing of the Six Nations; We do not reckon them among the Eleven Nations. We leave you to Treat with them yourselves. We make no Road for them; This is your own affair. We only tell you we do not include them in anything We say. I have done."

Gave Four Strings of Wampum.

Teedyuscung then arose and spoke:

"Brother:

"Remember what you told me at Easton; you said you was abler than I am. It is the truth. I acknowledge it; And as you have greater abilities than I, pray now mind what these Messengers have said; it is a very serious matter; don't Slacken your endeavours; persevere to the end; put forth your utmost strength. Be assured that according to your Ability I shall join with you. Both together may make a firm peace that shall last forever."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"It may promote the General Service very much if you take a kind notice of these Messengers. The better appearance they make when they return to their Friends, they will think the better of your regard for their Nation and Judge that you are well disposed. Whatever you do on this occasion, will not be thrown away."

The Messenger observing one Sarah Gladdin amongst the people that were present, addressed the Governor and told him "That he had in his House a son of this Woman's a prisoner at Kuskuskes, and that he would take care he should be delivered in the Spring."

A List of the Names of the Eleven Nations, mentioned by the Indian Messengers:

Telamatinoo,
Taway,
Putcomy,
Chippaway,
Muskoking,
Tawatawee, or Twigtwee,
Pelagoshyoth, or Tapichtawee,
Cateogh,
Wewyashtanoos,
Keckapoo,
Ooshaashihock,
Leonopy, and
Shawonese.

The Governor's Answer to the Indian speeches.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I am glad I have an opportunity of seeing you so soon after my arrival. I have a just sence of the kind part you have taken in promoting the Good Work of peace, and shall be ready at all times to do you any service in my power. I desire if at any time you shall meet with uneasiness you will immediately come and let me know it, and I assure you by this string, that my Ear shall always be open to you."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"I laid what was said to me at our last meeting before the Assembly, who were then setting; and what I shall now speak in answer thereto, you are to consider as spoke not only by me, but by them and all the good People of the province, and hearken to it.

"Brother:

"The sight of our Flesh and Blood, after a tedious Captivity, gives us great pleasure, and I thank you for the Return of the four prisoners, and expect you will continue to do your utmost that all be returned to us as soon as possible."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"You have acted a just part in bringing the six Horses that have been Stolen from the poor people on the borders by some of your unthinking young men. The Inhabitants are now Returning to their Plantations in full confidence that they shall not be injured either in their persons or propertys. You must be sensible that most of their Work cannot be carried on without Horses, and therefore the taking them away will ruin the Farmers. This practice must be put an end to, and the persons guilty of it be brought to Justice, or it will endanger the peace which you and I have taken so much pains to establish. We give you this String to encourage you to reprove your young Men, and to be careful that all the Horses they have taken away may be returned to their right owners."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"By our Treaties it is our duty to inform each other of every thing that may be of use to us; We are neither of us to keep the other blind-folded, but to be open and unreserved on all necessary Occasions; We thank you for your Intelligence as to the good dispositions of the Indians, and for the pains you have taken in publishing the Peace far and wide, and for promoting this good disposition.

"Brother:

"We thank you for leting us know that you attended at a great Meeting of Indians, which was held this summer at Atsunsing.

"You know that you were appointed at Easton to be a Counsellor and Agent on the part of this Province; in consequence of your excepting this place of Trust, it is expected by us that you attend at all meetings of Indians, where you think you can promote our service, and We thank you for your attendance at that Council, and for acquainting us of the good disposition of the Indians present at it.

"We are informed that there is to be, in the Spring, a very great Council at some Town beyond the Ohio, and that you have received a very kind Invitation to be present; we think you may be of very great service in communicating all the matters that have been agreed to by us in our Conferences at Easton, and, therefore, desire you will not fail to go there and let them know how sincerely we are disposed for Peace, and that We shall use our utmost endeavours to establish it in such a manner as it may last as long as the Sun gives Light. We must insist on your attendance at the general meeting, as we have a reliance on your Council, and a Right to your assistance; and for your Encouragement, if you think proper, We shall send Mr. Frederick Post and Isaac Stille with you."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brother:

"We observe what you say as to the Minisink Indians; you know that at the last Treaty, at Easton, they joined heartily in the Peace, and promised to deliver us all the Prisoners. We thank you for your advice, and shall follow it, both with respect to the Minisinks and Six Nations."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother:

"You have done very well in conducting these two messengers to us. I shall speak to them now, in answer to what they said to me.

"Brethren, the Messengers:

"You informed us that you heard that Teedyuscung had had several Conferences with this Government, and that We had consulted a Peace together, which was made known to all the Indians, and with which they were all pleased."

"Brethren:

"When Friends by any accident fall out together and return to their old Friendship, it is natural for them to feel a particular joy. We are glad to hear this is the case with you. We assure you that We are very sincere and hearty in this good work, and shall, according to your good advice, do everything in our power to make the peace universal, and as lasting as the Sun and Moon."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"You informed us that you have opened a Road to Teedyuscung's Habitation at Wyoming, and that you found a good Road made by him from thence to this city.

"Brothers:

"We are glad to hear of this, and when we meet the Indians in Council, as We hope to do next Summer, We shall join in Clearing this Road, so as it may be travelled with the greatest safety."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"You joined with the Messengers in desiring us to be strong, and reminded us of our abilities. We will not only be strong ourselves, but enable you to be strong, and if you should want our assistance before you go up to the Great Council over the Ohio, or to any other Meeting of Indians, you may apply to us for it."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"You are come a great way to see us, and in a very Friendly manner. We are glad to hear you say you have found everything true that has been said to you respecting our good dispositions.

"You have a great way to go before you can get home, and the season is severe; We beg your acceptance cf this little matter, which We give as a Testimony of our regard for you.

"Brothers:

"We cannot help acquainting you that at the several Treaties at Easton, it was solemnly promised that our Prisoners among you should be collected and delivered to us. We give you this String to encourage you to speak to every Nation as you go thro' their Country to perform this part of your Engagement."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brothers:

"Your Friends may enquire what News you bring from us; be pleased to inform them that Providence has favoured His Majesty's Arms with great success; the principal Fortifications at Louisburg, belonging to the French King, situate at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, was taken last Year, and this Year not only their Forts of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga were conquered, and are now in the possession of the King of Great Britain; but the Capital City of all Canadie, Quebec, is reduced, their great Warriors killed, and his Troops carried Prisoners of War to England."

Teedyuscung, after some pause, arose, and made the following reply:

"Brothers, and all present, take notice of what I am going to say.

"I am to put you in mind that when I speak, I not only speak for myself, but being chosen for some other Tribes, I speak for them also.

"Brother:

"I am not going to lay out any other Road, or to allow it, but only to make the Road plain, that you or any one who shall Travel it, may observe what we are doing.

"Whenever I speak to you, I always say it in publick; I always desire every one may hear us, for the Unamic Nation and I, we join fast together. To confirm the good Work, I said I would give an halloo, that every Body who pleases, may hear it.

"Now, Brothers, I thank you heartily for what you have said; I am well pleased with it.

"Brethren:

"You know We have made a firm Peace and good Road between you and me. We shall see if there is any body who is minded to spoil this good Road between you and me, and we will both join Hands together and cast them out; he must not hurt our Children."

Teedyuscung added, that he was pleased to the heart with what the Governor had sayd.

And the Messenger likewise, declared it gave him the greatest satisfaction, and he would declare it to all the head Men of his Country, who would be as well pleased as he was.

Pennsylvania 1759.

I cannot therefore but entertain hopes, that upon this principle of Acting, I shall both merit and receive an approbation of my Conduct, from Gentlemen, so long conversant in publick Affairs — At the same time, from my Affection to the Province, the Aſsembly & People may reasonably promise themselves every Act of kindneſs and Favour it may be in my power to shew them — consistently with my Honour and the Trust reposed in me.

James Hamilton

December 6th 1759.

December the 7. 1759

The Governor by the Secretary laid before the House a Copy of the Conferences with Teedyuscung with the following Meſsage

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly

Gentlemen,

There are two Indian Meſsengers in Town from the Ohio, who with Teedyuscung, to whom they were recommended to be conducted here, have been aſsisting in a Council of Indians held at Atsintsing an Indian Town situate on the Cayuga Branch of the Sasquahannah. This Meeting as they have privately informed me, is only preparatory to a General Council which the Western Indians proposed to hold in the Month of April over the Ohio, and to which they have invited Teedyuscung and the Chiefs of the Indian Nations living on the Waters of the Sasquahannah.

It gives me great Satisfaction to find, from what has been said to me by these Indians, a Copy of which is now laid before you, that the several Tribes of Western Indians are well affected towards us, and I should be glad before I return them my Answer to be advised by you in what manner this favourable disposition may be best improved.

Teedyuscung having delivered to me four Prisoners, two elderly Women and two Boys, who are quite naked and destitute, I recommend it to you to enable me to make some Provision for them, and likewise to send these Meſsengers away well pleased with their Reception, being of Opinion with Teedyuscung, that it will be of great Service at this time to engage the ffriendship of the Nation to whom they belong.

James Hamilton

7 December 1759.

duct from Gentlemen so long conversant in publick Affairs. At the same time, from my affection to the Province, the Assemblys & People may reasonably promise themselves every Act of kindness and Favour it may be in my power to shew them, consistently with my Honour and the Trust reposed in me.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"December 6, 1759."

December the 7th, 1759.

The Governor, by the Secretary, laid before the House a Copy of the Conferences with Teedyuscung, with the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"There are two Indian Messengers in Town from the Ohio, who, with Teedyuscung, to whom they were recommended to be conducted here, have been assisting in a Council of Indians held at Atsintsing, an Indian Town, situate on the Cayuga Branch of the Sasquehannah. This meeting, as they have privately informed me, is only preparatory to a General Council, which the Western Indians proposed to hold in the month of April over the Ohio, and to which they have invited Teedyuscung and the Chiefs of the Indian Nations living on the Waters of the Sasquehannah.

"It gives me great satisfaction to find from what has been said to me by these Indians, a Copy of which is now laid before you, that the several Tribes of Western Indians are well effected towards us, and I should be glad, before I return them my Answer, to be advised by you in what manner this favourable disposition may be best improved.

"Teedyuscung having delivered to me four Prisoners, two elderly Women and two Boys, who are quite naked and destitute, I recommend it to you to enable me to make some Provision for them, and likewise to send these Messengers away well pleased with their Reception, being of Opinion with Teedyuscung, that it will be of great service, at this time, to engage the friendship of the Nation to whom they belong.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"7 December, 1759."

December 8th, 1759.

This day the Governor received from the House an address in an answer to his Speech, together with two Written Messages, one relating to Indian Affairs, and another to the Provincial Forces. The Members who brought these Messages presented the Governor with a Draught on the Treasury for £500, and acquainted him that the House inclined to adjourn to the eleventh of February, if he had no objection to it. His Honour thank'd the House for their Order on the Treasury, and told them he should have no Objection to their Adjournment if upon perusing the Messages he should find they contained nothing that required their longer sitting, of which he would immediately acquaint them by the Secretary.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"We, the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, beg leave to congratulate your Honour on your safe Arrival in this province, and to return our hearty thanks for the Readiness you are pleased to express 'to contribute your best Assistance to any Measures which may tend to the King's Honour, or to the publick service.'

"The Governor's Resolution and purpose of serving the Province by all honourable means, at once paying a regard to the rights of the 'Crown, and the just privileges of the people,' cannot fail of giving us the highest pleasure, as we are well assured the just Rights of this Government, which are founded, as near a proprietary Government well can be, on the principles of its parent Constitution, so remarkable for its excellent policy, cannot be preserved without a strict regard to the prerogative of the Crown, and the Liberties of the Subject.

"This Resolution in your Honour is so agreeable to the Plan we have ever, and are still determined to pursue, as the only one that can secure prosperity and happiness to the people we represent, that we think it is our duty to assure your Honour that every measure which can tend to promote those purposes shall ever meet with our ready approbation and Concurrence.

"We cannot omit our sincere acknowledgements to the Governor for his Congratulations on the happy and glorious Events of the War in North America, and the agreeable change of affairs in this province in particular, since his Departure; and your Honour may be assured a due attention to them, and the best Endeavors to make them as advantageous to our Mother Country and her Colonies as possible, shall not be wanting in this Branch of the Legislature.

"As your Honour is pleased to inform us you have no Commands from the Crown to lay before us (to which, whenever communicated, we shall pay the greatest respect and regard), and we have no Business that requires our immediate attention, we are inclinable to adjourn to such time as we may reasonably expect to be furnished with them.

"Signed by order of the House,

"ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

"December 8th, 1759."

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"The Conferences with Teedyuscung and the Messengers from Ohio, laid Yesterday before the House, by your Honour, are very agreable to us, and we are pleased to find the friendly Disposition of the several Tribes of Western Indians towards us, which, in all probability, if well improved, may influence the Nations in favour of the British Interest, who have heretofore been too much attached to the French; and as it appears by these Conferences, that the Western Tribes of Indians have opened a road to us through Teedyuscung's Settlement, and have invited him to their Great Council to be held next Spring on the Ohio, we presume it may be of considerable Advantage to encourage Teedyuscung to undertake the Journey on this important Occasion; and we are of Opinion if Frederick Post and Isaac Stille were to accompany him, it might be of more general service; and request that they may have Instructions to insist upon the Delivery of all such of his Majesty's Subjects as have unfortunately fallen into the Hands of the Indians during the late Troubles.

"We have recommended the other parts of your Honour's message to the Commiss^rs. who will make a suitable provision for the prisoners now delivered, and also take care that the Messengers from the Ohio shall depart well satisfied with their Reception amongst us.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

"December 8th, 1759."

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"The House having taken into Consideration the Great burthen of Taxes the people of the province are under, the large Arrears now due to the Soldiery, the peaceable and quiet Situation of our Frontiers, the happy effect of the peace lately made with the Natives at a very heavy expence to this province alone, and the little use in keeping up and supporting the present large number of Troops during the inactive season of Winter, have come to a Resolution to request your Honour would take the most speedy and effectual measures to disband the Old as well as New Levies, save the number of One hundred and fifty men, Officers included, which we have agreed to support for such Garrisons as you shall think necessary to keep upon our Frontiers.

"And as there is not Money sufficient in the Treasury at present to pay the Troops their full Arrears, we have resolved to pay them as far as is in our power; and whatever sum shall be wanting for that purpose shall be given in Certificates, bearing Interest from their respective dates, to be discharged out of the next Money granted for his majesty's Service.

"Signed by order of the House,
"ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

"December 8th, 1759."

The Governor had scarce perused the above Messages when he received from Mr. Denny a letter wrote some time ago by General Stanwix, relating to the provincial Troops, which should have been given him on his first arrival, whereupon he instantly sent the Secretary to the House to desire they woud adjourn to the Afternoon, that he might have an opportunity of answering their message relating to the provincial Forces, as well as of laying before them a Letter of General Stanwix's to the late Governor, delivered to him since he received their message, and in the afternoon after duly considering the mischiefs that might ensue on the disbanding of the Forces, he sent to the House General Stanwix's Letter, together with a written message in these words:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Your Message of this day requesting me to take the most speedy and effectual means to disband the old as well as new Levies, save the number of one hundred and fifty men, officers included, gives me a good deal of Concern, as it advises a measure which I am sorry I cannot think expedient at this Juncture, for the following Reasons:

"First. It is not certainly known what may have been the issue of General Stanwix's late Conferences with the Western Indians at Pittsburgh; or whether the peace between them and his Majesty's Subjects is so firmly established as to admit, with safety to the Province, of so great a Reduction of the provincial Troops. In order likewise to reap the Full Benefit of any Treaty which may have been made, it is of advantage to make our new Friends sensible that we are in a Condition to enforce the Execution of it, or at least that we have no reason to be afraid of them; Neither of which is the more likely to be effected by disbanding so great a part of our Forces.

"Secondly. I am apprehensive that if so great a Reduction takes place, considering the small number of Regulars in the province, there will not be a sufficient number of men to garrison the several posts, which are thought necessary to be secured, to keep up the Communication from one to another, and to serve for Escorts of stores, Provisions, &c^a

"Thirdly. As His Majesty's Orders, in regard to the further Operations of the War, may every day be expected, I cannot think it adviseable such a measure should be taken until his Royal pleasure shall be known therein, or at least till the General be made acquainted with it, and hath time to provide against such an Event, it being more than probable, from General Stanwix's Letter, communicated to me by the late Governor, that he hath already made a Disposition of the Forces for the Winter, upon a Supposition that the provincials would be continued as formerly.

"Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I earnestly desire you will please to Reconsider this matter, which, in my Opinion, is of the greatest Importance, with the attention it deserves, and suspend the coming to any final Resolution thereon, until the several particulars above mentioned be more fully known.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"December 8th, 1759."

General Stanwix's Letter to Governor Denny.

"PITTSBURGH, October 18th, 1759.

"Sir:

"I ought to say something for my long silence, but really it has proceeded from my not having anything very material to trouble you with.

"We are proceeding here to establish a good post, by erecting a respectable Fort. Our advancements are far unequal to my wishes, beginning so very late as the 10th of September, which was as soon as I got up working Tools, and have continued as many Troops here as I can feed for the Works, and have been often brought to eight days' provisions. It is this that must bound every enterprize of every sort in this so distant a Country, and all Land Carriages. I shall struggle the best I can, and do my possible for the publick.

"Give me leave to put you in mind, that the First and second Battallions of your Troops are only paid to the first of August last; at the First of January, they will have five months pay due; They now complain of the hardship of not being paid their Arrears, and as the Service may require me to leave part of them here, and on the Communications, their Complaints and Uneasiness, if there is no fund provided by your Assembly to pay them, must certainly increase.

"The new Levies raised for the present Campaign, were paid four months pay at enlisting, and they will have about four months pay due the first of January. The want of money to pay off the new Levies for last year, who were discharged by a Certificate of Arrears at Lancaster, without money, Quarters, provisions, or Credit, laid the recruiting Officers and service, this year, under great Disadvantages. The Troops in the Garrison, and on the Communication, suffered greatly by Death and Desertions, altho' they were then paid to the first of October, and now only to the first of August. The paying up the arrears at the end of this Campaign, will render future Enlistments easy next spring, or whenever wanted, as whatever hardships the Troops may suffer through the Winter for the want of their pay, must disgust them at the province, and render even the filling up the old Battalions much more expensive to the Government. I understand that the whole of the Pennsylvania Forces, which were raised for three Years, are free in May or June next; as your Assembly generally meets towards the end of this Month, thought it my Duty to give you my Opinion on those matters, in as few words as I could; who am, with very great Truth.

"Sir, your most Obedient, and most hum$^{e.}$ Serv$^{t.}$

"JOHN STANWIX."

The House met in the Afternoon, and at night sent the Governor the following Message, by two of their Members, who acquainted him that the House had adjourned to the 11th of February, taking it for granted that the Governor had no more business to propose than what was fully answered in their Message.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"We have taken into our Consideration your Message of this day, and are sorry we cannot think the Reasons you have offered sufficient to induce us to Revoke our Resolves; and withdraw our Request, that you would disband the Provincial Forces, except the number of one hundred and fifty men, Officers included.

"In answer to your Honour's first Reason, we beg Leave to Remark, that 'tis true we have not been made acquainted with the Issue of General Stanwix's late Conferences with the Western Indians, from the General, nor ever shall be, unless he should be pleased to communicate them to your Honour; But, from numbers of Circumstances, besides the Conferences now before us, We have reason to be persuaded that the Western Indians have laid down their Arms, and are ready to accept of any reasonable proposals of Peace that shall be made to them by this Province, or his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief in these parts; and if the great and uncommon Success of His Majesty's Arms in America the last Campaign, does not make the Indians sensible that His Majesty can enforce the Execution of the late Treaties made with them, we cannot think the small Aid of our Provincials will avail much to that purpose.

"Secondly. We have never been acquainted with the number of Regulars to the Westward; and tho' we had, we apprehend it cannot be collected, but rather the contrary, for his Majesty's Orders, by His Secretary of State, that it is expected we should supply Men to Garrison the several Forts that are thought necessary to keep up the extensive Communication from one post to another, and was it expected, our Constituents, as observed in a late Message to your Honour, are not able to support the Burthen.

"Thirdly. We cannot think that our being unacquainted with his Majesty's orders in regard to the further operations of the War, ought to be any reason with us against disbanding our Forces in the winter season, as this practice is consistent with that of our Neighbouring Colonies, even in Times of the greatest danger; besides, by the Terms of the Enlistment of the new Levies, they have now a Right to demand it, their Enlistment being for the Campaign only, and common Humanity to the old Levies, was the province in a Condition to support them, would prevail with us to insist on this measure, as they have been kept from Winter Quarters, without Intermission, ever since their Enlistment, now more than three years, and early every Spring forced into the field, without the least Opportunity of recruiting, while most of the Regulars have had the advantage of every Refreshment during the Seasons of Inaction: This could not fail of occasioning the Sufferings, and indeed, the Death of many of them; and should the General make the Disposition intimated by your Honour, the like unhappy Consequences must certainly follow in a more dangerous degree, as well as prevent future Enlistments in the Spring, should any unforseen occurrence render them necessary.

"We, therefore, are obliged, in Duty to the people we represent, to persist in our request that your Honour would be pleased to disband the provincial Forces, agreeable to our former Message.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"December 8th, 1759."

The Governor having received a Copy of the Conferences held by General Stanwix with the Indians at Fort Pitt, the same were ordered to be entered.

"*Minutes of the Conferences, &c*a.

"At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh, on the 24th of October, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix, with Sundry Gentlemen of the Army.

"George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent of the Honourable Sir William Johnston, Baronet.

"Captain William Trent, } Assistants to George Croghan.
"Captain Thomas McKee, }
"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

"Captain Montour lighted the Pipe of peace left here by the Warriors of the Ottawas, handing it to the General and the other Gentlemen of the Army, and Indians, to smoke, then acquainted the Indians by whom the Pipe was left, and upon what Occasion, shewing them the Belts left at the same time.

"The General then made the following speeches:

"'Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the several Nations present:

"'As we are met in Council to renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, with this String of Wampum I open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say to you.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'You are sensible that a peace between us has been settled by your Deputies, and I expect that you, the Chiefs and Warriors of your several nations, are now gathered here with a Resolution to perform the engagements entered into with us on your behalfs, by them.

"'Brothers:

"'No nations could ever charge the English with a Breach of Treatys; everything relating to the Peace made between us has been performed on our parts; the Original Draught of the Boundary Line Settled between us at the Treaty of Easton, by the Six Nations, was delivered them, and here is a Copy sent by Governor Denny to shew the Delawares and Shawonese, to prevent any Disputes hereafter arising on that head. There is one article of the Treaty yet remains to be performed by you; that is, restoring our Prisoners, which I insist on. To inforce what I have said, I give you this Belt.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'You are sensible that differences may happen between any nations; this is the first that ever happened between You and Us, chief occasioned by the insinuations of the French, who call themselves your fathers. These differences are settled, and we expect that you, the Chiefs and Councillors, will advise your young Men to behave towards us as Brothers ought to do; this, with the delivery of our Prisoners, is the way to convince us of the sincerity of your repeated professions of Friendship at the several Meetings held with you. In Confidence of your Sincerity I present you with this Belt of Wampum.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'As the peace is settled between the King's Subjects and all the Nations of Indians to the Sun sitting, I now present this Road Belt of Wampum to you that we may all Travel this Road in Peace as your fathers formerly did from the Sun rising to the Sun setting; and I expect that all Nations who chuse to live in friendship with the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, my Master and your Father, will make this their Road, where they will find a sufficient Quantity of Goods to exchange for their Peltry, and strict Justice done them in Trade at this place, where his Majesty has been at a very Considerable expence to establish a Trading House, the better to Cultivate a lasting Friendship with all his Children to the Sun setting.'

"Gave a Road Belt.

"Mr. Groghan then made the following speech:

"'Brethren:

"'With this Belt of Wampum I disperse the dark Clouds from over our Heads, that we may once more see the Sun clear, which formerly Blessed our Fathers in peace.'

"Gave a Belt.

"Some Belts that were brought by Captain Lee, of the 44 Regiment from Niagara, sent there by the Chepawa and Custanoe Nations, with Profers of Friendship, were shewn the Indians, and they were made acquainted with the Substance of the Speeches delivered with them.

"Captain Montour then, by order of the General, acquainted the Indians that we had taken the City of Quebeck, and that we expected soon to drive the French out of America, and desired the Indian Chiefs to caution their young Men against carrying off our Horses; that he was willing to do every thing in his power to oblige them, that he would do them all strict justice, and expected the same treatment from them. The General then acquainted them by Captain Montour that he was done speaking.

"The speaker of the Wayendoots (as they are the oldest Nation) got up, shook hands with the General, and returned thanks in behalf of the whole for what had been said to them, and then recommended it to the several Nations to pay a due regard to what they had heard."

"At a meeting held at Pittsburg, October 25th, 1759.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix, with sundry other Gentlemen of the Army.

"George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ and sundry Assistants.

"Captain Montour then, by order of the General, acquainted the Indians that he was ready to hear what they had to say.

"The speaker of the Wayondotts then, got up and said:

"'Brethren:

"'I am glad to meet you in Council; here are the Six Nations: Shawnese, Delawares, and Twigtwees; as we are the oldest Nation, I shall speak first, and they shall hear what I am going to say.

"'Brethren:

"'I am glad to meet the King's General and you, who came from Sir William Johnson to treat with us, and at whose invitation we came here to Council; listen to what we are going to say.

"'Brethren:

"'It is a great while since we were first Acquainted with our Brethren, the English, at Albany, at which place we entered into a Treaty with them; the Records of that Treaty remain amongst you; we have Copys of it at home; we never intended to have violated that Treaty on our part, but when our fathers (the French) came here and took possession of this place, by this instigation the evil spirit got the better of our Understanding, and we engaged in the War against you.'

"Gave a string of White Wampum.

"He spoke again upon a large Belt of Black Wampum, directing his speech to Sir William Johnson and George Croghan, Esq^{rs}

"'Brothers:

"'You are appointed by the King to transact Business with us, the Indians; you have hitherto done it to our Satisfaction; we hope the King's General will act on the same principles; you have it now in your power to have all the Indian Nations in your Interest; it is true, for some time we were led blindfold.

"'Brothers:

"'When we first joined with our Brethren, the English, they told us they looked upon us as one people, with one Head and one Heart with themselves; we looked upon the English in the same light till the evil spirit, by the persuasions of the French, got the better of our understanding and led us astray, but we hope every thing that has passed will be buried in Oblivion.

"'Brothers:

"'We received Several invitations to come here to Council; but before we left home a great Council was held there amongst the Chiefs of our Nation; we were sent here by them to confirm the peace; when we came here we found a great number of Warriors gathered, for what purpose we don't know.

"'Brothers:

"'We have repeatedly heard you intended to pursue the War against the French over the Lakes in our Country; we have been constantly alarmed with your coming, but now we are come here we find you are not gone; we should be glad you would not pursue them, they are a parcel of poor people, destitute of every thing, besides we do not know how the several Nations there might take it; but for our parts, our Hearts are with the English.'

"He then delivered the Belt, and shook hands with the General and Mr. Croghan.

"He spoke again upon a Belt painted Green.

"'Brethren:

"'The Women of our Nation return thanks for the speeches we received by our Deputies, who were here this Summer; they are glad to hear of Peace, and hope you are sincere; they have promised to tell their Children that it was the English that gave peace to this whole country, that it may ever be remembered in our Nation; they hope your Intentions are not go any further, or carry on the War, but to build a Trading House, where they may come and Trade and get goods at moderate prices, for they are very poor, and will be much obliged to the General for sending them a Small present.'

"Gave the Belt.

"He spoke again upon a Belt of Black and White Wampum; the White painted Green.

"'Brethren:

"'It is a long time since this whole Country has been overspread with darkness; being led by the Evil Spirit, we have been assisting in spreading this darkness, but you, the White people, by making War upon each other, was the first Occasion of it.

"'Brothers:

"'The French put the Hatchet into our Hands the beginning of this War, and the evil spirit getting the better of our understanding made us make use of it; in the presence of our Cousins the Delawares, and the other Nations here, we bury that hatchet; we not only put it under the Ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree, whose Roots are deep in the Ground, and bury it where it will never be found more; our Cousins, the Delawares, have done it before.'

"Gave the Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'These are the Speeches made and settled on in Council before we left home, and with which we were charged.'

"He then acquainted the General they were done; the General returned thanks for what he had said, the General drank their Healths and broke up the Meeting."

—

"At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh, Octocer 26th, 1759.

PRESENT:

"George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir, William Johnson, Bart.

"Captain William Trent,
"Captain Thomas McKee, } Assistants to George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$

"Captain Henry Montour, Interpreter.

"Teedyuscung's Brother, in behalf of Custalogo, made the following Speeches:

"'Brethren:

"'We are met this day in Council in the presence of our Uncles the Six Nations and Wyandotts, & our Grand Children the Shawanese & Twigtwees; with this string of Wampum I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say, and I clear the passage of your Heart that nothing that is ill may harbour there.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'It gives us great Satisfaction to hear what you have said to us, you have spread peace over the Country we live in, and made a road from the sun rising to the Sun setting; we return thanks for what you have done, and we hope you will continue to do good to us, and we return you thanks in behalf of our Women & children, and we shall take care to acquaint our Children as they grow up with what you have done, that it may never be forgot in our nation.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren (the Beaver Speaker):

"'I have heard what has been said by you at the several Conferences you had here; it was all good, and pleasing to all Nations that heard you, and agreeable to the Treaty of Easton. The Belts you sent me last fall I took over the Lakes, and made known your Speeches to the several Nations, who you have seen here; but there is several Nations yet who now has your Speeches, considering of them; and I hope they will come next Spring and take hold fast of the Chain of Friendship.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren (the Beaver speaker):

"'By the speeches sent me last fall by Frederick Post, the Governor of Pennsylvania promised that we, the Indians of all Nations, should have Goods here as cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia. This I have made known to all Nations, and they expects Goods to be sold here as he promised. Be strong and perform your Promises; don't make me ashamed. At present Goods are dear here, on account of the great number of White Men; but I hope Goods will be sold at Such Rates as will encourage all Nations to come here and Trade.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren (the Beaver Speaker):

"'We have heard what you have said to us, and you have heard what we have said to you. God above has heard all; and I hope at the next meeting that we will be able to convince each other of our Sincerity.

"'Brethren:

"'We are very well pleased with the speeches you have made us. In one of your Speeches you desired to see your Flesh and Blood that lives amongst us; it is only a reasonable Request, and what all Nations should comply with. Here is the number of all your people in our Nation (holding a bunch of sticks in his Hand); we have killed none, but what were killed in Battle. Those that are amongst us you shall see every one, but it is impossible for us to set the time; but this was agreed to in Council before we left our own Country; and you may depend upon this promise being performed, to a single person, unless any of them should dye with sickness before we can bring them here.'

"Gave a bunch of Strings containing 41.

"'Brethren:

"'By this String of Wampum, I return you thanks in behalf of our Nation for the Road you have made to the Sun Setting, for all Nations to travel in Peace; you have dispersed the dark Clouds from over our heads, that we may all see the Sun again, and I hope we shall live in Peace and Friendship, as our fore Fathers formerly did.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'I was charged by the Council of our Nation when I left home, to assure you that they had in fresh remembrance all the former Treatys they held with their Brethren, the English, and that they were determined to hold fast by the ancient Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English, Six nations, and us, and to brighten the chain of Friendship, which has contracted some Rust since the commencement of this War.'

"Gave a Belt.

"After the Conference was ended, the General sent for the Chiefs of the several nations, and made each of them a present of a medal, for which the Indians returned thanks. After drinking the King's Health, and all the Indian Nations, The General took leave of them."

A Conference with Teedyuscung, the 28 January, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca. and Richard Peters, Esquire.

Teedyuscung visited the Governor, and acquainted him that he had received a Message from Eckoang, the head man of the Minisinks, alias munsies, by an Indian Messenger on Snow Shoes, called Punicheckan, who came to him at Fort Allen, where he had mostly been since he left this City, and, taking out a String of Wampum, he repeated Eckoang's Message, viz: That the munsies would deliver all their prisoners in the Spring; he added, that this gave him great satisfaction, because Eckoang, who came with many other Indians to the meeting at Atsuntsing, did not then seem hearty in

Pennsylvania. 1759.

December 8th 1759.

This day the Governor received from the House, An Addreſs in answer to his Speech together with two Written Meſsages, one relating to Indian Affairs, and another to the Provincial Forces, the Members who brought these Meſsages presented the Governor with a Draught on the Treasury for £500 and acquainted him that the House inclined to adjourn to the eleventh of February if he had no objection to it. His Honour thank'd the House for their Order on the Treasury and told them he should have no Objection to their Adjournment if upon perusing the Meſsages he should find they contain'd nothing that required their longer sitting of which he would immediately acquaint them by the Secretary.

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

May it Please your Honour,

We the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Aſsembly met, beg leave to congratulate your Honour on your safe Arrival in this Province, and to return our hearty thanks for the Readineſs you're pleased to expreſs "to contribute your best Aſsistance to any Mea-"sures which may tend to the King's Honour or to the publick Service."

The Governor's Resolution and Purpose of serving the "Province by all honourable Means, at once paying a regard to the Rights of the "Crown, and the just Privileges of the People," cannot fail of giving us the highest Pleasure, as we are well aſsured the just Rights of this Government, which are founded as near a Proprietary Government as well can be, on the Principles of its Parent Constitution, so remarkable for its excellent Policy, cannot be preserved without a strict regard to the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Liberties of the Subject —

This Resolution in your Honour is so agreable to the Plan we have ever, and are still determined to pursue, as the only one that can secure Prosperity and Happineſs to the People we represent, that we think it is our duty to aſsure your Honour that every Measure, which can tend to promote these purposes, shall ever meet with our ready Approbation and Concurrence.

We

Pennsylvania 1759

We cannot omit our sincere acknowledgments to the Governor for his Congratulations on the happy and glorious Events of the War in North America, and the agreable change of Affairs in this Province, in particular since his Departure; and your Honour may be aſsured, a due attention to them and the best Endeavours to make them as advantageous to our Mother Country and her Colonies, as poſsible, shall not be wanting in this Branch of the Legislature.

As your Honour is pleased to inform us you have no Commands from the Crown to lay before us (to which, whenever communicated we shall pay the greatest Respect and Regard) and we have no Buſineſs that requires our immediate Attention, we are inclinable to adjourn to such time as we may reasonably expect to be furnished with them.

Signed by Order of the House,
Isaac Norris, Speaker.

December 8th 1759.

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly

May it Please your Honour,

The Conferences with Teedyuscung, and the Meſsengers from the Ohio, laid Yesterday before the House, by your Honour are very agreable to us; and we are pleased to find the friendly Disposition of the several Tribes of Western Indians towards us; which, in all probability, if well improved, may influence the Nations in favour of the British Interest, who have heretofore been too much attached to the French: And as it appears by these Conferences, that the Western Tribes of Indians have opened a Road to us, through Teedyuscung's Settlement, and have invited him to their Great Council, to be held next Spring on the Ohio, we presume it may be of considerable Advantage to encourage Teedyuscung to undertake the Journey, on this important Occasion; and we are of Opinion, if Frederick Post, and Isaac Stille were to accompany him, it might be of more general Service; and request, that they may have Instructions to insist upon the Delivery of all such of his Majesties Subjects as have unfortunately fallen into the Hands of the Indians, during the late Troubles.

We have recommended the other parts of your Honour's Meſsage to the Commiſsrs who will make a Suitable Provision for the Prisoners now delivered and also take care that the Meſsengers from the Ohio shall depart well satisfied with their Reception amongst us

Signed by order of the House.
December 8th 1759. Isaac Norris, Speaker —

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly —

May it please your Honour,

The House having taken into Consideration the Great burthen of Taxes the People of the Province are under, the large Arrears now due to the Soldiery, the peaceable and quiet Situation of our Frontiers, the happy effect of the Peace lately made with the Natives at a very heavy expence to this Province alone, and the little use in keeping up and supporting the present large number of Troops, during the inactive season of Winter, have come to a Resolution to request Your Honour would take the most speedy and effectual Measures to disband the Old as well as New Levies, save the number of One hundred and fifty Men, Officers included, which we have agreed to support for such Garrisons as you shall think neceſsary to keep up on our Frontiers.

And as there is not Money sufficient in the Treasury, at present, to pay the Troops their full Arrears, we have resolved to pay them as far as is in our Power; and whatever Sum shall be wanting for that purpose, shall be given in Certificates, bearing Interest from their respective Dates, to be discharged out of the next Money granted for his Majesty's Service —

Signed, by Order of the House.
December 8th 1759 — Isaac Norris, Speaker. —

The Governor had scarce perused the above Meſsages when he received from Mr. Denny a Letter wrote some time ago by General Stanwix relating to the Provincial Troops, which should have been given him on his first arrival, whereupon he instantly sent the Secretary to the House to desire they woud adjourn to the Afternoon, that he might have an Opportunity of answering their Meſsage relating to the Provincial Forces, as well as of laying before them a Letter of General Stanwix's to the late Governor, delivered to him since he received their Meſsage, and in the Afternoon after duly — considering the Mischiefs that might ensue on the disbanding of the Troops, he sent to the House General Stanwix's Letter together with a written Message in these words

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen,

"Your Message of this day, requesting me to take the most speedy and effectual Means to disband the old as well as New Levies, save the number of One hundred and fifty Men, Officers included, gives me a good deal of Concern, as it advises a Measure which I am sorry I cannot think expedient, at this Juncture, for the following Reasons.

First. "It is not certainly known what may have been the issue of General Stanwix's late Conferences with the Western Indians at Pittsburgh, or whether the Peace between them and his Majesty's Subjects is so firmly established, as to admit, with safety to the Province, of so great a Reduction of the Provincial Troops--- In order likewise to reap the Full Benefit of any Treaty which may have been made, it is of Advantage to make our new Friends sensible that we are in a Condition to enforce the Execution of it, or at least that we have no reason to be afraid of them: Neither of which is the more likely to be effected by disbanding so great a part of our Forces

"Secondly, I am apprehensive, that if so great a Reduction takes place considering the small number of Regulars in the Province, there will not be a sufficient number of Men to Garrison the several Posts, which are thought necessary to be secured, to keep up the Communication from one to another, and to serve for Escorts of Stores, Provisions, &ca.

"Thirdly As His Majesty's Orders, in regard to the further Operations of the War, may every day be expected, I cannot think it adviseable that such a Measure should be taken, until his Royal pleasure shall be known therein, or at least till the General be made acquainted with it, and hath time to provide against such an Event it being more than probable from General Stanwix's Letter, communicated to me by the late Governor, that he hath already made a Disposition of the Forces for "the Winter, upon a Supposition that the Provincials would be continued as "formerly.

"Upon the whole Gentlemen, I earnestly desire you will please to "Reconsider this matter, which in my Opinion, is of the greatest Importance, "with the Attention it deserves, and suspend the coming to any final Resolution "thereon, until the several Particulars above mentioned, be more fully known.

December 8th 1759. James Hamilton"

General Stanwix's Letter to Governor Denny.

Pittsburgh October 18th 1759

Sir,

I ought to say something for my long silence, but really it has proceeded from my not having any thing very material to trouble you with. We are proceeding here to establish a good Post, by erecting a respectable Fort: Our Advancements are far unequal to my Wishes, beginning so very late as the 10th of September, which was as soon as I got up working Tools; and have continued as many Troops here as I can feed for the Works, and have been often brought to eight days Provisions. It is this that must bound every enterprize of every sort in this so distant a Country, and all Land Carriages. — I shall struggle the best I can, and do my possible for the publick.

Give me Leave to put you in mind, that the First & Second Battalions of your Troops, are only paid to the first of August last; at the First of January, they will have five Months pay due. — They now complain of the hardships of not being paid their Arrears, and as the Service may require me to leave part of them here, and on the Communications, their Complaints and Uneasiness, if there is no fund provided by your Assembly to pay them, must certainly encrease.

The new Levies, raised for the present Campaign, were paid four Months pay at enlisting, and they will have about four Months pay due the first of January. — The want of Money to pay off the new Levies for last Year, who were discharged by a Certificate of Arrears at Lancaster, without Money, Quarters, Provisions or Credit, laid the recruiting Officers and Service this Year under great Disadvantages — The Troops in

Garrison, and on the Communication, suffered greatly by Death and Desertions, altho' they were then paid to the first of October; and now only to the first of August. — The paying up the Arrears at the end of this Campaign, will render future Enlistments easy next Spring, or whenever wanted; as whatever hardships the Troops may suffer through the Winter for the want of their Pay, must disgust them at the Province, and render even the filling up the Old Battalions much more expensive to the Government. — I understand that the whole of the Pennsylvania Forces, which were raised for three Years, are free in May or June next. — As your Assembly generally meets towards the end of this Month, thought it my Duty to give you my Opinion on those matters, in as few words as I could; who am, with very great Truth,

Sir,
Your most Obedient, & most hum.^e Serv.^t
John Stanwix.

The House met in the Afternoon and at night sent the Governor the following Message by two of their Members who acquainted him that the House had adjourned to the 11th of February taking it for granted that the Governor had no more business to propose than what was fully Answered in their Message

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly

May it Please your Honour.

We have taken into our Consideration your Message of this day, and are sorry we cannot think the Reasons you have offered sufficient, to induce us to Revoke our Resolves, and withdraw our Request that you would disband the Provincial Forces except the number of one hundred and fifty Men Officers included —

In answer to your Honour's first Reason, we beg Leave to Remark, that 'tis true we have not been made acquainted with the Issue of General Stanwix's late Conferences with the Western Indians, from the General, nor ever shall be, unless he should be pleased to communicate them to your Honour:

But

Pennsylvania 1759

— But from numbers of Circumstances, besides the Conferences now before us, We have reason to be persuaded that the Western Indians have laid down their Arms and are ready to accept of any reasonable proposals of Peace that shall be made to them by this Province, or his Majesties Commander in Chief in these parts: And if the great and uncommon Success of His Majesty's Arms in America, the last Campaign, does not make the Indians sensible that His Majesty can enforce the Execution of the late Treaties made with them, we cannot think the small Aid of our Provincials will avail much to that purpose.

Secondly. We have never been acquainted with the number of Regulars to the Westward; and tho' we had, we apprehend it cannot be collected, but rather the contrary, for his Majesty's Orders, by His Secretary of State, that it is expected we should supply Men to Garrison the several Forts that are thought necessary to keep up the extensive Communication from one Post to another and was it expected our Constituents, as observed in a late Message to your Honour, are not able to support the Burthen —, ~~Burthen~~

Thirdly. We cannot think that our being unacquainted with his Majesty's orders in regard to the further operations of the War, ought to be any reason with us against disbanding our Forces in the Winter Season, as this practice is consistent wth that of our Neighbouring Colonies, even in Times of the greatest Danger; besides, by the Terms of the Enlistment of the new Levies, they have now a Right to demand it; their Enlistment being for the Campaign only, and common Humanity to the old Levies, was the Province in a Condition to support them would prevail with us to insist on this measure, as they have been kept from Winter Quarters, without Intermission; ever since their Enlistments, now more than three Years, and nearly every Spring forced into the Field, without the least Opportunity of recruiting; while most of the Regulars have had the advantage of every Refreshment, during the Seasons of Inaction: — This could not fail of Occasioning the sufferings and indeed the Death of many of them, and should the General make the Disposition intimated by your Honour, the like unhappy Consequences must certainly follow in a more dangerous Degree, as well as prevent future Enlistments in the Spring should any unforeseen occurrence render them necessary

We therefore are obliged, in Duty to the people we represent, to persist in our request that your Honour would be pleased to disband the Provincial Forces agreeable to our former Message

Signed, by Order of the House
December 8th 1759 — Isaac Norris, Speaker. —

The Governor having received a copy of the Conferences held by General Stanwix with the Indians at Fort Pitt the same were ordered to be entred.

Minutes of the Conference &c.

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh on the 24th of October 1759.

Present

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix with sundry Gentlemen of the Army

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Captain William Trent }
Captain Thomas McKee } Assistants to George Croghan

Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Captain Montour lighted the Pipe of Peace left here by the Warriors of the Ottawas, handing it to the General, and the other Gentlemen of the Army, and Indians to smoke, then acquainted the Indians by whom the Pipe was left and upon what Occasion, shewing them the Belts left at the same time

The General then made the following Speeches —

Brethren Chiefs and Warriors of the several Nations present.

As we are met in Council to renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, with this String of Wampum I open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say to you.

Gave a String. —

Brethren You are sensible that a peace between us has been settled by your Deputies, and I expect that you the Chiefs and Warriors of your several Nations are now gathered here with a Resolution to perform the engagements entered into with us on your behalfs, by them.

Brothers, No Nations could ever charge the English with a Breach of Treaty's every thing relating to the Peace made between us has been performed on our parts the Original Draught of the Boundary Line settled between us at the Treaty of Easton by the six Nations was delivered them, and here is a Copy sent by Governor Denny to shew the Delawares and Shawneese to prevent any Disputes hereafter arising on that head. There is one Article of the Treaty yet remains to be performed by you, that is restoring our Prisoners, which I insist on. To inforce what I have said I give you this Belt. - - Gave a Belt. —

Brethren,

You are sensible that differences may happen between any Nations this is the first that ever happened between You and Us, chief occasioned by the insinuations of the French who call themselves your fathers, these differences are settled and we expect that you the Chiefs and Councellors will advise your Young Men to behave towards us as Brothers ought to do, this, with the delivery of our Prisoners is the way to convince us of the sincerity of your repeated professions of Friendship at the several Meetings held with you — In Confidence of your sincerity I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren!

As the peace is settled between the Kings Subjects, and all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting. I now present this Road Belt of Wampu to you, that we may all Travel this Road in Peace, as your fathers formerly did from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, and I expect that all Nations who chuse to live in friendship, with the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, my Master and your Father; will make this their Road, where they will find a sufficient Quantity of Goods to exchange for their Peltry and strict Justice done them in Trade at this place, where his Majesty has been at a very considerable expence to establish a Trading House the better to Cultivate a lasting Friendship with all his Children to the Sun setting

Gave a Road Belt

Mr Croghan then made the following Speech —

Brethren

With this Belt of Wampum I disperse the dark Clouds from over our Heads that we may once more see the Sun clear which formerly Blessed our Fathers in Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Pennsylvania 1759

Some Belts that were brought by Captain Lee of the 44 Regiment from Niagara sent there by the Chopawa and Custanoe Nations with Profers of Friendship were shewn the Indians and they were made acquainted with the substance of the Speeches delivered with them &c.—

Captain Montour then by order of the General acquainted the Indians that we had taken the City of Quebeck, and that we expected soon to drive the French out of America, and desired the Indian Chiefs to caution their Young Men against carrying off our Horses, that he was willing to do every thing in his power to oblige them, that he would do them all strict Justice and expected the same Treatment from them; the General then acquainted them by Captain Montour, that he was done speaking.—

The Speaker of the Wayendoots (as they are the oldest Nation) got up, shook hands with the General, and returned thanks in behalf of the whole for what had been said to them, and then recommended it to the several Nations to pay a due regard to what they had heard.

25

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 24th. 1759.

Present.

His Excellency Brigadier General Stanwix, — with sundry other Gentlemen of the Army —

George Croghan Esqr. and sundry Assistants &c.—

Captain Montour then by order of the General, acquainted the Indians that he was ready to hear what they had to say.—

The Speaker of the Wayondotts then got up and said —

Brethren, I am glad to meet you in Council, here are the Six Nations, — Shawneese, Delawares and Twightwees, As we are the oldest Nation I shall speak first and they shall hear what I am going to say.—

Brethren/

I am glad to meet the Kings General and you who came from Sir William Johnson to treat with us and at whose invitation we came here to Council, listen to what we are going to say

Brethren

It is a great while since we were first acquainted with our Brethren the English at Albany, at which place we entered into a Treaty with them, the Records of that Treaty remain amongst you, we have Copy's of it at home we never intended to have violated that Treaty on our part but when our fathers (the French) came here and took poſseſsion of this place, by this instigation the evil spirit got the better of our Understanding, and we engaged in the War against you

Gave a String of White Wampum

He spoke again upon a large Belt of Black Wampum directing his Speech to Sir William Johnson and George Croghan Esqrs.

Brothers,

You are appointed by the King to transact Busineſs with us the Indians, you have hitherto done it to our Satisfaction, we hope the Kings General will act on the same principles, you have it now in your power to have all Indian Nations in your Interest, it is true for some time we were led blindfold.

Brothers,

When we first joined with our Brethren the English, they told us, they looked upon us as one People with one Head and one Heart with themselves, we looked upon the English in the same light till the evil spirit by the persuations of the French got the better of our understanding and led us a Stray, but we hope every Thing that has paſsed will be buried in Oblivion —

Brothers,

We received several invitations to come here to Council; before we left home a great Council was held there amongst the Chief's of our Nation, we were sent here by them to confirm the peace, when we came here we found a great number of Warriors gather'd for what purpose we don't know

Brothers

We have repeatedly heard you intended to pursue the War against the French over the Lakes in our Country, we have been constantly alarmed with your coming, but now we are come here we find you are not gone, we should be glad you would not pursue them, they are a parcel of poor People destitute of every thing, besides we do not know how the several Nations there might take it, but for our parts our Hearts are with the English.

He then delivered the Belt, and shook hands with the General and Mr. Croghan.

He spoke again upon a Belt painted Green. Brethren,

Brethren;

The Women of our Nation return thanks for the speeches received by our Deputies who were here this Summer; they are glad to hear of Peace and hope you are sincere, they have promised to tell their Children that it was the English that gave peace to this whole Country, that it may ever be remembered in our Nation; they hope your Intentions are not to go any further, or carry on the War, but to build a Trading House, where they may come and Trade and get goods at moderate Prices for they are very poor and will be much obliged to the General for sending them a small present. Gave the Belt.

He spoke again upon a Belt of Black and White Wampum, the White painted Green.

Brethren,

It is a long time since this whole Country has been overspread with Darkness, being led by the Evil Spirit, we have been assisting in spreading this darkness, but you the White people by making War upon each other, was the first Occasion of it.

Brothers

The French put the Hatchet into our Hands the beginning of this War, and the evil spirit getting the better of our Understanding made us make use of it in the presence of our Cousins the Delawares and the other Nations here, we bury that hatchet; we not only put it under the Ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree, whose Roots are deep in the Ground, and bury it where it will never be found more, our Cousins the Delawares have done it before — Gave the Belt.

Brethren

These are the Speeches made and settled on in Council, before we left home, and with which we were charged.

He then acquainted the General they were done; the General returned thanks for what he had said, the General drank their Healths and broke up the Meeting.

Pennsylvania 1759

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 26th: 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart.
Captain William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Captain Thomas McKee }
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Tedyuscung's Brother in behalf of Custaloga, made the following Speech.

Brethren

We are met this day in Council in the presence of our Uncles the Six Nations and Wayondotts, Your Grand Children the Shawnese & Twigtwees, with this String of Wampum I wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say, and I clear the passage of your Heart that nothing that is ill may harbour there

Gave a String

Brethren

It gives us great Satisfaction to hear what you have said to us, you have spread peace over the Country we live in, and made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, we return Thanks for what you have done and we hope you will continue to do good to us and we return you thanks in behalf of our Women & Children and we shall take care to acquaint our Children as they grow up with what you have done, that it may never be forgot in our Nation.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

I have heard what has been said by you at the several Conferences you had here, it was all good and pleasing to all the Nations that heard you, and agreable to the Treaty of Easton. The Belts you sent me last fall I took over the Lakes, and made known your Speeches to the several Nations, who you have seen here, but there is several Nations yet who now has your Speeches considering of them, and I hope they will come next Spring and take hold fast of the Chain of Friendship.

Gave a String

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

By the Speeches sent me last fall by Frederick Post, the Governor of Pennsylvania promised that we the Indians of all Nations should have Goods here as cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia, this I have made known to all Nations, and they expect Goods to be sold here as he promised, be strong

and

Brethren;

The Women of our Nation return thanks for the speeches we received by our Deputies who were here this Summer; they are glad to hear of Peace and hope you are sincere, they have promised to tell their Children that it was the English that gave peace to this whole Country, that it may ever be remembered in our Nation; they hope your Intentions are not to go any further, or carry on the War, but to build a Trading House where they may come and Trade and get goods at moderate prices for they are very poor and will be much obliged to the General for sending them a small present. Gave the Belt.

He spoke again upon a Belt of Black and White Wampum, the White painted Green.

Brethren,

It is a long time since this whole Country has been overspread with Darkness, being led by the Evil Spirit, we have been assisting in spreading this darkness, but you the White people by making War upon each other, was the first Occasion of it.

Brothers.

The French put the Hatchet into our Hands the beginning of this War, and the evil spirit getting the better of our Understanding made us make use of it in the presence of our Cousins the Delawares and the other Nations here, we bury that hatchet; we not only put it under the Ground, but we pull up a large Pine Tree, whose Roots are deep in the Ground, and bury it where it will never be found more, our Cousins the Delawares have done it before — Gave the Belt.

Brethren

These are the Speeches made and settled on in Council before we left home, and with which we were charged.

He then acquainted the General they were done; the General returned thanks for what he had said, the General drank their Healths and broke up the Meeting.

Pennsylvania 1759

At a Meeting held at Pittsburgh October 26th: 1759.

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart.

Captain William Trent } Assistants to George Croghan Esqr.
Captain Thomas McKee }

Captain Henry Montour Interpreter.

Teedyuscung's Brother in behalf of Custalogo, made the following Speech.

Brethren

We are met this day in Council in the presence of our Uncles the Six Nations and Wayondotts, & our Grand Children the Shawnese & Twightwees, with this String of Wampum I wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and open your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say and I clear the Passage of your Heart that nothing that is ill may harbour there

Gave a String

Brethren

It gives us great Satisfaction to hear what you have said to us, you have spread peace over the Country we live in, and made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, we return Thanks for what you have done and we hope you will continue to do good to us and we return you thanks in behalf of our Women & Children and we shall take care to acquaint our Children as they grow up with what you have done, that it may never be forgot in our Nation.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

I have heard what has been said by you at the several Conferences you had here, it was all good and pleasing to all Nations that heard you, and agreeable to the Treaty of Easton. The Belts you sent me last fall I took over the Lakes, and made known your Speeches to the several Nations, who you have seen here, but there is several Nations yet who now has your Speeches considering of them, and I hope they will come next Spring and take hold fast of the Chain of Friendship.

Gave a String

Brethren (the Beaver Speaker)

By the Speeches sent me last fall by Frederick Post, the Governor of Pennsylvania promised that we the Indians of all Nations should have Goods here as cheap as they were sold in Philadelphia, this I have made known to all Nations, and they expects Goods to be sold here as he promised, be strong and perform your Promises don't make me ashamed, at present Goods are dear here on account of the great Number of White Men, but I hope Goods will be sold at such Rates as will encourage all Nations to come here and Trade.

Gave a Belt —

Brethren, (the Beaver Speaker)

We have heard what you have said to us, and you have heard what we have said to you. God above has heard all, and I hope at the next Meeting that we will be able to convince each other of our Sincerity —

Brethren,

We are very well pleased with the Speeches you have made us, in one of your Speeches you desired to see your Flesh and Blood that lives amongst us, it is only a reasonable Request and what all Nations should comply with, here is the number of all your people in our Nation — (holding a bunch of Sticks in his Hand) we have killed none but what were killed in Battle, those that are amongst us you shall see every one but it is impossible for us to set the time; but this was agreed to in Council before we left our own Country and you may depend upon this promise being performed to a single Person unless any of them should dye with sickness before we can bring them here

Gave a bunch of Strings

Containing 41 —

Brethren,

By this String of Wampum I return you thanks in behalf of our Nation for the Road you have made to the Sun setting for all Nations to travel in Peace, you have dispersed the dark Clouds from over our heads that we may all see the Sun again and I hope we shall live in Peace and Friendship as our fore Fathers formerly did.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

I was charged by the Council of our Nation when I left home to assure you that they had in fresh remembrance all the former Treaty's they held with their Brethren the English and that they were determined to hold fast by the Ancient Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English, Six Nations and us and to brighten the Chain of Friendship which has contracted some Rust since the commencement of this War —

Gave a Belt. —

After the Conference was ended the General sent for the Chiefs of the several Nations and made each of them a present of a Medal, for which the Indians returned thanks after drinking the King's Health and all the Indian Nations, The General took leave of them. —

1

Enfants d'entre les Shawaneses —

Jay prêté toute l'attention due a vos discours, les quels Je vais repondre maintenant, vous declarant que je suis bien aise que vous declariez autentiquementt, que vous desaprouvez hautement la conduite de vos hostages, de la quelle J'espere que nul personne de vostre Nation ne se rendra plus a Jamais coupable, par ce que cela cause soit une triste reflection sur le caractere de votre peuple, dont la parole ne seroitt plus prise sur aucun Sujet. Et vous fites fort sagement quand vous renvoyates les 10 prisonniers, pour nous faire voir que vous Etiez resolus de maintenir vos Engagements.

Je suis en particulier charmé que le principal L'object de votre Arrivee icy, soit principalement de nous faire reparation pour votre mauvaise conduitte passée, Et m'attends que vous aurez des Egards pour ces presents engagements, aussy particuliers, Et aussi sinceres que vous nous le prometter aujourdhuy. Je n'ay pas Intention de vous tenir Longtems Eloignez de vos peuples, mais compte de finir ce bon ouvrage avec toute expedition, affinque vous vous en alliez promptement porter les heureuses Nouvelles, a vos chefs et a vos familles, a la Maison.

Je suis bien contentt du Discours de vos Guerriers, et d'apprendre ~~that~~ qu'ils ont jetté bien loin d'eux leur hatchets, Et promettent de ne suivre a l'avenir que de bons principes. La hache est un tres dangereux Instrument, Et j'attends Instamment, que dis, immediatem.t le que vous envoiriez chercher querir chez les autres Nations, les haches que vous y aviez envoyées, depeur que les gardans par devers Elles mesmes, Elles ne viennentt a s'en servir a leur propre dommage.

Je desire maintenant que vous deliveriez le reste des prisonniers a Mons.r Croghan, ou en son absence a l'officier commandant au fort Pitt. ~~au~~ car il est indubitable qu'ils en trouveront davantage

r, apres la promeſse que vous avez faite de restituer tous les prisonie
vous en reteniez un Seul, les Anglois ne pourroient Jamais se
ersuader que vous fuſsiez de parole   a Belt —

freres Delawarres.   Je suis tres content que vous approuvez
t êtes pres de confirmer le traitté de paix Souscript by le Guerrier
illbuck. Il n'y avoit rien effectivement de contenu dans ledit
aitté qui ne fust pour votre Interest et avantage, Ainsy Je
is nul doubte quil ne soit duemt executés dans tous ses articles.

freres Senecais-   I am very ~~glad~~ Je suis charmé que vous
onsentiez si facilement a retourner dans vos propres lieux de
esidence, parce que dans le fonds vous ne pouvez être parfaittement
eureux, jusqu'a ce que vous chosisiez le lieu de vôtre demeure parmy
os Amis, Ainsy j'attends a toute heure d'apprendre que vous
'avez changé de Quartier —

Les lieux de Residence que vous avez choisy pour l'abitation
es Shawanese et des Delawarés, ~~Et~~ Sont les Meilleurs Et les plus
mmodes que vous ayez pû choisir, Ainsi Je vous prie de ne point
anger d'avis, mais d'y aller au plutost. — ~~And~~ & vivez dans
plus Etroitte Union et Amitié avec les Inglois, Et ne formez point
dessein Surtout, d'enlever leur chevaux, leur Troupeaux, ou aucune
utre chose qui leur apartienne en propre, car vous sçavez que
la cause toujours des querelles. — ~~It was~~ C'étoit dernieremt
ndant vôtre conference au fort Pitt (duquêne) avec Mr Croghan, que vous vous Appel
Enfants du Grand Roy Et que vous Souhaitates d'être toujours ainsy Appelez
u reste il ne suffist pas de vouloir porter ce nom distingué, mais vous
vez agir toujours comme Enfants bien disposez, pleins de devoir
obeissance. Si vous agissez Ainsy, les Anglois ~~[illegible]~~ vous rendrons bientost
justice qui vous sera due, Mais il faut quils voient comment
us meritez ce tiltre, Et quils soient persuadez que vous êtes Entier
formez Et que vous ne romprez jamais avec Nous. Je sçay quel
rte de traittement vous reçeutes des françois, vous les joignites

merrily - readily - briskly - chearfully -   avec esprit, avec Vigueur -   alaigre alaigrement, et agites chaudement en leur faveur, quand vous en ferez pour nous, vous pouvez seurement conter sur le mêmes recompences. attendant Nos faveurs seront proportionnés aux merites de Nos Amis

a Belt

Je ne crainds que les autres nations puissent être Jalouses de ce que vous êtes devenus les Enfants du grand Roy des Anglois, puis que c'est une qualité qu'ils peuvent obtenir, s'ils la desirent. Mais puisque vous proposez que ce tiltre seroit convenablement donnés aux Nations qui vous environnent, Je consents de le donner aux delawarre Et aux autres les Indians aux Environs de l'ohio. — ~~their treatem.t~~ au reste leur traittement en qualité d'enfants, doit être proportionné a leur merite. Les Enfants rebelles doivent être punis, côme ceux qui sont soigneux de remplir leur devoirs, doivent aussy être, avec toute justice, cheris et favorisez en toute maniere. Par ainsy Leur traittem.t et le vôtre dependra entierem.t de vous même, Et si ~~c~~ il n'étoit pas si plein de douceur que vous vous l'attendez, La faute en devroit entierem.t être Imputée a vous autres, Car les Anglois ne vous negligerons pas, des qu'ils s'appercevront que vos coeurs sont Sinceres, Et votre conduitte ~~agreable~~ conforme a vos paroles. Cecy, Je vous recommande sur tout, comme étant votre amy et qui vous souhaitte veritablement du bien. — A Belt

Je suis charmé d'apprendre que vous avez nettoyé le Chemin Et que vous avez oter tout ce qui pourroit a l'avenir boucher les passages, C'est le vray moyen de retablir le commerce bientost. Et d'avoir un libre intercours Avec les Anglois. c'est parconsequent votre Interest de tenir ce chemin toujours ouvert, de ne souffrir ni arbre, ni chicot d'arbre (tronc d'abre) Jamais d'en boucher le passage — car aussi longtems que vous tiendrez cette voye Royalle en bonne reparations, Nous pouvons nous voir, et converser les uns avec les autres, a notre mutuel avantage, Et quand il arrivera que quelques Mauvais Oiseaux, detestez parmy toutes les Nations voudront s'attrouper chez vous, vous n'avez qu'a jetter l'oeul l'oeuil sur moy, Et Je les auray bientost dissipez; Mais serions nous

Infortunez pour voir ce chemin royal ouvert avec tant de peine & de depence bouché par la Negligence, ou plutost par la Malice de nos Ennemis. Nos Negotians ne pourront point y marcher avec leur Marchandises, ni nous Conferer avec vous comme avec nos chers amis et alliez et Sujets du mesme grand roy — A Belt

Children Enfants des diverses nations

Ayant maintenant repondu a vos divers discours, Je viens mettre [illegible] devant vos Yeux les articles du traitté que vous devez Subscrire Et Je prie chacun de vous, de vous recueillir Serieusement, Et d'y faire attention —

Etant arrivé a la Wabache vous assemblerez tous les principaux de cette Nation & de nations Voisines de ce post. & vous leur ferez sçavoir les bonnes intentions de sa majesté qui sont d'etablir une paix permanente & de faire subsister l'amitié entre ses sujets & toutes les Nations sauvages sur ce Continent & qu'elle m'en a chargé, & que j'ai reussi la dedans a l'exception d'eux & les Potawatamies, qui semblent ignorer leur propre Interest qui courent comme des gens fous la hache a la main, tandis que toutes les autres Nations ~~s'employent~~ s'occupent a la chasse & au commerce au grand profit de leur peuple

De plus vous leur [illegible] que je suis tres surpris qu'ils ont negligé ~~d'être~~ de se trouver a la convention tenue par les deputés que j'ai envoyé ce printemps passé aux Indiens de Canada & les Six Nations qui s'assemblerent sur ces plaines [illegible] que par consequent il y a dans ce mon[illegible] Couriers ou Messagers ~~envoyés~~ pour les Nations en route & [illegible] pour la derniere fois pour [illegible] qu'ils se repentissent de ce qu'ils ont fait sans consideration, & que par la ils meriteront notre pardon & l'oublie de ce qui est passé sur quoi seul dependent le bonheur de leurs Enfants encore a naître

Vous me donnerez avis constamment un grand collier en grand [illegible] de tout ce qui se passe parmi les Indiens de cet Endroit & aussi de leur nombre, connections, & politiques.

Dernierement vous leur direz que je serai toujours heureux de voir aucun de leurs Chefs & ~~que~~ je suis persuadé que je serois en Etat de faire connoître qu'ils etoient en erreur & que je les recevrai chez moi humainement & ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] de Wampum

of Pennsylvania and endeavor to clear up that affair to their satisfaction.

The Ardour which the Five Nations have lately so repeatedly expressed, as well as their desire of being employed against the Enemy before the season will permit our Troops to go upon service, has induced me to give the War Belt (as a beginning) to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, who received it with apparent satisfaction, and I flatter myself, their enterprises will greatly distress the Enemy during the winter and contribute much to the security of the Frontiers, and the success of the ensuing summer.

I shall not ommit communicating any material occurrences of this winter, that may afford me an occasion of professing the respect with which I am.

My Lords,

Your Lord^{pps} most obedient and
most humble servant.
W^{m} JOHNSON.

COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

MY LORDS: Your Lord^{pps} extensive knowledge of the true Interest of His Maj$^{ty's}$ Plantations, and the necessity that now appears (before a General Defection of the Indians in North America take place) of falling on some measures to restore peace and tranquility to His Maj$^{ty's}$ subjects, in that wild & extensive Country and secure Trade and Commerce with the Natives on a better regulated system, than has hitherto taken place, and to prevent for the future the unhappy effects of an Indian War, which too many of His Maj$^{ty's}$ subjects so severely experienced this last summer. I beg leave to offer to your Lord^{pps} consideration my thoughts on some objects which appear to me of the greatest consequence, and which can't fail if put in execution of answering the desirable and salutary ends of giving a lasting peace to His Majesty's British Colonies in North America and I shall think myself happy if any thing I offer on this this subject should meet with your Lord^{pps} approbation.

During my residence in America I acquired some knowledge of the Indian customs and manners, as well as some knowledge of their Country; the situation of which give them great advantages over us; they can with great ease enter our Colonies, and cut off our frontier settlements, and thereby lay waste a large Tract of Country, which indeed they have effected in the space of four months the last summer in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Jerseys, on whose Frontiers they have killed and captivated not less than two thousand of his Majesty's subjects, and drove some thousands to Beggary and greatest distress, besides burning to the ground nine Forts or Block-houses in their Country and killing a number of his $Maj^{ty's}$ Troops and Traders, whom they plundered of goods (the manufactories of England) to the amount of not less than one hundred thousand pounds, amongst which were large quantities of ammunition, which enabled them to harrass us; I say large quantities, for, one hundred Casks of powder to them who use no Artillery must have been a great additional supply to what they had before.

If the upper Senecas and a few other Tribes settled near Detroit and Miscelemackena with the Shawanese and Delawares settled on some branches of the Ohio were able to effect this in part of a summer, what must His $Maj^{ty's}$ subjects dread from a general defection of the Indians ?—In order to prevent such unhappy effects for the future, I would offer:

First. That a natural Boundary should be made between them and us across the frontiers of the British middle Colonies from the heads of the River Delaware to the mouth of the Ohio where it empties into Missisipi; that the lands west of such a line should be reserved for the Hunting grounds of the Six Nations, and the several Tribes dependant on them, and that a reasonable consideration be given them, as they are the original Proprietaries of that Tract of Country for all the lands East of such boundary. This in all probability may be effected and is the likeliest method to remove their suspicions of us.

The Indians before the war, or the conquest of Quebeck considered us in the light of a Counterpoize to the power of the French, their ancient Enemies, and were steady Friends to the English on that account; but since the reduction of Canada, they consider us in a very different and less favorable light, as they are now becoming exceeding jealous of our growing power in that Country. It is not necessary to enter into any part of our conduct towards them since the reduction of Canada, which might have raised their jealousies, or whether the French used any means to spirit them up to what they have done; we know them now to be a very jealous people, and to have the highest notions of liberty of any people on earth, and a people, who will never consider consequences, when they think their liberty likely to be invaded, tho' it may end in their ruin; so that all that can be done now is to prevent such a defection of the Indians for the future, by the Boundary and good treatment.

The Indians have discernment enough, if they see a Tract of Country secured to them under the Sovereignty protection and Dominion of His Maj^{y} for their hunting and planting grounds, and a Trade and Commerce carried on with them to supply them with such necessaries, as they want from time to time, to see their own interest living in friendship with His $\text{Maj}^{\text{ty's}}$ subjects in America.

'Tis true, the Indians require a considerable tract of Country for their Hunting, and that they may have West of the Boundary, I have mentioned; the several encroachments attempted to be made on their country, contrary to our repeated promises to them and without their consent, or receiving any consideration for it, has alarmed them much, so that now they place very little confidence in what we tell them.

It may be thought and said by some, that the Indians are a faithless and ungratefull set of Barbarians, and will not stand to any agreements they make with us; but it is well known that they never claimed any right to a Tract of Country, after they sold it with consent of their Council, and received any consideration, tho' never so trifling; so that on that head we have nothing to fear in fixing a Boundary with them.

This Boundary and some favours annually bestowed on them will secure to us the valuable Fur Trade, the free possession of the Lakes Erie and Untarie, with as many posts in that Country as will be necessary for us, to carry on Trade with them at; and I can see no use of having a number of little posts at so great a distance, which can neither support themselves nor protect the Trade, but rather serve as a temptation to ill-minded and restless Indians to commit hostilities.

It may be asked, if we make a boundary with the Indians, and pay them for the Lands East of such Boundary, why we should indulge them with any favours annually?—I answer, Custom and good policy; as amongst themselves a neglect of renewing their Treaties of Friendship, is looked on, as an open violation of the peace of Nations, and in that light they look on our false parsimony. The expence of giving favours to the many additional Tribes of Indians as are now in Alliance with Great Britain since the reduction of Canada must be considerable, but I dare say, it will be found the cheapest and best method in the End to cultivate a friendship with them in this manner.

By entering into a war with the Indians, we can get nothing, but fatigue and devastation of our frontiers, and load the Nation with debt, tho' they may deserve to be severely punished for their behavior the last summer, but I don't look on it any ways decisive between the Indians and us, the manner hitherto taken, in making war on them, marching a Army at an immense expence into their Country, and driving a parcel of wretches before us, who, we know, won't give us a meeting, but where they have the advantage of either beating us or running away, and then content ourselves in burning their villages of Bark Huts, destroying the Corn, and driving them into the woods. This cannot be called conquering Indian Nations; I grant it is removing them, and that the removing Indians from their villages is practicable if we will go to the expence; but what end does it answer? often a very fatal one, for as soon as they fly before our Troops, a number of their warriors in small parties make a descent on different parts of our defenceless frontiers, and commit the most cruel murders, and driving the inhabitants before them, lay waste a great part of the Country while the remainder of them are retiring over some Mountains, Lakes or Rivers with their Women and Children to a place of safety, where we can't pursue them with our carriages, and an Army of British Troops can't support themselves in the Indian Country without taking the means of carrying on war with them.

How absurd must it appear to every person who is the least acquainted with the manner in which Indians carry on war, to hear of such measures being recommended or imposed on the public as the only method to chastise them, who have by nature all the advantages their hearts can wish for of us; When we remove them from their places of abode by surprise, which has happened but seldom, they fly to some other part of their country without regretting any magnificent buildings they have been obliged to leave behind, and there in a few hours erect a village for the reception of their families as commodious as they were before settled, and where they can provide the necessaries of life as well, and perhaps, in more plenty than they could at their former habitations. Here they live secure from us, till the next year, when we may be able to make another campaign, to remove them from the place we drove them to last; the facility with which they can remove their Habitations whenever we may be able to penetrate them, will secure them for many years from being exterminated by us from the face of the Earth; but their strength does not entirely depend on the advantages already mentioned.—They cultivate no lands of any consequence, but draw their subsistance from Hunting and Fishing, of which their Country affords great plenty; and when they make war on us, they carry no Artillery, no heavy baggage, they march light, which makes them so dangerous an Enemy to us, if they meet our Troops they will evade them, and fall on the unprepared inhabitants, who draw their subsistence from cultivating the Country, which is no less than ruin to such as fall within their reach of which we had too many examples since the beginning of the late war.

Thus I have endeavoured to explain to your Lordships, why a boundary should be fixed between the Six Nations and their dependants and His Maj$^{ty's}$ subjects, and their friendship cultivated in order to regain their confidence in this manner, rather than enter into a general Indian War, which may be the consequence of a neglect on our side, and I dare say, the expence to this nation of last summer in order to support the Forts, Niagara, Detroit and Fort Pitt, after the small outposts fell a sacrifice to the resentment of the Indians (whether real or imaginary, its all one) was not less than some hundred thousand pounds, the Interest of which sum, would be more perhaps than sufficient to cultivate a lasting friendship between them and us. by annual favours, for ever.—

Secondly. By the Cessions made his Majesty at the late Treaty of peace, the Country lying West of the Ohio to its mouth and up the Mississippi to its sources, appears to me, to be the boundary between the French and us, in that part of the Country, and of course become our Frontiers; as the west side of the Mississippi will no doubt be settled by the French, I would offer to your Lord$^{pp.}$ consideration, whether it would not be good policy at this time while we certainly have it in our power to secure all the advantages we have got there by making a purchase of the Indians inhabiting the Country along the Missisippi from the mouth of the Ohio up to the sources of the River Illinois, and there plant a respectable colony, in order to secure our frontiers, and prevent the French from any attempt to Rival us in the Fur trade with the Natives, by drawing the Ohio and Lake Indians over the Missisippi, which they have already attempted by the last accounts we have from Detroit. From planting this new Colony, many great advantages would arise to this Kingdom as well as to His Majesty's subjects in North America; it would extend Trade and commerce with the furthermost Nations of western Indians hitherto unknown to us, which would enable the Trading people in the Colonies, to import more of the Manufactories of this Kingdom, than they have, heretofore done, which is an object of the greatest consequence to a Trading people; it would extend His Majesty's settlements in America, and make his subjects appear more formidable in the Eyes of the Indians, which is now become absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the peace between them and us; it would cut off all connections between the French and those Nations settled over that large Tract of Country on this side of the Missisippi and give us the absolute dominions over all the upper Lakes: Huron, Mitchigan and Superior, and bid fair for giving an everlasting peace to His Maj$^{ty's}$ Southern Colonies; besides, from this Colony in a very few years, we should be able to supply with provisions of every kind the several posts or marts, that may be erected for Trade with the Natives on much easier terms than they have or can be supplied from any of our Colonies. At present it may be objected, that the establishing such a Colony; so far from the sea, will be attended with too great an expence to the Nation, which may be easily answered. The fertility of the Country and the fineness of the Climate is now known to us, which is sufficient to encourage industrious people to settle it, in a very little time without any expence to the Nation or hindrance to the growth of the present Colonies, and I dare say, people enough will be found that will undertake it.

Your Lord^{ps} may be surprised that after the conquest of all Canada, and as soon, as a peace took place between England & France, and the Natives convinced that His Majesty's Arms have been victorious, over the French, that they, (the Indians) should attempt what they have done last summer, and render it absolutely necessary to make boundaries with them in order to preserve the peace between them and His Majesty's subjects.

From my knowledge of their Customs, manners and dispositions, I know them to be a proud and haughty people, who from their great love of liberty, which they have long enjoyed, they entertain and flatter themselves with the highest notions of their own importance and dignity, and from their conduct this last summer, we must be convinced they don't look at consequences tho' of ever so dangerous a nature, in which light, their attacking our outposts must be look't on by every body, for tho' they have great advantages of us from the manner of their carrying on war on the unprepared, and the situation of their Country making it so difficult for us to gain access unto it; yet, certainly were it thought to be the interest of the British Nation to engage in a war with them, we should in the end be able to subdue them and reduce them to a State of servitude. As I mentioned before in this letter, to your Lord^{ps} the light in which they now consider the English in North America, since the reduction of Canada, with some breaches of faith on our side, and mistaken notions in not thinking it worth our whiles to cultivate their friendship, will I hope appear obvious to your Lord^{ps} that there is a necessity to fix a Boundary with them, and establish a Colony on the Missisippi and Illinois, to make them fear and love us, on which their own happiness depends. To treat Indians with propriety and address is perhaps of all Tasks, the most difficult, and allowances must be made to those who are strangers to their customs and manners, should they not succeed in acquiring their good opinion. They are to be governed only by love and fear; to acquire the first, it requires a long acquaintance with their singularities, and study of their dispositions, to know how to flatter their vanity, so as to gain their confidence, which only can fix their love and affection, which undoubtedly, Justice, Honour and our own interest demand from us, and when this is done, there is no way to make them happy but by fear, for, if we suffer them to entertain too high notions of their own importance, it will naturally lead them to think, we are influenced by dread of their power, and so beget their contempt: then their expectations would be exorbitant, and their insolence beyond sufferance, which would be always productive of the worst consequences to the prosperity an welfare of His Majesty's subjects and interest in North America.

I beg leave to assure your Lordships that nothing but my sincere zeal for His Majesty's service and a view to endeavour at removing prejudices and misrepresentations of the Natives and their little consequence to the prosperity of His Majesty's Colonies in America, could have induced me, to take up so much of your Lord$^{p_{s}}$ time at present by offering those subjects to your Lord$^{p_{s}}$ consideration.

I am. My Lords. with great esteem
your Lord$^{p_{s}}$ most humble servant
GEO: CROGHAN.

The Substance of the Message to be sent by Jo: Peepy and
Lewis Montour to the Indians at Diaogo & Otsaningo

They are to apply to Backsinosa Chief of the Shawanese
To ~~[illegible]~~ the Chiefs of the Nanticokes & to the Chief of the
Six Nations at Diaogo & Otsaningo.
to desire them to come to Harris's Ferry to meet Capt.
Croghan in order to concert Measures for engaging the
Chiefs of the Ohio Indians to come to the Conference
agreed to be held next Spring in pursuance of what was
lately agreed at the ~~Treaty~~ the Conferences at Easton and to
endeavor to adjust in an amicable manner all matters
wch. have been the Occasion of the differences between them &
their Brethren the English.

They are to acquaint them that Sir Wm. Johnson, who
is appointed by the King Superintendant of Indian Affs.
has sent Capt. Croghan hither, on purpose to enquire
into the causes of their uneasiness & endeavor to obtain Justice to be done them &
that the Governor & Assembly of this Province have been
~~consulted on~~ this occasion & concurred in this Business,
& the People call'd Quakers the descendants of the first Settlers, who came

over with old William Penn are ready & willing to use their utmost Endeavours to promote a reconciliation with & have been [illegible] therein. They are to assure them that if our Mutual Endeavours should succeed in bringing the Ohio Indians to a Conference notwithstanding the misfortunes which have happened, the Ancient Alliances & Friendships ~~may~~ will be renewed & confirm'd.

And they are to acquaint Teedyuscung that this Message is sent at the request of & with the approbation of all that were concern'd in the Conferences at Easton, ~~that we~~ who are still desirous that he should exert himself this winter to engage as many of the People on Susquehannah & of the Six Nations as he can apply to to join in the ~~friendly~~ Pacific Measures now propos'd & to gett ready to come down as early as possible in the Spring & if Teedyuscung can recommend any proper persons of his own People ~~to meet~~ Capt. Croghan at Harris's Ferry to go to the Ohio Indians, it will be very acceptable to all his Friends here, our Intention being to unite as many as we can of our old Friends & Brethren in the renewing the Alliance & to engage them to be parties to the propos'd

Conference, wch we are desirous may be as early in the Spring as possible:

The Conestogo Indians are to carry Messages to the same import to the Indians at Venango;

Proposed Alterations & Additions.

Message to the Indians on Deahoga.

2d Line 1st Para: for those who are say You who incline to live

2d Line of [illegible] Para: dele these Messengers — & say the Belt.

7th Line of 2d Para: say their Indians & dele who have acted with them in these Hostilities.

2d Line from Bottom... dele with us — & say with ye King's Army.

3d Line last Part... for Eased — say Disposed

the Same... to North add and West.

5th Line... for expelled — say dispelled

8 & 9 Lines —— no need of the Blank — only for whereas in 9th Line say and — dele for to let us — & say ~~[illegible]~~ willing to

The Direction [illegible] more General, there being several places of note, especially the one where they hold their Councils.

Message to Teedyuscung.

1st Line... dele — By a Bethlehem Indian called Benjamin.

5th Line — say. The other that we have assisted you in Settling at Wyoming.

~~[illegible]~~

2d Para: 2 Line — for Town say the City.

2d Para... at ye End of it add, ~~[illegible]~~ and that ~~[illegible] our Brethren have any satisfaction to [illegible]~~ an opportunity to Converse with them & we will adjust the Matter fully.. both to your & their satisfaction.

3d Para. 2d Line — for English General say the General Commander in Cheif of the Armies of our Great King, whom you saw, when you were last in the City.

6th Line after the 2d and — add either [illegible] than yourself or

7th Line — before the Ohio — add Your Brothers as well as for the [illegible] Sing them

the last Clauses may either be wholly omitted or after Receiving - say, wch you are as well as we will be for our mutual Benefit.

Message to Teedyuscung.

4th Para: 1st Line. add by Way of Wyoming — after has been sometime say is.
5th Line — for protection say protecting
5th Para: 3d Line — for a few — say some
6th Line — — for Treaties — say Engagements. — — Dele that
6th Para: 3d Line . . after Endeavor. say to call them together and
4th Line . . after one ~~or~~ add or more.

7th Para: 2d Line . . . Daniel's Indian name Esseywayowlay should be insert:

Last Para: . . . after to Keep, add — at or near Diahoga or.
or it will be better to say. get ~~begun~~ to go over the West ~~branch~~ of
unless you leave the Para: respect of Cherokees entirely out, wch
considering the distrust it may raise, shd be reconsidered.
The Donations [illegible] to Teedyuscung and
our Brethren the Indians settled at Wyoming.

Respecting the last Paragraphe, it shd be rememd. Teedyuscung was told of this, wch last in Consequence of it sent His Sons &c. to Notify ye Ind. therefore why is it necessary to repeat it

[illegible] 1765

Propos'd

[illegible] be sent in ye most clear & expressive terms [illegible] this Man to Teedyuscung & the Delawares [illegible] & to the Delawares Munseys Mohickons & other Indians at Teaogon to assure ym: of our Resolutions to fulfill our engagements wth them, to invite them to come & see us & to acquaint them that there are some deputies from the Cherokees wt. a Belt to assure them &c as in ye Messa. except what relates to the Shawonese, & to lett them know that the Chief Man of the Deputies was taken ill of the Pleurisy a few days since & thereby prevented of proceeding on his Journey, but that when he recovers they will proceed & deliver it.

The Like Messages to the Senekas in particular & the Six Nations in general to assure them of our desire to see them, that we have been sometime expecting it in pursuance of the invitation sent ym by Squeawolany (Daniel) that the measures propos'd to us by their Cousins the Delawares appearing to us reasonable & just we are Determin'd to fulfill our Engagements respecting them, that as their

Cousins have chosen a place to live in, within the Limits of their Land; We understood it was done by their Advice that we have been and are still desirous of seeing them and joining with them in adjusting this and all Matters respecting the Delawares as well as their own affairs to mutual Satisfaction; and they should be particularly informed that their Brethren the Cherokees are their true Friends and have sent Deputies with a Belt to them with Messages confirming their Alliance &c. which as soon as the Captain who has them in Charge & is now sick recovers will be sent forward to them.

Both the Messages should inform them that the General of the Kings Army is now here and if they come soon will attend the Treaty & see these Engagements faithfully performed

Brethren Kings, Captains, and Warriors of the many Nations,

Take notice of what I am going to ſay in the name of the Chief Commander of all His Majesty's Forces on this Continent.

Sketch of a Meſsage to be delivered by Mr Frederic Post to the Western Indians.

Articles of Agreement concluded between Colonel Henry Bouquet, Commanding His Majestys Forces in the Southern District of North America; And the Chiefs of the Senecas living upon the Ohio, Delawares & Shawanese.

Article the first.

That the above Nations shall immediately stop all Hostilities and Solemnly engage not to suffer any of their People to commit any Act of violence on the Persons or Properties of any of His Britanick Majestys Subjects.

Agreed

Second.

That they forthwith collect all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, and Negroes; and any other Person of the White People living among them, under any Pretence whatsoever, and deliver them to Colonel Bouquet who Commands this Army, at Waukatummakee

Providing them with Horses, Cloathing or Skins and Provisions to carry them to Fort Pitt.

Agreed

Third

That they do appoint Deputies from each Nation properly Authorized to Treat for them; and as soon as the said Nations have fully complied with the above Conditions, to convince Coll Bouquet of their Sincere Intentions to give Satisfaction for what is passed; the said Deputies will be permitted to go to Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendant for Indian Affairs to make Peace for their respective Nations.

Agreed.

Tyawcare

We think it necessary to tell you, that after the Resolutions entered into by all the Nations ~~of preserving Peace & Tranquility~~ that is to say the Seven Nations of Canada & 6 United Nations for preserving Peace & Tranquility, we then produced this large Belt of 20 Rows in order to confirm and strengthen the same, and to bind all those nations to that end & purpose ~~they likewise~~ We likewise [illegible] that you will lay it in our presence before the King requesting his Majesty will give his orders to his Gov.rs for assisting out of [illegible] and [illegible] by ~~all his Majesty's Government on the Continent~~ [illegible] keeping their People in better Ord.r & we request you will signify the same to

Sd Gov.rs ~~in the same Resolutions & measures for the preservation of the~~ is the great belt [illegible] then [illegible] South of us [illegible] be ~~& that this Belt was made for that purpose~~ which [illegible] for the purposes above, and that it as this been kept hitherto it [illegible] but is now to be deposited with the Senecas which is the western Door of the Six Nations, in order ~~to acquaint~~ they may thereby the ~~Delawares~~ the rest of the South & West & their Confederates thereby of their determined Resolutions for Peace, & for uniting in the same Measures to that purpose — a large Belt of 30 Rows

Bro.r This Belt ~~we~~ the Senecas of this as far as [illegible] Received from Governor Penn inviting them to go to Fort Pitt to a Council to be held there in order to fall on Measures for restoring Peace, but upon a ~~second~~ [illegible] rec.d Sage from ~~Col. Croghan~~ Strange that ~~the~~ ~~a~~ a Skirmish had happened between the Virginians ~~& the Sha~~ Delawares, wherein two of the latter were killed, & the other surrounding troubles, without it would not be safe for them to go there and that the Meeting proposed could not take place, we therefore now bring the Belt to you in order to have your Opinion ~~Advice how to act~~ in the matter & that you may give a proper Ans.r to Gov.r Penn for us —

Brother — This is the Belt sent by Sir W.m to ~~our People~~ living ~~[illegible]~~, requiring ~~them~~ him to call all ~~their~~ our People living on the Ohio ~~in that Quarter~~ away — in consequence of which, they all, except a few that were married among the Shawanese, came away —

They then concluded with Expressing their Concern at hearing of, that the disputes to the Southwd. rather increased & that there had been an Engagement lately; They Expected to be fully informed as to this & any other Intelligence as a test of Friendship & also with regard to Reports propagated of a Large body of Troops at Boston & a dispute between the King & the People here that might affect them —

Col. Johnson Ansd. them in a few Words Expressg. his Esteem for them & his Satisfaction at finding them unite in such Wise Resolutions, that he shod. Considr. the whole & Ansr. them fully the Next day in such a Mannr. as must Convince them of the Good Intentions of Govt. & of his personal regard —

Decr. 8th

Col. Johnson ansd.

Brothrs.!

Having duly considered on your two Speeches of Yesterday & the sevl. Matters laid before me I am now to Ansr. you & I desire your attention thereto. —

It gives me much pleasure to find that what you say corresponds so exactly with what had been laid before me by the person who were ~~you~~ sent to attend the Congress, & that the Issue of it was so strictly Conformable to my advice, & to the Measures which it was your Interest to pursue. — I consider this not only as a proof of yr. Wisdom & friendly regard for the English but of y.r part.r Affection for me, which I shall always return by Candid Advice, faithfull representations of your Conduct; and plain ~~open~~ dealing with yourselves.

|| & you may be assur'd that I shall lay what you desire before his Majesty & the Gov.ts concerned & as I am convinced of your the Kings regard for you, & that his Gov.ts will contribute their endeavors for restoring peace.

I much approve of your making use of the great belt on this Occasion & I exhort the Senecas to pay the utmost regard to it for the future, as I now put my Hand to it, to prevent its falling to the Ground, & as a proof that it will be supported

ret.d the great belt.

The belt the Ohio Senecas ~~you~~ rec.d from Gov.r Penn was undoubtedly for pacific purposes. but the unhappy troubles that succeeded ~~her not~~ did not admit of their ~~your~~ taking any resolution thereon. & I persuade myself that the Resolutions you have lately & now repeated to me will render it unnecessary & therefore as you came it I shall acquaint Gov.r Penn with y.r Conduct & the good ~~disposition you engage in~~ ~~& I have often~~ ~~to which end I recommend it to you to collect your people & draw them from a situation that exposes them to danger & you to suspicion on every trouble~~

Your next belt is a proof of what I have other said to you. You there find that it was the desire of your Gt. & Worthy Broth.r S.r W. Johnson to draw your people out of temptation, that they might not get connected with those who are remote from & secret Enemies to y.e Council fire, & I am glad to find that you have at length Complied with his many repeated advice. ~~but~~ let me advise you however now that you have collected so many of your people, that you keep them in good Order, & turn their fears to y.e proper object of the fire. Then reqt. them With the Intell.ce from Ohio the dispute w.th the Colonies -

Decr 4th ~~After which~~

Then Col Johnson follows.

Brethn of the 6 Nations.——

~~Having thus far Transacted Affairs to Mutual Satisfaction~~

It now remains for me to hear from you the particulars of the Message you have agreed to send to the Southward, & ~~as there~~ whether you do not intend to send Messengers from each Nation thither, — Brethn as you have acted wisely hitherto, both in your Councils, but it will be to little purpose unless your Resolves are carried into Effect. Execution by Trusty men, who will faithfully Discharge what is Committed to them, I find that you have chosen some faithfull Spirited Men, & I hope they all will ~~be~~ prove so, I leave you to Consider this Matter & rely on your giving me a Satisfactory Answr.—— Then retired accordg to custo The Inds continued in private Council, about an hour. After which Col Johnson returned & When the Speaker Addressed him as follows —

Brother, We are thankfull to you for your good Advices, ~~wit agree~~ and we can tell you we have at the last Congress acted in all respects agreable to yr Desire. The ~~Seneca have~~ Mohawk Messengers have been with you for some days: The Senecas send one ~~Brother~~ now before you Who Voluntarily offer'd his Services for the public & is a Great man, The Cayugas have also made a proper Choice as have the Onondagas, & the Oneidas have Chosen Wm al! a Young Man but a Man that is brave & faithfull, & may be relied on, & to present with we purposely made our Message short, having put all that was said on 13 Belts from our Allies into one Gt Belt to tell the Inds to the Southward, That we have heard of their situation but after mature Deliberation we ~~can~~ will take no part in it; as they are a Troublesome people, that we have sent them 2 Messages & now send the 3d. Last, desiring them to Consider their Interests & lay down the Ax

&c

Pennsylvania 1760

A Conference with Teedyuscung the 28 January 1760.

Present
The Honorable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
and
Richard Peters Esquire

Teedyuscung visited the Governor and acquainted him that he had received a Meſsage from Echoang the head man of the Minisinks alias Munsies by an Indian Meſsenger on Snow Shoes called Punichéckan who came to him at Fort Allen where he had mostly been since he left this City, and taking out a String of Wampum he repeated Echoang's Meſsage viz.t That the Munsies would deliver all their prisoners in the Spring. he added that this gave him great Satisfaction because Echoang who came with many other Indians to the Meeting at Atsintsing did not then seem hearty in this matter tho' he acknowledged he had thirteen prisoners and declined answering him when he demanded the English prisoners, but now being come to a better mind he has sent this favourable Meſsage. Gave the Governor Echoang's String.

Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that he proposed to go to Atsintsing as soon as the weather will permit, and desired he might be aſsisted with Wampum and other neceſsaries. He likewise told the Governor that the Indians were not pleased with Andrew McKee into whose care they were put, and desired David Edwards might be appointed to take care of the Indians as he was better acquainted with Indians and had always given them Satisfaction.

The Governor the next day had a Conference with the Provincial Commiſsioners at which Teedyuscung was present and every thing was given for him that he requested.

Memorandum. Information being given on Oath to the Governor that Captain Appowen who was arrived in Christianna Creek from Jamaica in the Ship Carrington had brought in two French prisoners who were concerned in the murder of Captain Giles and his Mate committed in a most cruel manner after the Veſsel was surrendered to two French privateers and they in full poſseſsion of her, the said prisoners were apprehended by Warrant from the Governor and examined on the 22nd Instant and the Examinations being wrote fair were read to them and agreed by them to be truly taken down, Alderman Benezet Interpreter, The prisoners were ordered to be continued in Gayl and their Examinations put among the Council Papers.

people in our Nation (holding a bunch of sticks in his Hand); we have killed none, but what were killed in Battle. Those that are amongst us you shall see every one, but it is impossible for us to set the time; but this was agreed to in Council before we left our own Country; and you may depend upon this promise being performed, to a single person, unless any of them should dye with sickness before we can bring them here.'

"Gave a bunch of Strings containing 41.

"'Brethren:

"'By this String of Wampum, I return you thanks in behalf of our Nation for the Road you have made to the Sun Setting, for all Nations to travel in Peace; you have dispersed the dark Clouds from over our heads, that we may all see the Sun again, and I hope we shall live in Peace and Friendship, as our fore Fathers formerly did.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'I was charged by the Council of our Nation when I left home, to assure you that they had in fresh remembrance all the former Treatys they held with their Brethren, the English, and that they were determined to hold fast by the ancient Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English, Six nations, and us, and to brighten the chain of Friendship, which has contracted some Rust since the commencement of this War.'

"Gave a Belt.

"After the Conference was ended, the General sent for the Chiefs of the several nations, and made each of them a present of a medal, for which the Indians returned thanks. After drinking the King's Health, and all the Indian Nations, The General took leave of them."

A Conference with Teedyuscung, the 28 January, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a} and Richard Peters, Esquire.

Teedyuscung visited the Governor, and acquainted him that he had received a Message from Eckoang, the head man of the Minisinks, alias munsies, by an Indian Messenger on Snow Shoes, called Punicheckan, who came to him at Fort Allen, where he had mostly been since he left this City, and, taking out a String of Wampum, he repeated Eckoang's Message, viz^{t}: That the munsies would deliver all their prisoners in the Spring; he added, that this gave him great satisfaction, because Eckoang, who came with many other Indians to the meeting at Atsuntsing, did not then seem hearty in this matter, tho' he acknowledged he had thirteen prisoners, and declined answering him when he demanded the English prisoners, but now being come to a better mind, he has sent this favourable Message.

Gave the Governor Eckoang's String.

Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that he proposed to go to Atsuntsing as soon as the weather will permit, and desired he may be assisted with Wampum and other necessaries. He likewise told the Governor that the Indians were not pleased with Andrew McNeer, into whose care they were put, and desired David Edwards might be appointed to take care of the Indians, as he was better acquainted with Indians, and had always given them Satisfaction.

The Governor the next day had a Conference with the provincial Commissioners, at which Teedyuscung was present, and everything was done for him that he requested.

MEMORANDUM.

Information being given on Oath, to the Governor, that Captain Appowen, who was arrived in Christianna Creek, from Jamaica, in the Ship Carrington, had brought in two french priseners, who were concerned in the murder of Captain Stiles and his mate, committed in a most cruel manner after the vessel was surrendered to two French privateers and they in full possession of her, the said prisoners were apprehended by Warrant from the Governor, and examined on the 22nd Instant, and the Examinations being wrote fair were read to them, and agreed by them to be truly taken down, Alderman Benezet, Interpreter. The prisoners were ordered to be continued in Jayl, and their Examinations put among the Council Papers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 12th February, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a^

Benjamin Shoemaker,
Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,

A Letter from General Amherst, of the 31st January, was read, & as the Assembly have sent the Governor a Message that they are now met according to their adjournment, it was laid before the House with the following Message:

Sir   Copy   Fort Johnson 16 Feby. 1760

My time having been much taken up with the
Reports of Conferences between the Six Nations & the French
Indians particularly the Cagnewagas, Conessedagos, Swegachys
&c that had I attempted to answer yours of ye 27th of last Decr.
before, I should not have had the Satisfaction of telling you
how favourable all Negociations with the Indians have
been this way: I had several Meetings myself with the
Chippeways & Missisagos before I left Niagara when
they gave me the strongest Assurances of their Attachment
to the English, and since that the Commanding Officer and
Interpreters at Niagara inform me that the Chippeways
Missisagos &c are come in ~~[illegible]~~ to confirm the peace with us, and some given
Belts in most solemn Testimony: the Cagnawagas Condesse=
=dagos, Swegachys Squegonoghroonos &c have done the Same.
to ye 5 Nations
There is also an Indian returned from Detroit to Niagara
as the Interpreter writes me, who has brought a Belt from
the Wawoughtonhooks to Desire Peace; the Commanding Officer
there told the Indian that he ~~had~~ not heard of Quebecks being
~~to lie~~ in the hands of the English, which if he had, he said
he himself would be obligd to Surrender, the Wawoughtonhooks are
to be at Niagara next Spring to ratify ~~in~~ a formal manner
what they have requested by that Belt —— I am
extreamly pleasd with your whole Management this
last Campaign, & doubt not but as you always have, you
will continue to Exert yourself on your Station: notwith=
=standing our Indian interest has a more prosperous Appearance
than ever, I am of your Opinion, not meerly from ye Intelligence
you have, but from my own observation & knowledge of the Country,
that the French from Detroit with a few ill-disposd Indians may
interrupt the Convoys with provisions to your Post, & thereby
distress

distress that Garrison if not seasonably prevented by your being qualified to give presents to & treat with those you may Suspect will act against Us, and by your keeping good Scouts towards Presque Isle & along Lake Erie; for these reasons I think it advisable that you immediately Acquaint General Amherst with said Intelligence, if you have not already done it, and Address him in the same manner you did Genl. Stanwix, as in that Letter (a Copy of which I receivd) you mentioned all the Requisites necessary for your carrying that business into Execution, which you are Employd in as my Deputy —— By this time you have heard of Govr. Lyttleton's Treaty wth. ye. Cherokees which has given peace to the Southward: Our Success this Campaign has wonderfully alterd the Conduct of all Indians & did I beleive somewhat contribute to facilitate that Peace & may disappoint the Designs of any Emisaries of the Enemy who may be now among the Indians provided we do not relax but keep up our Indian interest by every Method which you have hinted very properly in said Letter to Genl. Stanwix ——

I have now dispatchd Capt. Montour with this Letter & he has my Orders to join & assist you at your Post or wherever else it may be thought necessary for the Kings Service: Your Stay there & the continuance of the War is somewhat uncertain & as you already recommended Captns. Trent and McKee to Genl. Stanwix, if he approves of them I dont doubt but he has mentiond them to Genl. Amherst from whom you are sensible all Commissions or Warrants of that kind must come: should the General require my Opinion I shoud give it agreable to ye. Exigency & yr. Request.

I have at your Desire, orderd Mr. Francis Wade of Philadelphia to answer yr. Draught for £200 Sterg. & I wish you well as do all at my house & am yr. humble

Servt.

Wm. Johnson

To George Croghan Esqr.

as Capt. Montour has been present at most of the Meetings which have been held since he has been here, I refer you to him for particulars —

Sir William Johnson
Leter Dated 16th. Feby
Received June 14th. 1760

JOHNSON'S PROCEEDINGS WITH DEPUTIES

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 13th-14th Febry. 1760.

Copy

At a Meeting of the Deputies of the 6 Confederate Nations.

Isyonostat Speaker
Present
Sr. Willm. Johnson, Bart.
Lieut: Guy Johnson
Ensn. Price
Mr. Jno. Wells
Rd. Shuckburgh Secry: for Indn. Affairs.

Sr. Wm. after Condoling the several Losses the 6 Nations had Sustained by Sickness and Otherwise, as usual, with a String of Wampum. The Speaker, an Onondago, replyed as Customary & returned it, then proceeded in his Speech, to Inform Sr. Wm. of what passed between the Confederate Nations and Some Delegates from Swegachy, Cagnawago, Conesedago, &ca, being deputed by 22 Nations in the French Interest, to treat with the 6 Nations at Onondago. – Their Speaker Torongoa, One of the Squegonoghroonos,[2] Spoke as follows –

"Bretheren of the 6 Nations –

The English and French having blocked up the Road between us and You, by a long War, We Come now to remove Everything in the way, that might hinder our Mutual Correspondence, and Signify our hearty Inclination to make the Road of Peace open as before, and to Light up the Council fire here at Onondago, which has been Neglected and almost burnt out, since the Commencement of the War. The part you have done in favor of the English. We don't look upon as your Fault, being prompted and drag'd to it by the English, who took all Measures to persuade your young Warriours to Assist them in the Reduction of Niagara; We do now by this Belt, remove Every Uneasiness, Your Minds may be Affected with, in regard to Us, for Acting against Our Friends the French, and by this also, do open Your Ears to hear and Observe distinctly, what We are Saying at this time; We are thankfull for the Message Sent by You, and Warraghyiagey for Us to keep out of the way, when the English Army Approaches, but as the French have persuaded us to Stay, and Embrace their Religion, by which we are to be Saved; it would be hard Brothers for you to Expect We should leave them altogether, as We are taught by them to pray, and have the same Expectations as the White People: tho' the English and French are at frequent Variances, let us abide by Our Old Engagement of Friendship, and not meddle with their Quarrel otherwise We shall be ruined, to Join One or the Other, while both bear hard upon Us, who are the Native Owners of the Land they fight about.

---

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, April 28, 1760.

[2] Skaghquanoghronos, living at Trois Rivières.

Gave a Large Belt.

"We are Brothers and Friends together, therefore as We are Attached to, and Love the French, Who Uses us well, You ought to Love them also; and hope that the Covenant between You and Us might yet be made firm, and by these ten Strings of Wampum, We do Renew it, so as to Stand from Age to Age.

Gave Ten Strings of Wampum

"We are Deputies from 22 Nations who Come to take you by the hand, and Lead you to Cagnawaga, where a Council Fire is Lighted, and waits Your Arrival; Your Friends there, look for you very soon over the Ice, and have Stop'd all the Young Warriours, till You Come, when they Expect to hear, from your own Mouths, how You intend to Act, and Open your Minds, not merely from Your Lips, but from the bottom of Your Hearts.–"

Gave a Small Belt.

The Speaker of Onondago then Addressed himself to Sir William.

" Brother Warraghyiagey –

" We Came down to Acquaint You with what passed at Onondago, between Us of the 6 Nations, and the French Indians, and as You have always Induced Us to make as many Friends as We Could, We wait Your Advice herein, having made no Reply till such time as We had Consulted with you."–

Fort Johnson 14th. Feby. 1760.

Sr. William Johnson's Answer to the Indn. Deputies – The Same Gentlemen Present as were Yesterday –

" Bretheren of the Six Nations –

" I Thank You for Your diligence in bringing the Substance of what passed at Onondago, between You and the Deputies from Cagnawaga, Conessedago, Swegatchy &ca; and with these Strings of Wampum, Open Your Ears, that You may attend to what I am going to Say –

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

" Brethren

" Their Proposals for Opening the Road between you and them if Sincere, may not be amiss, but You have so many Instances of their Treachery, from their strict Attachment to the French, which they Avow, that it can hardly be depended upon; An Example of their perfidy, to some of your Confederacy, should not be forgot, who, when taken Prisoners, by them at Lake George, were put to Death in Cool Blood, not in the fury of Battle: their Behaviour to Your Cousins the River Indians, in Our Service, when Prisoners at Sundry times since the Commencement of the War, were Cruelly treated; Besides, lately at Niagara, when You and Your Allies were Assembled before that Place, they refused a Conference, tho' proposed by themselves and agreed to by you, nor did they seem to Pay any regard to that Antient Bond of Friendship, they pretend has so long Subsisted between you. Their Calling you down to Canada, at this time, Carries with it an Air of Superiority, not becoming a People in their Circumstances, who seem determined to Continue their Attachment to Your and our Enemies, who from the Continuance of the War, are become less Qualified to protect them, or Oppose You, I think you have not the least reason to be Concerned at what they, or the French think of Your Joining Us at Niagara, or Elsewhere, being agreable to very old Treaties, made by Us, and Your Fore Fathers, and constantly renewed; I Expect You will yet Adhere inviolably to those Engagements.– Gave the Belt

" Brethren

I Have, before and during this War, You know, Advis'd by Sundry Messages, the Cagnawagoes & Swegachy Indians, to Quit the French and Return to their Native Country, Last Fall at Oswego, they gave me and you Assurances, by Belts and Strings of Wampum, that they would Abandon the French; It does not a little Surprize me now, to find they stay yet with Your Enemies, Especially when they know You have so openly declared Yourselves, and Acted with Us — I have often told You, and now Assure You, that Nothing would give the English more pleasure, than to See all the Indians on both Sides, out of the Quarrel between Us and the French, We have always been Enough for them, but let our Quarrel with them, Commence in whatever Quarter of the World, they are sure to Endeavor to make all the Indians they can Partizans in the difference: You may be Sensible that there has been no disputes merely between You & Us, but what have been Easily Conciliated, which You may tell them, and that We do not Fight with the French about what relates to You.— Gave a Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations

"I have already Expressed my Opinion, on what pass'd between You & the French Indians at Onondago, & as I am yet for Your making as many Friends among the Indians, as You can, I think it adviseable, as You have left it to me, that you do not go to Canada, but if they are Sincere, they may safely meet You at Onondago, or Come here with You, when I shall be ready to hear and Counsel You for the best.

Gave a Belt.

A True Copy from the Records
and Examined by

R^{D}. SHUCKBURGH Secr^{ry}.—

INDORSED: Copy – Conference held at
Fort Johnson Feb^{ry}. 13th. & 14th. 1760, with Deputies of the Six Indian Nations.
Enclosed in Sir W^{m}. Johnson's Letter
to General Amherst of the 7th. March
1760.
in Gen^{l}. Amherst's of the
28th. April 1760
N^{o}. 67.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York 23^{d}. February 1760

SIR

Having received His Majesty's Commands for the Operations of the Ensueing Campaign, and being determined not to Leave anything undone that can Ensure its being the Last, and decisive, One in this Country; I am to beg of You, immediately upon Receipt hereof, to use all Your Influence with the Several Tribes

---

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Pennsylvania 1760

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday 26th February 1760.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell Richard Peters }
Thomas Cadwallader - - } Esquires.

A Letter from the Right Honourable Mr Secretary Pitt of the 7th of January last, together with General Amhersts Letters inclosing the same, were read considered and laid before the Assembly with the following Message, which had been prepared by the Governor.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

Since my Message to you of the twenty first instant, relative to a Levy of Men from this Province for the Service of the ensuing Campaign, I have had the honour to receive from the Right Honourable Mr Secretary Pitt, his Majesties Commands to the following purpose vizt That I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of this Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch within my Government, at least as large a Body of Men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow; and that, forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, I should direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such place or places as may be named for that purpose by the Commander in Chief of his Majestys Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the Kings Forces in those parts in order to proceed from thence in Conjunction with a Body of his Majesties British Forces, under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a Situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, such Offensive Operations as shall be judged, by the Commander of his Majestys Forces in those parts most expedient, for annoying the Enemy.

The King is pleased to furnish all the Men so raised as above with Arms Ammunition and Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majesties Commissaries, in the same proportions & manner as is done to the Rest of the Kings Forces that a sufficient Train of Artillery will be also provided, at his Majesties Expence, for the Operations of the Campaign. And that the whole that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloathing and paying of the men. And on these Heads also that no encouragement may be

waiting

wanting to the fullest Exertion of your Force, his Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit, that you be acquainted, that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Seſsions next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour and Strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

As I have, Gentlemen, ordered the whole of the Secretary of States Letter (of which the above is an extract) to be laid before you, you will therein see, and can not but be filled with Gratitude, at the gracious and affectionate manner in which his Majesty is pleased to take notice of his North American Subjects, and to mention his Expectations that they will continue most chearfully to cooperate with, and second to the utmost, the large expences, and extraordinary Succours supplied by Great Britain for their Preservation and Security. I do therefore (as well in obedience to his Majestys Commands, as from a full Conviction of the expediency and even neceſsity of the measure) think it my Duty to preſs you, in the warmest manner to make provision, with all poſsible Dispatch, for raising as large a Body of Men, for the service of the ensuing Campaign, as you did for the last, and even as many more as the number of our Inhabitants may allow, so that they may be aſsembled at the Rendezvous hereafter to be appointed by General Amherst, by the tenth of April or at the furthest, agreable to his Excellency's expectations signified to me in his Letter of the twenty first instant, now likewise laid before you.

I persuade myself Gentlemen I need not make use of many words to induce you to exert yourselves at this critical Juncture. His Majesty's Orders are arrived, and laid before you: the occasion is weighty & preſsing; and I cannot doubt of finding in you the same Zeal, and Chearfulneſs in promoting the Kings service, and the good of the Province, which have been so often manifested by former Aſsemblies.

February 27th. 1760.

James Hamilton.

The Secretary of State's Letter to the Governor.

Whitehall January the 7th 1760

Sir,

His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart as to improve the great and important advantages gained the last Campaign, in North America, and not doubting that all his faithfull and brave Subjects there will continue most chearfully to cooperate with, and second to the utmost, the large expences, & extraordinary Succours, supplied by this Kingdom for their Preservation and future Security; And his Majesty considering that the several provinces from Pennsylvania inclusive to the Southward, are well able with proper

Encouragements, to furnish a Body of several thousand men to join the Kings Forces in those parts for some offensive Operations against the Enemy, and his Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal and Ardor of any of his Provinces by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each respectively, for this most important Service, I am commanded to signify to you, the Kings pleasure that you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of your province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch within your Government at least as large a Body of Men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more, as the number of its Inhabitants may allow; and forming the same into Regiments as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous at such place or places as may be named for that purpose by the Commander in Chief of his Majesties Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the Kings Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence in Conjunction with a Body of his Majesty's British Forces, and under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a situation to begin by the first of May if possible, or as soon after, as shall be any way practicable, such offensive operations as shall be judged by the Commander of his Majesty's Forces in those parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy: And the better to facilitate this important Service the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province, as you shall judge, from their Weight & Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the Publick Service may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest number of men; In the Disposition of which Commissions, I am persuaded you will have nothing in View but the good of the Kings Service and a due Subordination of the whole, when joined to his Majesty's Commander: And all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have rank, according to their several respective Commissions, agreeable to the regulations contained in his Majesty's Warrant, of the 30th of December 1757.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition and Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by his Majesties Commissaries, in the same proportion and manner, as is done to the rest of the Kings Forces; — And a sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided at his Majesties expence for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore, that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is, the levying, cloathing, and pay of the men, and on these heads also that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest exertion of your Force, his Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such expences as above according as the active Vigour, and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that you do with particular Diligence immediately collect and put into the best condition, all the Arms issued last campaign, which can be any wise rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed as far as they will go in this Exigency. I am, at the same time to acquaint you that a reasonable Supply of Arms will be sent from England to replace such as may have been lost, or have become unfit for future Service.

I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina —

The Northern Governments are also directed to raise men in the same manner to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstance and situation of the Enemy's Possessions in those parts may point out, which, it is hoped, will oblige them so to divide their attention and Forces, as will render the several attempts more easy & Successful. —

It is unnecessary to add anything to animate your Zeal in the Execution of his Majesty's orders on this great Occasion, where the future safety and Welfare of America, and of your own province in particular, are so nearly concerned; and the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity & attachment, that you will employ yourself with the utmost Application & Dispatch in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant.
W: Pitt. —

50.

Pennsylvania 1760.

A Letter to the Governor from His Excellency General Amherst. —

New York 4th February 1760 —

Sir,

With his Majesties Commands for the Reduction of all Canada, received last night I likewise had the Copy of Mr. Secretary Pitts circular Letter to the Northern and Southern Governors, of the seventh of January last; the original of which goes inclosed, and whereby you will see, that his Majesty having nothing so much at heart as to improve the great and important advantages gained the last Campaign in North America, and not doubting that all his faithfull and brave subjects there, will continue most chearfully to cooperate with and second to the utmost the large expence and extraordinary Succours supplied by the Kingdom of Great-Britain for their preservation and future Security; and his Majesty considering that the several Provinces, from Pennsylvania inclusive, to the Southward, are well able, with proper Encouragement, to furnish a body of several thousand Men, to join the Kings forces in those parts for some offensive operations against the Enemy, and his Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal and Ardour of any of his Provinces by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each respectively, for this most important Service, he (Mr. Secretary Pitt) is commanded to signify to you the Kings pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost endeavours & influence with the Council and Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible dispatch within your Government at least as large a Body of men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow; and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such place or Places as may be named for that purpose by the Commander in Chief of his Majesties Forces in America or by the Officer who shall be appointed the Kings Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a body of his Majesty's British Forces, and under the supream Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after, as shall be any way practicable, such offensive Operations as shall be judged by the Commander of his Majesties Forces in those parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy. —

As the Kings directions, on the foregoing subject are so fully stated, in the above abstract, I have only to request that you will exert your utmost Endeavours to incite and encourage your Aſsembly to the full and due execution of the King's Commands, in a matter so eſsential to the future Welfare and prosperity of the several Provinces, and the succeſs of the ensuing decisive, and (it is greatly hoped) last Campaign in North America; which desirable ends cannot be better attained than by commencing the Operations as early as shall be practicable; and that nothing may be left undone, that it is poſsible for me to attempt, in the execution of his Majesty's Commands, I must be urgent with you to quicken and expedite the Levies of your Province, so that they may be aſsembled at the Rendezvous, which I shall hereafter appoint, by the tenth of April next at furthest.

I have also in command from his Majesty, to recommend to you the collecting, and putting into a proper Condition, all the Arms that can be any-wise rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as they will go, in this exigency; as a further reason for which, I refer you to my Letter of the sixteenth of February 1759, and now offer you the same Encouragement I did then, viz: that for every one of such Arms as any of your Men shall bring with them, and that may be spoiled or lost in actual Service, I will pay at the rate of Twenty five Shillings a Firelock.

From this encouragement, and your known Fidelity and attachment to his Majesty, I have no Doubt of your exerting yourself, to the utmost, on this great Occasion, where the future safety and Welfare of America, and of your own Province in particular, are so nearly concerned. I am, with great regard,

Sir, Your most Obedient, humble Servant,
Jeff: Amherst.

P.S. The Albany Sloop of War, which brought the inclosed Dispatches, will Sail again for England in Ten days.

A second Letter to the Governor from His Excellency General Amherst.

New York February 21st 1760

Sir,

Just after I had closed my circular Letter of this Date to the several Governors of his Majesties Provinces and Colonies on this Continent, of which you will herewith receive one, I was favoured with yours of the sixteenth instant, covering your Message to the Assembly in consequence of my request of the thirty first, of January and their answer thereto, whereby I see that they intirely decline entering upon the Consideration of a new Levy, until the amount of the aids demanded by the King, as well as the purpose for which they are intended, shall be laid before them; in which case they promise a continuance of the same Zeal for promoting his Majesty's Service, which they have so repeatedly manifested in the Course of the War.

As I have the satisfaction to accompany this with Dispatches, which must fully answer those ends, I rely on this promise, and trust they will raise for the Service of the ensuing Campaign, at least as many, if not more men, than they did for the last. I am with great regard,

Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
Jeff: Amherst.

A Bill entituled An Act more effectually to prevent the exportation of Bread not merchantable presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, was read considered and the following Amendments made thereto.

Amendments to a Bill entituled An Act more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Bread not Merchantable.

Page 23d. Line 8. Dele the words [Assembly appoints] and say [Governor and Assembly shall appoint.]

Page 38 line 5 After the word the, say, Governor and

At the close of the Bill insert the following Clause
[And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that this Act shall continue in force for the Term of Six Years and no longer.]

26th February 1760.}

The Bill was returned to the Governor with a Message that the House adhered to their Bill.

The Governor returned the Bill with the following paper to the Assembly.

Pennsylvania 1760.

The Governor informed the Council that on the 24th Instant, he had received a Letter from Justice West of Carlisle, acquainting him of a most cruel murder having been committed on an Indian called Doctor John, and a little Boy of his, and that there was reason to think his Wife was also murdered; and Captain Calender coming to Town from Carlisle, his Honour had examined him and by him was told that an Inqueſt had been taken by the Coroner on the Bodies of said Doctor John & a Male Child two Delaware Indians in friendship with us, and that it was the Opinion and verdict of the Jury that they were wilfully murdered by some persons unknown, And it was further said by Captain Calender that there was reason to believe Doctor Johns Wife and her Child were also murdered, whereupon the Governor sent a verbal Meſsage to the House informing them of this matter & recommending it to them to join with him in iſsuing a reward for the detecting and apprehending the murderers, and immediately after the Meſsage was delivered the Speaker told the Secretary that a Meſsage had been just sent by the House to the Governor to the same purport, and that a Proclamation had iſsued under the Great Seal offering a reward of an hundred pounds for such discovery which follows hereafter.

A Letter was dispatched to Frederick Post desiring him forthwith to make Tedyuscung and the Indians at Wyomink acquainted with these Murders and the iſsuing of this Proclamation, and to aſsure him that no pains should be spared to discover and punish the authors and not to omit any Ceremonies that were proper & usual on this Occasion

54. Pennsylvania 1760.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant,
Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania
and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware.

A Proclamation

Whereas information has been given to me, that an Indian Man and an Indian Boy, were lately found murdered, within a few Miles of the Town of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland by persons unknown; and an Indian Woman and Child of the same Family, were miſsing, and supposed to be killed; And Whereas such horrid Practices may, in the present critical Situation of Affairs, with the Indian Nations, be attended with the most grievous Consequences to the Inhabitants, by renewing all the dismal Calamities of an Indian War; I have therefore thought fit to iſsue This my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Liege Subjects, within this Province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the Authors, Perpetrators, Abettors and Accomplices of the said Murders; and, for their Encouragement, I do hereby offer and promise the reward of One hundred Pounds for each and every Person who shall be discovered, apprehended, and convicted of the aforesaid murders or of being in anywise aiding, aſsisting or abetting the same. And Whereas it is of the utmost consequence, that a good understanding and friendly intercourse should be cultivated and preserved, and the Treaties of Peace and Friendship, lately concluded between his Majesty's Subjects and the several Indian Nations, be inviolably observed, I do hereby further strictly enjoin and require all his Majesty's subjects within this Government to avoid all Quarrels and Contentions with any Indians who either do reside, or are paſsing thro' this Province and earnestly recommend it, as a measure highly conducive to the safety and peace thereof, to treat all the Indians with Civility and Brotherly Kindneſs.

Given under my Hand & the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia this twenty first day of February in the thirty third Year of his Majesties Reign & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

James Hamilton.

N.B. One hundred Pounds makes two hundred & sixty seven Dollars

The Secretary informed the Governor that he and Mr. Hockley as Proprietary Agents had been at Carlisle attending the Commissioners of the County of Cumberland on an Appeal from the Assessment of the Proprietary Estate in that County which they look'd upon to be illegal and exorbitant and desired Leave to report the same to the Governor in order to be laid before the Assembly. And further informed the Governor that in their return home, having heard at Lancaster that the Conestogo Indians were not well taken care of and had expressed a good deal of uneasiness at the neglect of them; they paid them a visit to enquire after their health, which was returned very kindly by those Indians, and at their request they held a Conference with them which was committed to writing, and was read in these words.

At a Conference with the Conestogo Indians at Lancaster the 15th day of February 1760

Present

Richard Peters, and }
Richard Hockley } Esquires

Sowees, Billy, Jack, John, 5 Young Boys. Peggy, Interpreter.

Sowees by a String of Wampum, did let us know that he was extreamly well pleased with our visit to him. And our enquiry after his Health, and that we took notice of the Women and Children. He returns his thanks to us for this and likewise for desiring to know if he or his People were in want of any thing.

He then told us that he was old and unable to get his Livelyhood, that his Young men had not so much as a Bit of Powder or Lead to shoot a Bird with. John Ross when alive promised him a supply of necessaries but he has received nothing since his Death, and desires we will let the Governor know this. — A String —

Cawach Caghsar,

I am very glad of the Opportunity of seeing you here. I have long wished to have seen somebody at Lancaster that I could speak with. Old William Penn had a particular regard for the Conestogo Indians, he loved indeed all the Indians but there was a singular Love between him and the people who came with him, and the Conestogo Indians. We are now but a few, and I am grown old. I give you this belt and desire you will hold fast your old Love & continue to be as kind as ever. Deliver it to the Governor & tell him we have ever held fast our Friendship with William Penn's people and desire he will do the same; I speak for my Young Men and all the Women and Children, whom I put under his protection —

You may perhaps think I will go away, but I tell you I will always stay at Conestogo and those that are with me will stay too. You must be my mouth to the Governor &c, acquaint him with our intention, and that we hope he will be as kind to us as Wm Penn, and all the Governors to this time.

N.B. This was communicated by the Governor to the Provincial Commissioners & two persons were appointed to supply them with necessaries.

The Indian Agents at Fort Augusta having acquainted the Governor that John Chickasalary was there and desired to speak with Conrad Weiser, the Secretary had been desired to write to Mr Weiser to take the trouble of a Journey to Shamokin, and had received his answer that he was too much indisposed to go himself but would send his Son Sammy if it was agreeable to the Governor, and accordingly Samuel Weiser was ordered to go to hear what John Chickasalary had to say.

On the 27th February, two Members delivered to the Governor a Message from the House acquainting him that they had resolved to raise Two thousand seven hundred effective men for the service of the ensuing Campaign and requested he would be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of Arrears due to the Provincial Forces, and an Estimate of the Current Years expences from the beginning of January last, and accordingly on the 29th the following Estimates were laid before the house.

Estimate of Arrears due to the Pennsylvania Forces.

The Province of Pennsylvania Dr.

To Certificates of Arrearages of Pay given by the Paymaster to Officers and Soldiers bearing six per Cent. Interest viz!

Officers Certificates from No 1 to No 152 inclusive,	£10396.13.2
Soldiers Certificates from No 1 to No 1760	10106..0..0
Arrears of pay due to sundry Officers and Soldiers, not yet settled with the paymaster for about	1500..0..0
	£22002.13.2

Philadelphia 28. Febry 1760 By order of the Governor

James Young Paymaster.

Pennsylvania 1760.

Estimate of the expence of raising Six thousand seven hundred Men and paying the same for Nine Months.

Bounty. Money for 2544 Men at Six pounds per man, as given last Year	£ 1526.0.0
Officers premium, at twenty Shillings per Man, for recruiting Expences	2644.0.0
Subsistence Money, at one Shilling pr day till they come to the General Rendezvous, and receive the Kings provisions, Forty five Shillings per Man	5724.0.0
Total of recruiting Expences	£23532.0.0

By the Month pay of the whole viz:

3 Colonels, at 24 Shillings per day each for thirty days	108..0..0
3 Lieutenant Colonels at seventeen Shillgs pr day	76.10.0
3 Majors, at fifteen Shillings per day	67.10..0
39 Captains, at ten Shillings per day	585.0..0
48 Lieutenants, at five Shillings & sixpence pr day	396..0..0
48 Ensigns at four Shillings pr Day	288..0..0
3 Chaplains, at Six Shillings and eight pence pr Day	30..0..0
3 Adjutants, at four Shillings per day	18..0..0
3 Quarter-Masters, at four Shillings per day	18..0..0
3 Surgeons, at Seven Shillings & six pence per day	35.15.0
96 Serjeants, at two Shillings per day	288..0..0
96 Corporals, at one Shilling & eight pence per Day	244..0..0
48 Drummers, at one Shilling and eight pence per day	120..0..0
2304 private Soldiers, at one Shilling & six pence per day	5184..0..0
2700 Total pay for one Month	£ 7452..0..0
Total pay for nine Months	67074..0..0
Officers Baggage and Forage Money, as allowed last Campaign	1122..0..0
Total	£ 91728..0..0

By order of the Governor

James Young, Paymaster.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28th 1760.

to do before the receipt of his Letters from his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for this Department.

"You will, therefore, further allow me, Gentlemen, to recommend it to you to reconsider all that has passed upon this occasion, and the evident necessity there seems to be that all his Majestie's Colonies should, at this time, contribute liberally towards bringing to a happy Conclusion, the War hitherto so Successfully carried on; and then, I doubt not, but you will think it incumbent on you to make such a provision for the intended Operations, as shall be thought equal to their importance.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"February 21st, 1760."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 26th of February, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters,
Thomas Cadwallader, } Esquires.

A Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt of the 7th of January last, together with General Amherst's Letters, inclosing the same, were read, considered, and laid before the Assembly, with the following Message, which had been prepared by the Governor:

A message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since my message to you of the twenty-first instant, relative to a Levy of Men from this province, for the service of the ensuing Campaign, I have had the honour to receive from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, his Majestie's Commands to the following purpose, vizt: That I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of this Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within my Government, at least as Large a Body of men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow; and that forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, I should direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such place or places as may be named for that purpose, by the Commander-in-Chief of his majesty's Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence, in

Conjunction with a Body of his Majestie's British Forces, under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, So as to be in a Situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, Such Offensive Operations as shall be judged, by the Commander of his majesty's Forces in those parts most expedient for annoying the Enemy.

"The King is pleased to furnish all the men, so raised as above, with Arms, Amunition, and Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majestie's Commissaries, in the same proportions & manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; that a sufficient Train of Artillery will be also provided at his Majestie's Expence, for the Operations of the Campaign; and that the whole that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloathing, and paying of the men. And on those Heads, also, that no encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of your Force, his Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit that you be acquainted that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Sessions next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour and Strenous efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

"As I have, Gentlemen, ordered the whole of the Secretary of State's Letter (of which the above is an extract) to be laid before you, you will therein see, and cannot but be filled with Gratititude at the gracious and Affectionate manner in which his Majesty is pleased to take notice of his North American Subjects, and to mention his Expectations that they will continue most chearfully to cooperate with, and second, to the utmost, the large expences and extraordinary Succors supplied by Great Britain for their preservation and security. I do, therefore (as well in obedience to his Majesty's Commands as from a full Conviction of the expediency, and even necessity of the measure), think it my Duty to press you in the warmest manner to make provision, with all possible Dispatch, for raising as large a Body of men for the service of the ensuing Campaign, as you did for the last, and even of as many more as the number of our Inhabitants may allow, so that they may be assembled at the Rendezvous, hereafter to be appointed by General Amherst, by the tenth of April next, at furtherest, agreable to his Excellency's expectations signified to me in his Letter of the twenty-first instant, now likewise laid before you.

"I persuade myself, Gentlemen, I need not make use of many words to induce you to exert yourselves at this critical Juncture. His Majesty's Orders are arrived and laid before you. The occasion is weighty & pressing; and I cannot doubt of finding in you the same Zeal and Chearfulness in promoting the King's Service and the good of the province, which have been so often manifested by former Assemblies.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"February 27th, 1760."

The Secretary of State's Letter to the Governor.

"WHITEHALL, January, 7th, 1760.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having nothing so much at Heart as to improve the great and important advantages gained the last Campaign, in North America, and not doubting that all his faithful and brave Subjects there will continue most chearfully to co-operate with and second, to the utmost, the large expence & extraordinary succors supplied by this Kingdom for their preservation and future Security: and His Majesty considering that the several provinces from Pennsylvania inclusive to the Southward, are well able, with proper Encouragements, to furnish a Body of several thousand men to join the King's Forces in those parts for some offensive Operations against the Enemy, and his Majesty not judging it expedient to Limit the Zeal and Ardor of any of his provinces, by making a Repatition of the Forces to be raised by each respectively, for this most important Service, I am commanded to signify to you the King's pleasure that you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of your province, to induce them to raise with all possible Dispatch within your Government at least as large a Body of Men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow, and forming the same into Regiments as far as shall be found convenient; that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous at such place or places as may be named for that purpose by the Commander-in-Chief of his Majestie's Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence in Conjunction with a Body of his majesty's British Forces, and under the supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, such offensive operations as shall be judged by the Commander of his Majesty's Forces in those parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy; and the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province as you shall judge, from their Weight & Credit with the People, and their Zeal for the publick Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy levying of the greatest number of men; In the Dispositions of which Commissions, I am persuaded, you will have nothing in View but the good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole, when joined to his majesty's Commander; and all officers of the provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have rank according to their several respective Commissions, agreable to the regulations contained in his Majesty's Warrant of the 30th of December, 1757.

"The King is further pleased to furnish all the men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, and Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majestie's Commissaries, in the same proportion and manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; and a sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided at his Majestie's expence, for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole, therefore, that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is, the levying, cloathing, and pay of the men; and on these heads also that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest exertion of your Force, his majesty is farther most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such expences as above, according as the active Vigour and strenous efforts of the respective provinces shall justly appear to merit.

"It is his Majesty's pleasure that you do with particular Diligence, immediately collect and put into the best condition, all the arms issued last campaign, which can be anywise rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed as far as they will go in this Exigency. I am at the same time to acquaint you that a reasonable supply of Arms will be sent from England, to replace such as may have been lost or have become unfit for future service.

"I am further to inform you that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

"The Northern Governments are also directed to raise men in the same manner, to be employed in such offensive Operations as the Circumstance and situation of the Enemy's possessions in those parts may point out, which, it is hoped, will oblige them so to divide their attention and Forces, as will render the several attempts more easy & Successful.

"It is unnecessary to add anything to animate your zeal in the Execution of his majesty's orders on this great Occasion, where the future safety and Welfare of America, and of your own province in particular, are so nearly concerned; and the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity & attachment, that you will employ yourself with the utmost Application & Dispatch in this promising and decisive Crisis

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"W. PITT."

A Letter to the Governor from His Excellency General Amherst.

"NEW YORK, 21st February, 1760.

"Sir:

"With his Majestie's Commands for the Reduction of all Canada, received last night, I likewise had the copy of Mr. Secretary Pitt's circular Letter to the Northern and Southern Governors, of the seventh of January last, the original of which goes inclosed, and whereby you will see that his Majesty having nothing so much at heart as to improve the great and important advantages gained the last Campaign in North America, and not doubting that all his faithfull and brave subjects there will continue most chearfully to co-operate with and second to the utmost the large expence and extraordinary succors supplied by the Kingdom of Great Britain for their preservation and future security; and his Majesty considering that the several Provinces, from Pennsylvania inclusive to the Southward, are well able, with proper Encouragement to furnish a body of several Thousand men to join the King's forces in those parts for some offensive operations against the Enemy, and his majesty not judging it expedient to limit the zeal and ardour of any of his provinces by making a repartition of the Forces to be raised by each, respectively, for this most important Service, he (Mr. Seretary Pitt), is commanded to signify to you the King's pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost endeavors & influence with the Council and Assembly of your province, to induce them to raise, with all possible dispatch, within your Government, at least as large a Body of men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow, and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient; that you direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such place or places as may be named for that purpose by the Commander-in-Chief of his Majestie's Forces in america, or by the Officer who shall be appointed the King's Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a body of his Majesty's British Forces, and under the supream Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, so as to be in a Situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after, as shall be any way practicable, such offensive Operations as shall be judged by the Commander of his Majestie's Forces in those parts, most expedient for annoying the Enemy.

"As the King's directions on the foregoing subject are so fully stated in the above abstract, I have only to request that you will exert your utmost Endeavours to incite and encourage you Assembly to the full and due execution of the King's Commands, in a matter so essential to the future Welfare and prosperity of the several Provinces, and the success of the ensuing decisive, and (it is greatly hoped) last Campaign in North America; which desirable ends cannot be better attained than by commencing the Operations as early as shall be practicable; and that nothing may be left undone, that is possible for me to attempt, in the execution of his majesty's Commands, I must be urgent with you to quicken and expedite the Levies of your province, so that they may be assembled at the Rendezvous, which I shall hereafter appoint, by the tenth of April next, at furtherest.

"I have also in command from his Majesty, to recommend to you the collecting, and putting into a proper Condition, all the arms that can be any wise rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be employed, as far as they will go in this exigency; as a further reason for which, I refer you to my Letter of the sixteenth of February, 1759, and now offer you the same Encouragement I did then, viz^{t}: that for every one of such arms as any of your Men shall bring with them, and that may be spoiled or lost in actual service, I will pay at the rate of Twenty-five Shillings a Fire lock.

"From this encouragement, and your known Fidelity and attachment to his Majesty, I have no Doubt of your exerting yourself to the utmost on this great Occasion, where the future Safety and Welfare of America, and of your own province in particular, are so nearly concerned.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST.

"P. S. The Albany Sloop-of-War, which brought the inclosed Dispatches, will Sail again for England in Ten days."

A second Letter to the Governor from His Excellency, General Amherst.

"NEW YORK, February 21st, 1760.

"Sir:

"Just after I had closed my circular Letter, of this Date, to the several Governors of his Majestie's provinces and Colonies on this Continent, of which you will herewith receive one, I was favoured with your's of the sixteenth instant, covering your Message to the Assembly, in consequence of my request of the thirty-first of January, and their answer thereto, whereby I see that they intirely decline entering upon the Consideration of a new Levy, until the amount of the aids demanded by the King, as well as the purpose for which they are intended, shall be laid before them, in which case they promise a continuance of the same Zeal for promoting his Majesty's service, which they have so repeatedly manifested in the Course of the War.

"As I have the satisfaction to accompany this with Dispatches, which must fully answer those ends, I rely on their promise, and trust they will raise, for the services of the ensuing Campaign, at least as many, if not more, men than they did for the last.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST."

A Bill entituled "An Act more effectually to prevent the exportation of Bread not merchantable," presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, was read, considered, and the following Amendments made thereto:

Amendments to a Bill entituled "An Act more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Bread not Merchantable."

"Page 23d. Line 8, Dele the words [Assembly appoints] and say [Governor and Assembly shall appoint].

"Page 31. Line 5, After the word *the*, say *Governor and.*

At the close of the Bill, insert the following Clause:

"[*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that this Act shall continue in force for the Term of Six Years and no longer.]

"26th February, 1760."

The Bill was returned to the Governor, with a Message that the House adhered to their Bill.

The Governor returned the Bill with the following paper to the Assembly.

[Paper omitted in Minute Book.]

The Governor informed the Council that on the 21st Instant, he had received a Letter from justice West, of Carlisle, acquainting him of a most cruel murder having been committed on an Indian called Doctor John and a little Boy of his, and that there was reason to think his Wife was also murdered; and Captain Calender coming to Town from Carlisle, his Honour had examined him, and by him was told that an inquest had been taken by the Coroner on the Bodies of said Doctor John & a male Child, two Delaware Indians in friendship with us, and that it was the Opinion and verdict of the Jury that they were willfully murdered by some persons unknown; And it was further said by Captain Calender, that there was reason to believe Doctor John's Wife and her child were also murdered, whereupon the Governor sent a verbale Message to the House informing them of this matter, & recommending it to them to join with him in offering a reward for the detecting and apprehending the murderers, and immediately after the Message was delivered, the Speaker told the Secretary that a Message had been just sent by the House to the Governor to the same purport, and that a proclamation had issued under the Great Seal, offering a reward of an hundred pounds for such discovery, which follows hereafter.

A letter was dispatched to Frederick Post, desiring him forthwith to make Teedyuscung and the Indians at Wyomink acquainted with these murders and the issuing of this proclamation, and to assure him that no pains should be spared to discover and punish the authors, and not to omit any Ceremonies it were proper & usual on this Occasion.

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, information has been given to me that an Indian man and an Indian Boy were lately found murdered within a few mile of the Town of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, by persons unknown, and an Indian Women and Child of the same Family were missing and supposed to be killed; *And Whereas*, such horrid practices may, in the present critical situation of Affairs with the Indian Nations, be attended with the most grievous Consequences to the Inhabitants, by renewing all the dismal Calamities of an Indian War, I have therefore thought fit to issue This, my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Liege Subjects within this province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the Authors, perpetrators, Abettors and Accomplices of the said Murders; and, for their Encouragement, I do hereby offer and promise the reward of One hundred pounds for each and every person who shall be discovered, apprehended and convicted of the aforesaid murders, or of being in any wise aiding, assisting or abetting the same; *And Whereas*, it is of the utmost consequence that a good understanding and friendly intercourse should be cultivated and preserved, and the Treaties of peace and Friendship lately concluded between his majesty's subjects and the several Indian Nations be inviolably observed, I do hereby further strictly enjoin and require all his Majesty's subjects within this Government to avoid all Quarrels and Contentions with any Indians who either do reside or are passing thro' this province, and earnestly recommend it as a measure highly conducive to the safety and peace thereof, to treat all the Indians with Civility and Brotherly Kindness.

"Given under my Hand & the Great Seal of the said province at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of February, in the Thirty-third year of his Majestie's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"N. B. One hundred pounds makes two hundred & sixty-seven dollars."

The Secretary informed the Governor that he and Mr. Hockley, as Proprietary Agents, had been at Carlisle, attending the Commissioners of the County of Cumberland on an Appeal from the Assessment of the proprietary Estate in that County, which they looked upon to be illegal and exorbitant, and desired Leave to report the same to the Governor, in order to be laid before the Assembly; and further informed the Governor, that in their return home, having heard at Lancaster that the Conestogo Indians were not well taken care of, and had expressed a good deal of uneasiness at the neglect of them, they paid them a visit to enquire after their health, which was returned very kindly by those Indians; and at their request they held a Conference with them, which was committed to writing, and was read in these words:

"At a Conference with the Conestogo Indians at Lancaster, the 15th day of February, 1760.

"PRESENT:

"Richard Peters, and } Esquires.
"Richard Hockley, }

"Sewees, Billy, Sack, John, 5 young Boys.
"Peggy, Interpreter.

"Sewees, by a string of Wampum, did let us know that he was extreamly well pleased with our visit to him; and our enquiry after his Health, and that we took notice of the Women and Children. He returns his thanks to us for this, and likewise for desiring to know if he or his people were in want of anything.

"He then told us that he was old and unable to get his Livelyhood; that his Young men had not so much as a bit of Powder or Lead to shoot a Bird with.

"John Ross, when alive, promised him a supply of necessaries, but he has received nothing since his Death, and desires we will let the Governor know this.

"A String.

"'Canrach Caghera:

"'I am very glad of the Opportunity of seeing you here; I have long wished to have seen somebody at Lancaster that I could speak with; old William Penn had a particular regard for the Conestogo Indians; he loved, indeed, all the Indians, but there was a singular love between him and the people who came with him, and the Conestogo Indians. We are now but a few, and I am grown old. I give you this Belt, and desire you will hold fast your old Love & continue to be as kind as ever; Deliver it to the Governor, & tell him we have ever held fast our Friendship with William penn's people, and desire he will do the same; I speak for my young men, and all the Women and Children, whom I put under his protection.

"'You may, perhaps, think I will go away, but I tell you I will always stay at Conestogo, and these that are with me will stay too. You must be my mouth to the Governor, and acquaint him with our intention, and that we hope he will be as kind to us as Wm. Penn, and all the Governors to this time.'"

N. B. This was communicated by the Governor to the Provincial Commissioners, & two persons were appointed to supply them with necessaries.

The Indian Agents at Fort Augusta having acquainted the Governor that John Chickasalary was there, and desired to speak with Conrad Weiser, the Secretary had been desired to write to Mr. Weiser to take the trouble of a Journey to Shamokin, and had received his answer, that he was too much indisposed to go himself, but would send his Son Sammy, if it was agreeable to the Governor, and accordingly Samuel Weiser was ordered to go to hear what John Chickasalary had to say."

"On the 27th February, two Members delivered to the Governor a message from the House, acquainting him that they had resolved to raise Two thousand Seven hundred effective men for the service of the ensuing Campaign, and requested he would be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of arrears due to the Provincial Forces, and an Estimate of the Current Year's expences from the beginning of January last; and accordingly, on the 29th, the following estimates were laid before the house:

Estimate of arrears due to the Pennsylvania forces:

The Province of Pennsylvania,	Dr.		
To Certificates of arrearages of Pay given by the paymaster, to Officers and Soldiers, bearing Six per Cent. Interest, viz^t:			
Officers Certificates, from No. 1 to No. 152, inclusive - - - - - - - - - -	£10,396	13	2
Soldier's Certificates, from No. 1 to No. 1760 -	10,106	0	0
Arrears of pay due to Sundry Officers and Soldiers, not yet settled with the paymaster, for about -	1,500	0	0
	£22,002	13	2

By order of the Governor,
JAMES YOUNG, *Paymaster.*
Philadelphia, 28 February, 1760.

Estimate of the expence of raising Two thousand seven hundred Men, and paying the same for nine Months:

Bounty Money for 2544 men at Six pounds per man, as given last year - - - - - -	£1,526	0	0
Officers' premium at twenty shillings per man, for recruiting Expences - - - - - -	2,544	0	0

Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden

COLDENGHAM March 1st 1760

Dear Son

I have yours by Thomson & I have received all the letters which you wrote by the post. As your brother is to carry this I need write nothing of our selves. I inclose the last sheet of remarks on Mr Smith's history. As it concerns my self I have indeavoured not to be angry nor to appear to be angry to the reader Let me know your thoughts freely. I inclose like wise Mr Collinson's letter to you. I am sorry to hear your wife is indisposed again I heartily wish her a better state of health We hope to receive a good account of your sister Jenny by Denton You'l remember to send the book from Collinson by your brother. I find by the News papers there is at this time an assembly of all the Indian nations at Onondaga if this be not in concert with Sr Wm Johnson I shall be affray'd that it is in concert with Vaudreuille My watch has never gon so well since it was in any workmans hand in America as it has don since it was last cleaned. What surprises me most is that it seems not to alter with the cold in going whereas formerly in very cold weather it would gain above ½ an hour in one cold night. I would gladly know if this workman has a method of putting a watch together so as to prevent the alterations in the going of a Watch by heat & cold. I have a curiosity to know whether this can be don. The Watch maker would not tell your brother what was to pay Put your brother in mind of it again for the watch maker deserves to be paid.

As you give Mr Collinson often trouble I wish you could be usefull to him by recommending some customers to him in his way. March 4th I have told your brother to talk with Dr Midletone whether Lime Water may not be proper in your wife's case I think it may be drank safely. I take her case to be a Scorbutic Acrimony & Lime Water has been observed to correct this when nothing else did.

If you can get Indian Corn not exceeding 4 S buy 20 bushels & send by Denton or Jackson

Your affectionate father
Cadwallader Colden

[Indorsed]
To
Alexander Colden Esq
New York
Remarks on Mr **Smith's**
History of New York

From Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden

[undated]

Remarks on Smith's History of New York

Dear Son

I have for some time been diverted from my Memoirs of the Government of New York. I now return to them. Col. Peter Schuyler as president of the Council succeeded to the administration on General Hunters going to England. He was so weak a man that he was persuaded by Adolph Philipse to lodge the Kings seal in his hand, to prevent any use to be made of it without his consent. By the Kings instructions the President of the council was, in the absence of the Governor, to receive one half of the Sallary & all the perquisites. A dispute arose whether the word *half* did not extend to all the perquesites, as well as to the Sallary. In cases where the perquesites were paid into the Secretary's office, one half was retained for the use of the Governor; but when Col. Schuyler received the perquesites he retained the whole, for his own use

After M^r Burnet was apointed Governor he was informed of the dispute relateing to the perquesites, & mentioned it to one of the clerks of The board of trade & plantations, who was to copy the instructions for M^r Burnet. On looking over the Instruction, he told M^r Burnet that it was easy to amend it, & without hesitation he wrote in the instructions to M^r Burnet *one half of the*

To Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires,
Proprietaries and Governors in chief of the Province of
Pennsylvania &c.

The Addreſs of the Trustees & Treasurer
of the Friendly Aſsociation for regaining and preserving Peace with the
Indians by pacific Measures,

Honored Friends

A Number of your faithful Friends in Philadelphia being incited both by Principle and Interest to guard against the fatal Consequences of losing the Friendship of the Indians, which your honorable Father and our Ancestors had obtained in the first Settlement of this province, thought it our Duty, on consideration of the Circumstances of this and the adjacent Provinces above four Years Since, to use our Endeavours to revive in the Minds of the Indians those happy Impreſsions which had been formerly made, and by some friendly Notice of them to manifest our maintaining those Principles, which had at first procured their Regard and Esteem. —

The grateful Manner in which they acknowledged our friendly Intentions afforded us Satisfaction, and confirm'd our Apprehensions that a more general Manifestation of Regard to them would be conducive of the Public Interest at that critical Juncture, but unhappily for this Province that neceſsary Measure was neglected, and the most rational Methods of retaining their Friendship were omitted, until Numbers of our Fellow Subjects were Murdered, many carried into Captivity, our Frontiers desolated by the Indians who lived nearest to us, and the Calamities of a general Indian Warr appeared full in View.

Under these Circumstances Governor Morris determining to iſsue a Declaration of Warr against them; some of us waited on him; and offered to go into the Indian Country, and endeavor by amicable Methods to avert so lamentable an Extremity, and at the same time by a Written Addreſs offer'd such Reasons, as appeard to us sufficient to ſhew the expediency of at least deferring it, until the Succeſs of pacific Negotiations could be known —

Soon afterwards an Opportunity presented of having some Conferences with several of the Mohawk Chiefs in this City, wch with the Governor's Leave we improved and thereby happily succeeded in engaging them to send some of their People with those Meſsages to the Indians on the Branches of Susquehanagh, which immediately produc'd a Ceſsation of Hostilities and layd the Foundation of the several Treaties which have been since held with them —

The good Effect of these Meaſures and the prospect of farther Service to our Country, engaged us soon after to enter into an Aſsociation and by voluntary Subscriptions to raise a sufficient Sum of Money to enable us to promote the Public Interest, by contributing towards the Expences of Negotiating Matters with the Indians at such Times as the Public Funds were deficient, & the disputes in the Legislature occasioned Difficulties or delays. — Divers such Occaſions have since happened, and particularly when the King's Agent first sent his Deputy hither, and directed him to send Meſsengers to the Ohio Indians, the Expence of which not being otherwise provided for, we chearfully agreed to discharge, and at that Time the Public Treasury being empty We lent a sufficient Sum to defray the Charges of some other such Negotiations, as We have also since done on another like Occasion, and by Contributions towards the Presents made at the several Public Treaties and other Services tending to advance the Public Interest — We have expended upwards of Three Thousand Pounds —

And altho' the unhappy Disputes which subsisted in the Government subjected us to great difficulties, yet the Apprehensions of Duty which were our first Motives, engaged us to attend these Treaties, thereby personally to manifest the sincerity of our desire of regaining Peace by Measures most likely to succeed, and consistent with our Religious Principles —— Our Steadineſs therein subjecting us to the displeasure of some Persons in Power, We are not unsensible of the severe Reflections and Censures which have been cast upon us, as the Authors of the Complaints made by the Indians, of the Injustice done them in the purchasing their Lands; We can neverthleſs with great Sincerity and

Truth aſsure you that these Charges against us are unjust and groundleſs, our constant Endeavors being us'd to excite and maintain in the Minds of the Indians, a Disposition to renew their Friendship and Alliance and have Peace restored on the most durable Foundation.

Thus having endeavored in the Course of our Conduct in these Services, to manifest that the promoting the Interest of our King and Country was the real Object of our desire, We have from time to time acquainted the King's Generals, who have been here, with our proceeding and have received from several of them satisfactory Testimonials of their Approbation.

And we apprehend it may be justly said, that under divine Providence the ingenuous and prudent Resolution of General Forbes in pursuing those pacific Measures, contributed principally to the withdrawing the Ohio Indians from the French Interest, the restoring the Tranquility of New Jersey, and our Northern Frontiers from a State of general Confusion, and the holding the last Treaty at Easton, the happy Effects of which have since been very evident

At that Treaty Governor Bernard on very easy Terms obtained a full Release of all Indian Claims within the Limits of the Province of New-Jersey, and it would have afforded us real Satisfaction, and been highly conducive of your Interest that his good Example and our earnest desires then expreſs'd had prevailed with your Agents to endeavor by a candid open Manner of treating with the Indians, to adjust the Controversies subsisting respecting their Claims to the Lands in the Forks of Delaware, and they might also then on very moderate Terms have satisfied the Conoy Indians, who earnestly renew'd their Complaints tho' not mentioned in the Minutes of the Treaty.

As we apprehend these Matters might at that Time have been easily adjusted, and we now find there's a Prospect of a Treaty being held the next Summer with the Deputies of the several Tribes of Indians concerned in the Lands within the Limits of this Province; We think it our Duty in this maner to aſsure you of our sincere & hearty disposition to contribute our Endeavors to render such a Meeting of the most extensive and lasting Service, and to manifest that we are desirous of maintaining that Union of Interests in securing the Peace and Friendship of the Indians, which was wisely founded by your Worthy Father, and our Ancestors, in the Original Constitution and Laws of this Province, and since our Ancestors judged the Aſsurance of the Title to their Lands being obtained by an equitable Purchaſe from the Natives so neceſsary, that they had the Covenant made by your Father expreſs'd in the Original Deeds executed by him in England, and as we esteem this Aſsurance a part of our Inheritance convey'd to us by those Deeds, We hope you will not be displeas'd with our soliciting to be satisfied that this Covenant is faithfully performed. —

We do not intend nor desire to frustrate nor delay such Measures which may be pursu'd by Orders from the King or his Ministers, nor do we aim at any Right or Power inconsistant with those you are entitled to, either as Governors or Proprietaries of this Province; all we wish for is, that in the Transaction of Matters so immediately relative to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People in General, such Measures may be pursu'd as will most effectually secure the Public Tranquility on the principles of Justice and Equity, and that by an ingenuous and open Conduct in adjusting the Controversies with the Indians; The Occasions of Jealousy and Suspicions of unfair Dealings with them may be remov'd, and as it is evident they have entertained a great Veneration for the Name of your Worthy Father, and likewiſe repoſe Confidence in the Descendants of the first Settlers of this Province: We earnestly desire that your Instructions to your Agents here, may engage them in this important Buſineſs to act in such manner that this disposition of the Indians may be improv'd to the Public Benefit; By this means We apprehend the late differences may be happily terminated on easy Terms without farther Delays, and your Interest and Property secured from the uncertainty and Expence of future Controverses. —

The Indians apprehend the Answers given to their Desire of a Northern Boundary, have expreſs'd your Consent to what they Request, so far as is in your Power to grant, until the Resolution of the Onondago Council on that Subject is known, and we should be glad it were as easy to satisfy them respecting their Western boundary.

Some of us were at Easton when your Agents agreed to release to the Indians those Lands beyond the Allegheny Mountains which were within the Limits of the Albany Purchase, but that Matter was conducted with Secrecy, and such Caution us'd to prevent their Transactions being known, till the Conclusion of the Treaty, that it was not in our Power while we stay'd there to know what was done therein. Had your Agents acted in the same open Manner Governor Berna at that time transacted his Busineſs; We think it would not hav been forgotten, that it was neceſsary to except out of the general Relea made to the Indians, some convenient places for Trading Houses, to which they would then very probably have consented on easier Ter than are now likely to be obtained.—

The Terms stipulated in that Treaty, having in the Meſsage since sent by our Governor and the several Conferences held General Stanwix at Pittsburgh, been repeatedly ratified and confirm'd, it will undoubtedly require great Prudence and Skill and the strictest Union of those concern'd in the Management of the Busineſs of the ensuing Treaty, to engage the Indians freely to consent to such Terms, as will render the supporting such People as the King may direct to be stationed at Pitt's burgh practicable, without a greater Expence than we conceive the Colonies are able, or the Crown will be willing to defray.—

If the Wyoming Lands are confirm'd to the Delawa and other Indians who are united with and live among them, there m be so large an Extent of a hunting Country nearer their Native Dwe than that they now Poſseſs on the Ohio, that they probably may be in to consent to annex to the Settlement at Pitt's burgh, a Quantity of L sufficient to raise Proviſions neceſsary for the subsistance of the Pe station'd there, but the Support of these People will be very un and expensive, while their Subsistence is to be transpor vast Wilderneſs, over steep Mountains, many narrow of which, it is possible for a few desperate Men to obstrict.

The possession of Lands obtained by an equitable Purchase, will we hope secure the Peace of the Settlers now, as it did formerly, more effectually than the Maintaining it by superior Force can do; and thus the Frontiers may soon be again Peopled, the State of Tranquility formerly enjoyed in Pennsylvania restored, and that Desposition which is now excited in some, may be promoted in many moore, to endeavor on Christian Principles to cultivate the Minds of the Indians, and engage their Veneration and Esteem by inculcating the Doctrines and Precepts of true Religion, which with the Blessing of Divine Providence will procure to us and our Posterity their Friendship and Alliance on the most certain & permanent Foundaton.

That these our Desires and Endeavors for the common Good of our Country may receive your Approbation and Countenance is the purpose of this Address,

From
Your real Friends

Philadelphia the 20th. 3 mo. 1760

John Reynell
Isaac Zane
Hugh Roberts
Thos. Say
Jere. Warder
Jacob Lewis
Jacob Shoemaker jun
Isr. Pemberton
Isaac Howell
Jam. Pemberton
Chas. West jun
Abel James
Joshua Morris
[illegible]

Pennsylvania 1760

19th March 1760

The Secretary acquainted the Governor that he had waited yesterday to day for the meeting of a Quorum of the Assembly in order to deliver the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds with the Amendments agreed to, at the last Council but was informed that the Speaker was indisposed & the same day Members of the House waited on the Governor & informed him that a Quorum of the Members were met but the Speaker being prevented by indisposition from coming they were inclined if his Honour should think no Inconvenience could arise to the Publick from it to adjourn to Munday the 31st Instant to which the Governor made answer that he would not chuse to incur any Censure from a delay of publick Business by agreeing to so long an adjournment but that he would concur with the Members if they thought proper to adjourn themselves to Munday next the 24th Instant.——

March 20th 1760

The Secretary deliverd to the House the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds &c. with paper of Amendments as agreed to on the 18th Instant.——

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 29th March 1760

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esquires.

Indians present

Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief.
Moses Tallamy.

Fredrich Post.
Moses Tallamy. } Interpreters.

The Governor informed the Council that Teedyuscung was in Town and by Fredk. Post his interpreter had acquainted him he had a Great many things to say to the Governor of a publick nature & desired the Assembly might be present when he spoke. whereupon the Governor having been told beforehand the substance of what he had to say, sent the Secretary with a Verbal Message to the House informing them of this and desiring their Attendance with the Speaker in the Council Chamber who accordingly came & on their taking their Seats Teedyuscung spoke as follows

Brother,

I received a Message from you by Fredrick Post who took m by the Hand and brought me here; and I am now standing rea before the Governor to confer with him on the subject of his Mess

Brother,

I always desire that when I speak I may be well und=stood, and if in the delivery of what I speak I should thro' my want of proper expression commit any mistakes I desire it may be taken notice of, and forthwith set right, that n harm may accrue thereby to our Children and Gran Children.

A String.

Brother.

I request of you and all present to give serious attention to what I am going to say.

You know that our hands are fast joined togethe and we are entred into close Alliance and Friendship with each other, and that we have agreed if any accident should happen which might tend to a breach of our Union we shou use our speediest and best endeavours to prevent it.

Brother.

Since we saw one another last, something has happened whereby our Union is struck and wounded, There lye some dead bodies between us, uncovered on the ground which fill our hearts with Grief and our Eyes with Tears, so that we can neither see nor speak to one another untill they be put out of our sight.

Brother.

I am poor and you are able, but poor as I am, I will never the less put forth all my strength to cover these dead

Bodies. that no mischief may arise from their lying too long uncover'd. In this I call upon you to help me as you are more able than I am. Let us I say both join heartily and speedily to cover these dead Bodies that neither the Neighbouring Indians nor those who live at a distance, may take offence at them but be satisfied that we have done right. and every thing that such an occasion requires. A String

Then after some pause, taking a String of Wampum he proceeded saying

Brother.

I received this String from Aſsunsing with a Meſsage from the Indians residing there acquainting me that they and all the other Indians on the river Sasquahannah are determin'd to observe what their Brethren the English requested of them. and desired I would aſsure you of their Friendship towards you and that they would be watchful and take a special care that no more mischief be done no more Horses carried off. A String

Then taking another String of Wampum he spoke further.

Brother

I received this String from the Mohiccon and Oping Indians with a Meſsage to desire I would let their Brethren the English know that they had heard of the Peace which you and I had made together and were heartily glad to hear of it. and would do their best to promote the good work. & join with me in every thing that I should agree upon with our Brethren the English. A String

Brother When I speak to my Brethren, I speak from my heart & with sincerity. and whilst I do so the Great God who made us will bleſs me. I expect you will act the same part by me & then the Great God will bleſs you likewise

Whoever of us should act a part contrary to this will certainly be discover'd, and looked upon as the Author of the Breath and answerable for all the Evils that it will occasion. Let us therefore on both sides take care to be very sincere to each other that the great God may bleſs both of us, and what we do may be well established and prove very lasting.

A String

Then taking out a Belt of nine rows of Wampu which was about Two feet long, on which a Road was described as paſsing thro' twelve Town he spoke further.

Brother

I received this Belt from all the Warriors and Youn Men who live on the Sasquahannah River with a Mes preſsing me to be strong, and telling me they woul reach out their hands and lift me on my legs to hel me along, and that they were sitting & waiting for me: and desired I would be with them in Six Weeks and they would collect themselves together from all the Towns and meet at Aſsunsing and there hold a Coun before my going to the great Council over the River Ohio. These Young Warriors further desir'd me to let a the Indians know wherever I come that they were determined to sit still and strictly observe the Peace and Friendship entered into with the English, an would do no more mischief, and they desired of all the Indians in the several places thro' which I shou paſs that they would act the same part. now Brothe I desire that since these Warriors have promis'd to hel me on, you would likewise do the same, and be strong and make me able to perform this great Journey.

Brother

I desire Fredrick Post may not go single: but that I may take another white man with me as well as he and then if any thing happens to him

the

Pennsylvania 1760

The other who will be acquainted with every part of our Business may assist me to carry it on. If you will deliver these two Men I will put them in my Bosom. I will cover them from all harm, and see them safe returned. I have also desired Moses Tallamy may be one of these Indians who are to accompany me.

Brother There are two or three old Men here who are to accompany me, as they are not able to travell on foot such a great way, I expect you will provide them and me with Horses, and other necessaries, and as I shall have a great Messages to send, and a great many Speeches to make I expect you will provide me with a sufficient Quantity of Wampum.

Some black Strouds, Handkerchiefs and Stockings having been provided the Governor order'd them to be spread upon the floor and then spoke as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung

I mean to answer only that part of your Speech which relates to the dead Bodies, the rest will be answered at another time.

Brother

It pleases me that you have taken the trouble to come down so quickly and join your endavours with mine in cleaning the ground from the Blood and burying the Bones in utter Oblivion.

As soon as we were made acquainted with what had happened, we took all the pains in our power to find out the Authors. The Assembly joined with me, in offering a very large Reward, the proclamation I sent you was instantlly publised & dispersed in every part of the Province & the Sheriffs & Magistrates were every where industrous to find it out. Hitherto we have not been able to make a discovery. but you may be

Aſsured that we shall continue to use our utmost endavou & if the authors are detected & found Guilty they shall suffer death in the same manner as if they had killed one of our own People.

Brother

According to your Advice I am now going on the part this Goverment, and all his Majestys Subjects, to join you in removing these and all other dead Bodies that lye on the Earth between us uncovered, out of our sigh I put my hand to yours and bury them all deep in the Ground, that it should not be in any ones power to dig them up again and expose them to view. In confirmation whereof I give you this String.

Brother I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and remove Grief from your heart, and enable you to Speak again Let us now think no more of what has paſsed. Let it be buried in Oblivion forever A String

Brother. I desire you will repeat what I have now to the Indians present, some of whom I understand you intend to take with you that they may be well informed of all these particulars, and I desire that b you and they will be careful to make them known in all places wherever you come especially at the gre Council where you are going to attend at their preſsing invitation.

Teedyuscung turned himself to the Indians & with a very particular warmth repeated all that ha paſsed & desired them to take notice of it & to be witneſs at the ensuing Council of the care taken by the Governor & him to bury the dead Bodies & of what his Honour had mentioned with respect to the pains taken & the rewards offeid for the discovery of the Murderer

"Same page, antepenult Line. After the word [Draughts] insert [to be also countersigned by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this province, for the time being]."

19th March, 1760.

The Secretary acquainted the Governor that he had waited yesterday & to day for the meeting of a Quorum of the Assembly, in order to deliver the Bill for granting to his majesty the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds with the amendments agreed to at the last council, but was informed that the Speaker was indisposed, & the same day two members of the House waited on the Governor, & informed him that a Quorum of the members were met, but the speaker being prevented by indisposition from coming, they were inclined, if his Honour should think no Inconvenience could arise to the Publick from it, to adjourn to Munday, the 31st Instant, to which the Governor made answer that he would not chuse to incur any censure from a delay of publick Business by agreeing to so long an adjournment, but that he would concur with the members, if they thought proper to adjourn themselves to munday next, the 24th Instant.

March 25th, 1760.

The Secretary deliver'd to the House the bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, &ca with paper of amendments, as agreed to on the 18th Instant.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 29th March, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	

Indians present:

Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief,
Moses Tattamy.

Frederick Post,	Interpreters.
Moses Tattamy,	

The Governor informed the Council that Teedyuscung was in Town, and by Fred'k Post, his interpreter, had acquainted him he had a Great many things to say to the Governor of a publick nature, & desired the assembly might be present when he spoke; whereupon the Governor having been told before hand the substance of what he had to say, sent the secretary with a verbal message to the House informing them of this, and desiring their attendance, with the speaker, in the Council chamber, who accordingly came, &, on their taking their seats, Teedyuscung spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I received a Message from you by Frederick Post, who took me by the Hand and brought me here, and I am now standing ready before the Governor to confer within on the subject of his Message."

"Brother:

"I always desire that when I speak I may be well understood, and if in the delivery of what I speak I should, thro' my want of proper expression, commit any mistake, I desire it may be taken notice of, and forthwith set right, that no harm may accrue thereby to our children and Grand children."

A String.

"Brother:

"I request of you and all present to give serious attention to what I am going to say.

"You know that our hands are fast joined together, and we are entered into close Alliance and Friendship with each other, and that we have agreed if any accident should happen which might tend to a breach of our Union, we should use our speediest and best endeavours to prevent it.

"Brother:

"Since we saw one another last, something has happened whereby our union is struck and wounded. There lye some dead bodies between us, uncovered on the ground, which fill our hearts with Grief and our Eyes with Tears, so that we can neither see nor speak to one another until they be put out of our sight.

"Brother:

"I am poor and you are able, but poor as I am I will nevertheless put forth all my strength to cover these dead Bodies, that no mischief may arise from their lying too long uncovered. In this I call upon you to help me, as you are more able than I am. Let us, I say, both join heartily and speedily to cover these dead Bodies, that neither the Neighbouring Indians nor those who live at a disance may take offence at them, but be satisfied that we have done right, and everything that such an occasion requires."

A String.

Then, after some pause, taking a string of Wampum, he proceeded saying:

"Brother:

"I received this string from Atsuntsing, with a message from the Indians residing there, acquainting me that they and all the other

Indians on the river Sasquuhannah are determined to observe what their Brethren, the English, requested of them, and desired I would assure you of their Friendship towards you, and that they would be watchful and take a special care that no more mischief be done, nor more Horses carried off."

A String.

Then taking another String of Wampum, he spoke further:

"Brother:

"I received this string from the Mohiccon and Oping Indians, with a message to desire I would let their Brethren, the English, know that they had heard of the peace which you and I had made together, and were heartily glad to hear of it, and would do their best to promote the good work & join with me in everything that I should agree upon with our Brethren, the English."

A String.

"Brother:

"When I speak to my Brethren, I speak from my heart, & with sincerity, and whilst I do so, the Great God who made us will bless me; I expect you will act the same part by me, & then the Great God will bless you likewise. Whoever of us should act a part contrary to this, will certainly be discovered, and looked upon as the Author of the Breach, and answerable for all the evils that it will occasion. Let us, therefore, on both sides take care to be very sincere to each other, that the Great God may bless both of us, and what we do may be well established, and prove very lasting."

A String.

Then taking out a Belt of nine rows of Wampum, which was about Two feet long, on which a Road was described as passing thro' twelve Towns, he spoke further:

"Brother:

"I received this Belt from all the Warriors and young Men who live on the Sasquehannah River, with a message, pressing me to be Strong, and telling me they would reach out their hands and lift me on my legs, to help me along, and that they were sitting & waiting for me, and desired I would be with them in Six Weeks, and they would collect themselves together from all their Towns, and meet at atsunsing, and there hold a Council before my going to the great Council over the River Ohio. These Young Warriors further desired me to let all the Indians know wherever I come, that they were determined to sit still and strictly observe the peace and Friendship entered into with the English, and would do no more mischief, and they desired of all the Indians in the several places through which I should pass, that they would act the same part. Now, Brother, I desire that since these Warriors have promised to help me on, you would likewise do the same, and be strong, and make me able to perform this great Journey.

"Brother:

"I desire Frederick Post may not go single, but that I may take another white man with me, as well as he, and then, if any thing happens to him, the other, who will be acquainted with every part of our Business, may assist me to carry it on. If you will deliver these to me I will put them in my Bosom; I will cover them from all harm, and see them safe returned. I have, also, desired moses Tattamy may be one of these Indians who are to accompany me.

"Brother:

"There are two or three old men here who are to accompany me; as they are not able to travell on foot such a great way, I expect you will provide them and me with Horses and other necessaries; and as I shall have a great [many] messages to send, and a great many speeches to make, I expect you will provide me with a sufficient quantity of Wampum."

Some black Strouds, Handkerchiefs, and Stockings, having been provided, the Governor ordered them to be spread upon the floor, and then spoke as follows:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I mean to answer only that part of your speech which relates to the dead Bodies; the rest will be answered at another time.

"Brother:

"It pleases me that you have taken the trouble to come down so quickly, and join your endeavors with mine in Clearing the ground from the Blood, and burying the Bones in utter Oblivion.

"As soon as we were made acquainted with what had happened, we took all the pains in our power to find out the authors; The Assembly joined with me in offering a very large Reward; the proclamation sent you was instantly published & dispersed in every part of the province, & the Sheriffs & magistrates were every where industrous to find it out. Hitherto we have not been able to make a discovery; but you may be assured that we shall continue to use our utmost endeavors, & if the authors are detected & found Guilty, they shall suffer death in the Same manner as if they had killed one of our own people.

"Brother:

"According to your advice I am now going on the part of this Government, and all his majestie's Subjects, to join with you in removing these and all other dead Bodies that lye on the Earth between us uncovered, out of our sight. I put my hand to yours and bury them all deep in the Ground, that it should not be in any one's power to dig them up again and expose them to view. In confirmation whereof, I give you this String.

"Brother:

"I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and remove all Grief from your heart, and enable you to speak again. Let us now think no more of what has passed. Let it be buried in Oblivion forever."

A String.

"Brother:

"I desire you will repeat what I have now said to the Indians present, Some of whom, I understand, you intend to take with you, that they may be well informed of all these particulars, and I desire that both you and they will be careful to make them known in all places wherever you come, especially at the great Council where you are going to attend at their pressing invitation."

Teedyuscung turned himself to the Indians, & with a very particular warmth, repeated all that had passed, & desired them to take notice of it & to be witnesses at the ensuing council of the care taken by the Governor & him to bury the dead Bodies, and of what his Honour had mentioned with respect to the pains taken & the rewards offered for the discovery of the murderers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third April, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, }
Joseph Fox, } Provincial Commissioners.
Jno. Hughes, }
Teedyuscung & the Indians.
Moses Tattamy, } Interpreters.
Frederick Post, }

The Governor having sent to the Assembly the draught of his answer he proposed to make to Teedyuscung, and a Present of Goods having been provided by the Provincial Commissioners, he ordered the Interpreters to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was going to give him an answer to the remainder of his speeches delivered on Saturday, and then spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I am glad to hear of the good dispositions of the Indians at Atsunsing and in all other Towns on the Sasquehannah, & especially with the determination of the young Warriors to observe the peace.

Land
N. side
of Mohawks
River

To all to Whom these Presents Shall Come or may Concern We Hendrick Peterson, William Darious, Nickus Jacob Paulus Peterson, Johannis Jacob and Henry Nott of the Cannojoharie Castle of Indians Natives of the Province of New York and Proprietors of the Tract of Land hereinafter described Send Greeting — Know Yee that for and in Consideration of one hundred and Eighty Dollars or Seventy Two pounds Current money of the Province of New York to us in hand well and Truly Paid by Ready Money for and in the name of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the grace of God of great Brittain France and Ireland King defender of the Faith and So forth and for Other Valuable Considerations We have Granted Bargained Sold and Released and do by these presents for us and our heirs for Ever grant Bargain Sell and Release unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the Second All that Tract or parcell of Land Situate lying and being in the County of Albany on the North Side of the Mohawks River Between two Creeks there the one Called Garoga Creek and the Other Canajoharen or Canada Creek Beginning at the distance of about five miles from the Said River on the back or Northerly bounds of the Lands there purchased by George Klock and William Nellis in behalf of themselves and Thirty Three Other persons and for which we have this day Executed a Deed to his Said Majesty and Extending from thence Seven miles into the woods being in Breadth the Whole distance Between the Said two Creeks the Said Tract being Bounded as follows. Towards the East by Garoga Creek, towards the North by vacant and unpatented Land, towards the West by Canada Creek aforesaid and towards the South by the Lands purchased of us as Aforesaid by George Klock and William Nelles Containing by Computation Thirty two Thousand Acres Together with the hereditaments and Appurtenances to the Same belonging or appertaining And all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Benefit Possession Claim and demand Either in Law or Equity of us and Each and Every of us of in or to the Same To have and to hold the premises hereby granted Bargained Sold and Released as Aforesaid with the hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging unto our said Sovereign Lord ~~the~~ King George the Second his heirs and Successors To and for his and their only Proper Use and behoof for Ever. In witness whereof we have hereunto Set our marks and Seals in the City of Albany the fifth Day of July one Thousand Seven hundred and fifty four in the Twenty eighth Year of his Said Majestys Reign

Signed Sealed and delivered before
his Honour the Lieutent. Governour
in Council the 5th July 1754 in Albany
In the presence of us
John Christopher Hartwick
George Klock

Hendrick his mark Peterson (LS)

William his mark Darious (LS)

Nickus his mark Jacob (LS)

Paulus (LS)

Johannes his mark Jacob (LS)

Henry his mark Nott (LS)

The Above Deed is Recorded
the 1st day of April 1760
pr Har Gansevoort Clerk

Pennsylvania 1760

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Thursday the third April 1760

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor

William Logan }
Richard Peters } Esquires

Joseph Fox }
Jno. Hughes } Provincial Commiſsioners

Teedyuscung & the Indians

Moses Tattamy }
Fredrick Post } Interpreters

The Governor having sent to the Aſsembly the draught of his answ he proposed to make to Teedyuscung and a Present of Goods having been provided by the Provincial Commiſsioners he ordered the Interpreters to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was going to giv him an Answer to the remainder of his Speeches delivered on Saturday. and then spoke as follows. —

Brother

I am glad to hear of the good dispositions of the Indian at Aſsinwing and in all other Towns on the Sasquahannah & especially with the determinations of the young Warriors to observe the peace. —

Brother

You are extreamly well acquainted with the particulars of all the Tranactions that have paſsed as well as of all the Treaties that have been held between us. and as you are our Agen and Councillor. by this Belt I enable you to speak for us on all Occasions, make known our good disposition and love towards all the Indians wherever you go. Hide nothing from them spread the Knowledge of what We have been doing far & wide and dispose them as you shall have an opportunity of conversing with them, to enter into the peace. and join heartily with us to settle everything on the most lasting foundation. A String —

Brother

Pennsylvania 1760.

Brother

I am very ſensiable that the Busineſs you are engaged in is of the greatest importance, and in transacting it you will be obliged to make many Speeches, and to send many Meſsages to different Indian Towns which can't be done without a great Quantity of Wampum. I have therefore put into your Council Bag as much Wampum as we hope will enable you to discharge every part of your duty.

Here gave the Wampum.

Brother

Your requesting another person to accompany you besides Mr Post covinces me that you have the busineſs you are engaged in much at heart. I heartily concur with you in this measure and shall appoint another who shall be agreeable to you both, and as the Journey will be long I have as you requested, provided you with Horses and all neceſsaries for the Journey, of which the Provincial Commiſsioners have my Orders to deliver you —

Brother

I put Mr Post and the other Aſsistant into your care & protection. Take them with you wherever you go to bring them safe back again and I hope you will consult with Mr Post on all occasions and make him fully acquainted with every thing that shall paſs.

A String. —

Brother

There is one point I think incumbent on me to mention particularly to you and to insist in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects within this Province that you spare no pains to see it Speedily and effectually complyd with. —

You cannot but remember it was solemnly stipulated by you in all our Treaties that our Flesh and Blood who have been carried into Captivity should be very carefully

Collected and deliverd to us. We are ſensible of the kind part you have taken in this affair and thank you for it. But we are oblidged with Grief to take notice that the prisoners brought to us are very few in comparison with the Great Numbers who remain Still in Captivity. By this Belt therefore we earnestly desire of you to make this known to all Indians wherever you shall go, and to use your endavours that all the English prisoners be collected and deliverd to us other=wise We cannot thing the Profeſsions made to us of peace and Friendship can be Sincere.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung returned the Governor thanks for his kind Speeches acknowledged his Satisfaction at the great trust that was reposed in him and promised that he would do every thing that should be in his power and prayed Almighty God to aſsist him he added that if he returned safe home he would continue to do every thing he could for the service of his Brethren.

The Governor thanked Teedyuscung and at taking his leave he said to the Governor. Brother you have really covered the dead. I will make it known wherever I go I will do with all the Nations I shall see as you have done with me and send you their Approbation and hearty concurrance with you and me in this Affair.

The Secretary having prepared the draught of a Set of Instructions to Mr. Fredrich Post the same were read and settled and are as follows.

Instructions

Pennsylvania 1760

Instructions to Mr Frederick Post aſsigned at Teedyuscu request to accompany and aſsist him in his Journey to a Grea Council of Indians proposed to be held at Some principal India Town over the Ohio.

You are to take all the care in your power that Teedyuscung sets out time enough to be present at the openning of the Council and that he takes with him the Wampum give him to use on this Occasion; and if more be wanting, and ca be purchased, you have liberty to supply him out of the mon you will receive from the Provincial Commiſsioners, or if that cannot be spared you may aſsure such as will part with Wampum that it shall be replaced or paid for by me.

Copies of all the Treaties and Conferences with Teedyuscung and other Indians down to this time are made out and will be deliver'd you together with these Instructions that you may be able to remind Teedyuscuin of every material thing that has been transacted and I expec you will pay a particular Attention to this important part of your Service.

I approve of the detail of Affairs made by you in you last Journey over the Ohio and would have the same again distinctly repeated at this great Council togethe with what has been done since, for the benefit of suc distant Indians as may never have the like opportunities of hearing a true relation of these Matters.

You are to observe and perform all the Ceremonies expected by and in use among Indians from Persons whe they speak on publick matters and enforce all your Speeches with proper Belts or Strings of Wampum. —

you

Pennsylvania 1760

You are to aſsure the Indians of our sincere disposition towards Peace and that we shall do our utmost Endeavours not only to renew and strengthen our friendship and Alliances but to settle every thing to their Satisfaction that is likely to occasion differences and shall observe and promote such a friendly affectionate and brotherly Confidence as will preserve a mutual and lasting Esteem and Regard for each other.

You are to acquaint the Indians in the name of the General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, that, according to the request of the Indians in their Meſsage by Pisquitomeng which was received during the last Treaty at Easton His Majesty King George has been truly informed of all the transactions between the Indians & his Majesty's Subjects. and our Gracious King as a tender Father over all his Children was much pleased to hear of your good disposition & has given orders to his Generals & Governors. that agreeable to your request there should be a General Peace established between the Indians and his Subjects in every Colony on a Good and firm foundation and they Will all endeavour with zeal to promote this good Work. —

You are further in the Generals name to relate what paſsed in the Conferances between the Generals the Governors of this and the neighbouring Provinces and the Indian Deputies from Caghnawago in April 1759 agreeable to the minutes of which you have a Copy. and aſsure the Indians that His excellency will faithfully perform what he then promised and expects the same from them.

You

Pennsylvania 1760

You are if you arrive safe at the Council, to expreſs high Satisfaction in finding the road from this Province to their Towns perfectly safe and easy to be travelled in and you are to take care in the strongest manner to aſsure the Indians that the road from from their Country to this City is entirely open and safe for them to travel in as they have been repeatedly invited by this Governm in conjunction with Teedyuscung to come to this City where the old Council Fire was first kindled and till of late was constantly burning. you will learn what their intentions are, and if neceſsary, you will advise Teedyuscung to invite them once more in our joint names to come to this Council Fire; and if they agree to it. then you will proceed to fix the number of Deputies and the time of their coming that we may lay in sufficient Provisio and be prepared to receive them. —

You are sensible as Indians cannot be kept from drink it would be both troublesome and dangerous to their health to have great numbers come down t the Treaty it is to be wished therefore and you are to endeavour to bring it about that a certain respectab number of their principal men as well Warriors a Members of their Councils may be deputed to appear and act for the whole Body. and that all such Indians as apprehend themselves injured in their Lands or an ways concernd in the Complaints made at Easton m come down with the Deputies and furnished with full Powers for that purpose:

This is a tender point and will require skill & Prudence; but for the above and many other reasons

that

Pennsylvania 1760

That will occur to you it should be preſsed as far as you can venture to do it. —

The Indian Chiefs have often heretofore and Teedyuscung at his last Conference earnestly desired that a stop might be put to the sending such exceſsive Quantitys of Rum Into the Indian Country and that at Treaties especially particular care might be taken to prevent Indians getting it.

You will occasionally acquaint the Indians if this matter be mentioned that we have many Good Laws for the regulation of this Matter which will ever prove insufficient whilst the Indians themselves give such encouragment to this Vice and by means of their own people carry on such underhand practices for the purchase of Rum as render it impoſsible for us to detect the Offender the Chiefs must if they really mean to preserve their health and do publick Buſineſs in a right manner lay proper restraints on their own people and stave every Cask that is brought into their Country. this is in their power and till this be done on their part all our care will prove ineffectual. —

You are to recollect every thing that has been said from Time to Time with respect to the Surrender of all our Prisoners and to take care to find out what number of our fellow Subjects have been carried into captivity their Names Ages whence taken where they are now to be found and how they are treated by the Indians & Learn every Circumstance relating to them and the real disposition of the Indians as to the delivery of them. —

Pennsylvania 1760

As the Captives become private properties and are often adopted into Families in the room of deceased Relations I am sensible that great art will be used in keeping back m of our Captives & perhaps some of them would not be willing to come and therefore earnestly recommend it to you to find out with Teedyuscung the properest way of removing all these difficulties so that this which we have so much at heart may be effectually performed.

Lastly you will give the Indians every where the strongest Assurances that no person shall be permitted t make Settlements on their land or any where to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, acquaint them that a Law has already passed in this Governmen forbidding our inhabitants from hunting or killing Game in any of their hunting Grounds under sever penalties and that the General will be told of this & desir to give it in charge to all the Officers and Soldiers to see this Law put in execution. This they will consider as a very strong testimony of our faithful observance of ou promises to the Indians on this head.

I heartily recommend you to the care of devine providence praying that he may afford you strength and health to perform this great and important trus

Pennsylvania 1760

That it will occur to you it should be preſsed as far as you can venture to do it. —

The Indian Chiefs have often heretofore and Teedyuscung at his last Conference earnestly desired that a stop might be put to the vending such exceſsive Quantitys of Rum into the Indian Country and that at Treaties especially particular care might be taken to prevent Indians getting it.

You will occasionally acquaint the Indians if this matter be mentioned that we have many Good Laws for the regulation of this matter which will ever prove insufficient whilst the Indians themselves give such encouragment to this Vice and by means of their own people carry on such underhand practices for the purchase of Rum as render it impoſsible for us to detect the Offenders the Chiefs must if they really mean to preserve their health and do publick Buſineſs in a right manner lay proper restraints on their own People and Stave every Cask that is brought into their Country. this is in their power and till this be done on their part all our care will prove ineffectual. —

You are to recollect every thing that has been said from time to time with respect to the Surrender of all our Prisoners and to take care to find out what number of our fellow Subjects have been carried into captivity their Names Ages whence taken where they are now to be found and how they are treated by the Indians & Learn every Circumstance relating to them and the real disposition of the Indians as to the delivery of them. —

Pennsylvania 1760

As the Captives become private properties and are often adopted into Families in the room of deceased Relations, I am sensible that great art will be used in keeping back m of our Captives & perhaps some of them would not be willing to come and therefore earnestly recommend it to you to find out with Teedyuscung the properest way of removing all these difficulties so that this which we have so much at heart may be effectually performed.

Lastly. You will give the Indians every where the stongest Assurances that no person shall be permitted to make Settlements on their land or any where to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, acquaint them that a Law has already passed in this Goverment forbidding our inhabitants from hunting or killing Game in any of their hunting Grounds under sever penalties and that the General will be told of this & desir to give it in charge to all the Officers and Soldiers to see this Law put in execution. This they will consider as a very strong testimony of our faithful observance of our promises to the Indians on this head. —

I heartily recommend you to the care of devine providence praying that he may afford you strength and health to perform this great and important Trust

"Brother:

"I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and remove all Grief from your heart, and enable you to speak again. Let us now think no more of what has passed. Let it be buried in Oblivion forever."

A String.

"Brother:

"I desire you will repeat what I have now said to the Indians present, Some of whom, I understand, you intend to take with you, that they may be well informed of all these particulars, and I desire that both you and they will be careful to make them known in all places wherever you come, especially at the great Council where you are going to attend at their pressing invitation."

Teedyuscung turned himself to the Indians, & with a very particular warmth, repeated all that had passed, & desired them to take notice of it & to be witnesses at the ensuing council of the care taken by the Governor & him to bury the dead Bodies, and of what his Honour had mentioned with respect to the pains taken & the rewards offered for the discovery of the murderers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third April, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Joseph Fox, Jno. Hughes, } Provincial Commissioners.

Teedyuscung & the Indians.

Moses Tattamy, Frederick Post, } Interpreters.

The Governor having sent to the Assembly the draught of his answer he proposed to make to Teedyuscung, and a Present of Goods having been provided by the Provincial Commissioners, he ordered the Interpreters to acquaint Teedyuscung that he was going to give him an answer to the remainder of his speeches delivered on Saturday, and then spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I am glad to hear of the good dispositions of the Indians at Atsunsing and in all other Towns on the Sasquehannah, & especially with the determination of the young Warriors to observe the peace.

"Brother:

"You are extreamly well acquainted with the particulars of all the Transactions that have passed as well as of all the Treaties that have been held between us, and as you are our agent and Councellor, by this Belt I enable you to speak for us on all Occasions, make known our good disposition and love towards all the Indians wherever you go; Hide nothing from them; spread the knowledge of what We have been doing far & wide, and dispose them, as you shall have an opportunity of conversing with them, to enter into the peace, and join heartily with us to settle every thing on the most lasting foundation."

A String.

"Brother:

"I am very Sensible that the Business you are engaged in is of the greatest importance, and in transacting it you will be obliged to make many Speeches, and to send many Messages to different Indian Towns, which can't be done without a great Quantity of Wampum. I have, therefore, put into your Council Bag, as much Wampum as we hope will enable you to discharge every part of your duty."

Here gave the Wampum.

"Brother:

"Your requesting another person to accompany you, besides Mr. Post, convinces me that you have the business you are engaged in, much at heart. I heartily concur with you in this measure, and shall appoint another, who shall be agreeable to you both; and as the journey will be long, I have, as you requested, provided you with Horses, and all necessaries for the Journey, of which the Provincial commissioners have my Orders to deliver you.

"Brother:

"I put Mr. Post, and the other Assistant, into your care & protection; Take them with you wherever you go, to bring them safe back again, and I hope you will consult with Mr. Post on all occasions, and make him fully acquainted with every thing that shall pass."

A String.

"Brother:

"There is one point I think incumbent on me to mention particularly to you, and to insist in behalf of all his majestie's Subjects within this province, that you spare no pains to see it speedily and effectually complyed with.

"You cannot but remember it was solemnly stipulated by you in all our Treaties, that our Flesh and Blood who have been carried into Captivity, should be very carefully collected and delivered to us. We are sensible of the kind part you have taken in this affair, and thank you for it; But we are obliged, with Grief, to take notice that the prisoners brought to us are very few, in comparison with the Great numbers who remain still in captivity. By this Belt, therefore, we earnestly desire of you to make this known to all Indians wherever you shall go, and to use your endeavors that all the English prisoners be collected and delivered to us, otherwise We cannot think the professions made to us of peace and Friendship can be sincere."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung returned the Governor thanks for his kind speeches, acknowledged his Satisfaction at the great trust that was reposed in him, and promised that he would do everything that should be in his power, and prayed almighty God to assist him; he added that if he returned safe home he would continue to do everything he could for the service of his Brethren.

The Governor thanked Teedyuscung, and at taking his leave he said to the Governor:

"Brother:

"You have really covered the dead. I will make it known wherever I go. I will do with all the nations I shall see as you have done with me, and send you their Approbation and hearty concurrence with you and me in this Affair."

The Secretary having prepared the draught of a set of Instructions to Mr. Frederick Post, the same were read and settled, and are as follows:

"*Instructions to Mr. Frederick Post, assigned at Teedyuscung's request to accompany and assist him in his Journey to a Great council of Indians proposed to be held at some principal Indian Town over the Ohio.*

"You are to take all the care in your power, that Teedyuscung sets out time enough to be present at the opening of the Council, and that he takes with him the Wampum given him to use on this Occasion, and if more be wanting and can be purchased, you have liberty to supply him out of the money you will receive from the Provincial Commissioners, or if that cannot be spared, you may assure such as will part with Wampum, it shall be replaced or paid for by me.

"Copies of all the Treaties and Conferences with Teedyuscung, and other Indians, down to this time, are made out, and will be delivered you together with these Instructions, that you may be able to remind Teedyuscung of every material thing that has been transacted, and I expect you will pay a particular attention to this important part of your service.

"I approve of the detail of Affairs made by you in your last Journey over the Ohio, and would have the same again distinctly repeated at this great Council, together with what has been done since, for the benefit of such distant Indians as may never have the like opportunities of hearing a true relation of these matters.

"You are to observe and perform all the ceremonies expected by and in use among Indians, from persons when they spake on publick matters, and enforce all your speeches with proper Belts or Strings of Wampum.

"You are to assure the Indians of our sincere disposition towards peace, and that we shall do our utmost Endeavors not only to renew and strengthen our friendship and Alliances, but to settle everything to their Satisfaction that is likely to occasion differences, and shall observe and promote such a friendly, affectionate and brotherly Confidence as will preserve a mutual and lasting Esteem and Regard for each other.

"You are to acquaint the Indians in the name of the General and Commander-in-Chief of all his majestie's forces in North America, that, according to the request of the Indians in their message by Pisquitomeng, which was received during the last treaty at Easton, His Majesty King George has been truly informed of all The transactions between the Indians & his majesty's subjects, and our Gracious King, as a tender Father over all his children, was much pleased to hear of your good disposition, & has given orders to his Generals & Governors, that agreeable to your request, there should be a General Peace established between the Indians and his subjects in every colony on a Good and firm foundation, and they Will all endeavour with zeal to promote this good work.

"You are further, in the General's name, to relate what passed in the Conferences between the Generals, the Governors of this and the neighbouring provinces and the Indians' Deputies from Caghnawago, in April, 1759, agreeable to the minutes of which you have a Copy, and assure the Indians that His excelency will faithfully perform what he then promised, and expects the same from them; you are, if you arrive safe at the Council, to express high satisfaction in finding the road from this province to their Towns perfectly safe and easy to be travelled in, and you are to take care in the strongest manner to assure the Indians that the road from their Country to this City is entirely open and safe for them to travel in, as they have been repeatedly invited by this Government in conjunction with Teedyuscung, to come to this City, where the Old Council Fire was first kindled, and Till of late was constantly burning, you will learn what their intentions are, and, if necessary, you will advise Teedyuscung to invite them once more in our joint names to come to to this Council Fire, and if they agree to it, then you will proceed to fix the number of Deputies and the time of their coming, that we may lay in sufficient Provisions and be prepared to receive them.

"You are sensible, as Indians cannot be kept from drink, it would be both troublesome and dangerous to their health to have great numbers come down to the Treaty, it is to be wished therefore, and you are to endeavour to bring it about, that a certain respectable number of their principal Men as well as Warriors as Members of their Councils may be deputed to appear and act for the whole Body, and that all such Indians as apprehend themselves injured in their Lands or any ways concerned in the Complaints made at Easton, may come down with the Deputies, and furnished with full powers for that purpose.

"This is a tender point, and will require Skill & Prudence; but for the above, and many other reasons that will occur to you, it should be pressed as far as you can venture to do it.

"The Indian chiefs have often heretofore, and Teedyuscung at his last Conference, earnestly desired that a Stop might be put to the sending such excessive Quantitys of Rum Into the Indian Country, and that at Treaties especially particular care might be taken to prevent Indians getting it.

"You will occasionally acquaint the Indians, if this matter be mentioned, that we have many Good Laws for the regulation of this matter, which will ever prove insufficient whilst the Indians themselves give such encouragement to this Vice, and by means of their own people carry on such underhand practices for the purchase of Rum, as render it impossible for us to detect the Offenders; the Chiefs must, if they really mean to preserve their health and do publick Business in a right manner, lay proper restraints on their own people, and stave every cask that is brought into their Country; this is in their power, and till this be done on their part, all our care will prove ineffectual.

"You are to recollect every thing that has been said from time to time with respect to the Surrender of all our Prisoners, and to take care to find out what number of our fellow subjects have been carried into captivity, their Names, Ages, whence taken, where they are now to be found, and how they are treated by the Indians; & Learn every circumstance relating to them, and the real disposition of the Indians as to the delivery of them.

"As the Captives become private properties, and are often adopted into Families in the room of deceased Relations, I am sensible that great art will be used in keeping back many of our Captives, & perhaps some of them would not be willing to come, and therefore earnestly recommend it to you to find out with Teedyuscung the properest way of removing all these difficulties, so that this which we have so much at heart may be effectually performed.

"Lastly: You will give the Indians every where the strongest assurances that no person shall be permitted to make Settlements on their land, or any where to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains; acquaint them that a Law has already passed in this Government forbidding our inhabitants from hunting or killing Game in any of their hunting Grounds, under severe penalties; and that the General will be told of this, and desired to give it in charge to all the Officers and Soldiers to see this Law put in execution.

"This they will consider as a very strong testimony of our faithful observance of our promises to the Indians on this head.

"I heartily recommend you to the care of devine providence, praying that he may afford you Strength and health to perform this great and important Trust."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 3d April, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	

A Representation from Mr. Peters and Mr. Hockley, complaining of injuries done to the Proprietaries in their taxation for the County of Cumberland, was read in these words:

"*To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, & Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

"*The Representation of Richard Hockley, Esquire, Proprietary Receiver General, and Richard Peters, Esquire, Proprietary Secretary*:

"We beg leave to lay before you an Account of our Proceedings in relation to the Proprietary Tax for the County of Cumberland.

"On the 20th of January, We received from Colonel Armstrong the first account of that Tax, and by Letter he acquainted us that the Commissioners and Assessors had deliver'd it to him to be transmitted to the Proprietaries' Agents, that they might, if they pleased, appeal thereto, and We, apprehending it to be very exorbitant and unreasonable, desired an Appeal on behalf of the Proprietaries, which was Granted, and on the sixth and seventh days of February, We had a meeting with the Commissioners and Assessors at Carlisle.

"We first desired them to shew us the several Township Assessor's Returns, and to let us know the Commissioner's mode of calculating the general Articles, Which they did, and we found that they had put a Quit rent of One-half penny sterling p$^{r.}$ acre upon the whole quantity of Land returned by the Township Assessors, as belonging to the Inhabitants, amounting to 171,315 Acres, and then charged the Total of that Quit Rent, with a Tax of Six Shillings p$^{r.}$ Pound, for Five Years back.

"Of these lands 34,943 Acres only were set down as Patented, and the remainder, amounting to 136,372 Acres, being held or possessed by the people without patents, was estimated at Fifteen pounds Ten Shillings p$^{r.}$ Hundred Acres.

Minutes of Conferences
held at
Fort Pitt
In April 1760

By George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, His Majestys Agent and Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America; with the Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations, Delewares, Shawnese, Twightwees and Mohickons.

Minutes of Conferences &c.

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on the 6th April 1760.

Preſent

George Croghan Eſquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet,

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to George Croghan Eſqr.;

Indians

Six Nations,	Delewares,	Shawneſe,	Twightwees	Mohickons
Noaganenaa	The Beaver	Miſsiweakiwa	Meconik Chief	Waighthaypoyeſett Chief
Swederera } Chiefs	George } Chiefs	Keiſsinauchtho } Chiefs	Meſsonock Capt.	Manley Captain
Coniyegerada	Kekiuskin	Miſsquepallathe	32 Warriors &	28 Warriors &
Yougunsera } Captains	Grey Eyes	Read Hawk } Capt.	10 Women	14 Women
56 Warriors &	Sanchkekin } Captains	84 Warriors &		
22 Women	72 Warriors &	46 Women		
	48 Women			

Captain Croghan Opened the Conference with the following Cirimomonies, addreſsing himſelf to the Indians preſent of every Nation.

Brethren

It gives me pleasure to ſee you the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawneſe come here to confirm the Peace, and renew your Ancient Friendſhip

Brethren

With this ſtring I wipe the duſt and ſweat of your Bodies, pick the Bryers out of your Feet and clear your Eyes that you may see your Brethrens Faces and look Chearfull.

Gave a ſtring

Brethren

With this ſtring I clear your Hearts, and Minds, that you may ſpeak perfectly free and open to us.

Gave a ſtring

Brethren

With this String I wipe the Blood from of the Council Seats, that your Cloaths may not be stained; nor your Minds disturbed.

Gave a ſtring

As soon as we had done, they performed the same Cirimonies on their Parts. Then the Shawneſe King ordered the Calumit of Peace to be lighted, and after smoking round we drank a glaſs and Parted.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 7th April 1760

Preſent

George Croghan Eſquire Deputy Agent To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to George Croghan Eſqr.

The same Indians

The Principal Man of the Shawneſe ordered one of his Council to Speak as follows

Brethren the English

As it has pleased God to bring us boath together this day in Council; To renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendſhip; which was made between our Anceſtors and yours; when first the came over the great Water to this Country. It is our Cuſtom to Repeat part of what happened in thoſe Times, which we desire you may give attention to.

Miſsiweakeiwa Speaker;

Brethren

You muſt know, that God who made all things gave us this Country, and brought us through this Ground; he gave you a Country beyond the great Water. Our Anceſtors in former times did not know that there was white People in the World, till they see a ſhip coming to Shore, at first they ware afraid, not knowing what it was, but when they saw the People they soon discovered the ware made like themselves, but that God had made them white they then received them in their Arms, and Tyed the ſhip fast that the Winds or Water should not carry her away, and they gave them Land to sit down upon and Plant Corn on; then we took the English for our Brethren, and the English made a a ſilver Chain of Friendſhip, for all Nations of Indians to take hould of; which would not contract any Ruſt; this was the begining of our Friendſhip Brethren with the English which you muſt know; as God has given you knowledge to Read and Write which he has not given to us.

Gave four ſtrings white Wampum

Brethren

In thoſe days when first the English ſettled in this Country our Anceſtors Nurſed our Brethren the English, as the did their own Children, and as more was coming in every Year, we made more room for them to settle till at Length our Brethren drove us up here on the high Land; then the Indians of all Nations began to think that our Brethren wanted to drive us intirely out of the Country; and the French came amongst us and told that was your intentions, then the French and you began to fight in our Country; you boath said it was for the Good of us Indians that you fought;

but we think you both fought for our Country; then our Young Men got into Confuſion and as the French ſupplyed them with all Neceſsarys they wanted; they wiſhed them to carry on the War againſt you, with some other Abuſes, that some of our People received to the Southward, was the Occaſion of our Quariling with our Brethren.

Gave ſix ſtrings black Wampum

Brethren

As God has directed your King who lives over the great Water to order that no Injustice shall be done us by his People he has likewise directed us whome he will Acknowledge for his Children as well as you, to throw from our Minds all Evil thoughts and forget what is paſs which I do by this ſtring.

Gave four ſtrings

Brethren

I now bury the bloody Hatchet in the Bottomleſs Pitt, and with this Belt I clear the Road of Peace, to the Sunriseing, that we may travil it as our forefathers formerly did to Visit our Brethren, and I ſtop up the War Road that it will not be Poſsible to paſs along it.

Brethren

Gave a Road Belt

With this Belt I confirm the Peace and Renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendſhip that ſubsiſted between our Forefathers and yours; in behalf of all my Nations, And I Aſsure you Brethren, that you ſhall ſee your Fleſh and blood again to confirm the truth of what I have said I give you this Belt.

Brethren

Gave a Belt.

As I have now done Speaking I can aſsure you, I have ſpoke the ſentiments of my People and that from my Heart; and I desire you will give attention to what our Grandfathers the Delawares are going to say to you.

Then Beaver principal Man of the Delawares Spoke

Brethren the English,

I have heard with pleasure what our Grandchildren the Shawneſe have said this day in Council, and I hope it is agreable to you; I have been present at all the Conferences you have held here, this last Year with all the Nations living to the Sun sitting, and as the Peace is now Confirmed; and the Ancient Friendship Renewed; I hope it will laſt to our lateſt Generations; be ſtrong Brethren it is in your Power to make this a laſting Peace.

Brethren

Gave 6 ſtrings

The great King of England has sent you here to renew the Ancient Friendship Subsisting between the English & us Indians; you have now done that with the Nations living this way, which I desire you will acquaint the great King of, yet I see the bloody Hatchet in one of your Hands, we have buried ours; & with this belt I take that Hatchet out of your Hand & turn the Edge of it against your common Enemy; against them you may uſe it, but I desire you may let us live in Peace.

A War Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 9th April 1760 —

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.;

The same Indians

Brethren the Shawnese

I have heard what you have said to me in Council two Days ago on these several Belts and Strings; you have wisely thrown away from your Remembrance all the Evil of your Hearts; and Solicited the Deity to direct your Councils for the future, you have Buried the War Hatchet in the bottomless Pitt, and removed all Obsticles off the Road of Peace, you have renewed and brightened the Ancient Chain of Friendship with your Brethren the English, which you may depend on your Brethren will never Violate, and I hope you on your Parts, will take care to Observe by continually advising your Children how to behave towards their Brethren the English you have been made Sensible of what past at the several Conferences; I have held at this place with the several Nations living to the Sun setting. I have confirmed Peace with all these Nations in the Presence of your Grandfathers the Delawares and six Nations and some of your own People, but there is one Article yet to be performed on your sides that we may enjoy the blessing we expect from this Good Work of Peace which is the Restoring to us our flesh and blood which remain yet amongst your several Nations and which I must insist on your complying with as soon as Possible, and Brethren by this Belt I confirm the Peace with you, in behalf of his Majesty & all his Subjects; and I assure you of the hearty inclination there is in your Brethren to cultivate a lasting Friendship with all Nations of Indians; as long as you behave so as to deserve it from them.

Gave a Belt —

Brethren

In order to prevent any disputes hereafter between you and your Brethren the English; the King of great Brittain your Father and my Master, has ordered a Line to run between you & his People in this Country that you may know how much of your Country you have sold to your Brethren; the Original of which the Six Nations has; and this I deliver to you that your Children hereafter may be acquainted of it, and not foolishly enter into debates, with your Brethren as you have done about Triffles; As you must be now sensible your Brethren the English is the most Powerfull People in this Country; and not only so but best inclined to do you justice & Supply your Necessitys while you behave so as to deserve their Friendship.

Then delivered them a Copy of the Partition Line settled at the Treaty of Easton between the Proprietaries Agents & the Chiefs of the Six Nations —

Brethren the Delawares

I have heard what you have said to me the day before Yesterday, and you may depend on it the great King shall be made Acquainted with every thing that has been Transacted between us, and you may depend on his giving proper orders to all his people in this Country, from Time to time to cultivate a good Underſtanding between all Nations of Indians and them.

Gave a String

Brethren

You have taken the Hatchet out of my Hand & desire I would take fast hould of the Chain of Friendſhip with booth my Hands; Brethren I will do as you desire, and you may depend on my doing every thing in my Power to preserve the Chain of Friendſhip free from Rust

Gave a Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 10th April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet,

Alexander McKee Aſsistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The same Indians

Brethren the English

As we have ſettled all differences and renewed the Ancient Friendſhip; and Opened the Road of Peace we must inform you that our People is in great want of Goods at our Towns; We return the King of Great Brittain our thanks for thoſe you gave us Yesterday in his Name; Brother we ſee the difficulty you have in geting up Provisions to this place, to ſupply your own People, much leſs to give us; and tho you give us Part of what you have, we are in a ſterving Condition when we come here to Trade, to prevent this inconvenency to us boath, we have been talking with some of the Traders here, who say they are willing to go down with us if you and the Commanding Officer be willing; now Brother we desire you will consult the Commanding Officer on this affair; and let thoſe Traders go down with us; we know that you and the French have not made Peace; but we will engage to take them ſafe down, and bring them ſafe up to you, with their Skins, to Confirm the Trueth of what we say I give you this Belt

Gave a Belt

Brethren

You are now ſettled in our Country; be ſtrong and do all Nations of Indians justice, we are a poor People, and be kind to thoſe who are not able to ſupport themſelves we expect to have a great Council this Summer of all Nations of Indians; When that is over we will let you know what we have done, and what part of our Country you may raise Provisions on, that you may not have it to carry from the ſettlements.

Gave a Belt

Then I informed the Indians I would acquaint the Commanding Officer, of what they said, and give them an Anſwer Tomorrow Morning

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 12th April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, &c.

Alexander McKee Assistant to Georg Croghan Esqr.

The same Indians.

Brethren of the several Nations here present give attention to what I am going to say

I have Consulted the Commanding Officer of what you said to me the day before Yesterday and tho we have no Instructions about sending Traders to Trade in the Indian Country as yet; but to convince you of the Good inclination your Brethren the English have to serve you, in your Necessity, we have agreed to let such Traders as are willing to go with you to your Towns go; as you have pledged the faith of your Nations for their safe return we make no doubt of it; and as the prices of all kind of Goods is here settled, you know what you are to Pay them for their Goods, so I hope their will be no Complaints hereafter; and likewise that all your People, will behave so to those Traders that Risk their Lives and Effects to go with you; may return home well pleased with your Peoples conduct.

Brethren

Gave a Belt

We return you our hearty thanks for agreeing to let those Traders go with us and you may depend on their safety; as the business we came on is all settled to our satisfaction We desire you will give us some Rum to drink as our Hearts is glad, let us be Merry; God has directed you Brethren how to make it; they then Delivered five Strings of Wampum, for a Cag to each Nation of the five.

Gave five Strings

Brethren

Tho Rum is very scarce here and Accidents often happen in Liquor yet I grant your Request; but I desire you may not say after you have Quarrilled and hurt each other; that I have handed you Peace out of one hand and given you Liquor out of the other to hurt yourselves with.

Gave five Caggs

A True Copy from the Originall
by Alexander McKee Assistant
to George Croghan Esquire

33 3
7
£231
4
924
£46-4 — Bum
40
£86-4

231
12
462
231
2772
1386 - 12
86 - 4
£52 - 8

CONFERENCE HELD AT FORT PITT

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Pitt, April 6-12, 1760

Copy./.

Minutes of Conferences &ca.—

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on the 6th. April 1760.—

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

Indians

Six Nations

Neroganera	Chiefs
Sowadereraw	
Conneyegerada	Capts.
Yougunsera	

56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares

The Beaver	Chiefs
George	
Kikiuskin	
Grey Eyes	Capts.
Sonckhicon	

72 Warriors &
48 Women

Shawnese

Missiweakiwa	Chiefs
Keissnauch the	
Missiqui Pallathe	Capts.
Read Hawke	

84 Warriors &
46 Women

Twigtwees
Meconock Chief
Messenock Captain
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithy Peyocka Chief
Maulcey Captain
28 Warriors &
14 Women—

---

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England, inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt of May 19, 1760.

Cap^t. Croghan opened the Conference with the following Ceremonies, Addressing himself to the Indians present of every Nation.—

Brethren,

It gives me pleasure to See You the Chiefs & Warriors of the Shawnese, come here to Confirm the Peace, & renew Your Ancient friendship.—

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the Sweat & dust off Your Bodies Pick the bryars out of Your feet, & clear Your eyes that You may see Your brethrens faces & look Chearfull — Gave a String

Brethren,

With this String I clear Your hearts & Minds that You may speak perfectly free & open to us — Gave a String —

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the blood from off the Council Seats, that Your Cloaths may not be Stained nor Your Minds disturbed —

Gave a String

As soon as we had done, they performed the same Ceremonies on their parts, then the Shawnese King ordered the Calumet of peace to be lighted, and after smoaking round, we drank a glass & parted.—

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 7th. of April 1760.—

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

Six Nations
Noragamera
Sowederare } Chiefs
Conneyegerada
Yougunsera } Capts.
56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares
The Beaver
George
Kekuiskin } Chiefs
Grey Eyes
Sonckickon } Capts.
72 Warriors &
48 Men[1]

Shawnese
Keissinauch the
Missiweakiwa } chiefs
Missiqui Pallathe
Read Hawk — } Capts.
84 Warriors &
46 Women—

Twigtwees
Meconock Chief
Messenock Capt.
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithy Peyocka Chief
Maulcey Captain
28 Warriors &
14 Women—

The principal men of the Shawnese Ordered one of his Council to Speak as follows:—

Brethren the English,

As it has pleased God to bring us both together, this day in Council to renew & brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship Which was made between our Ancestors & Yours When first they came over the great water to this Country It is our Custom to repeat part of what happened in those times, which we desire You may give Attention to.—

---

[1] This should be "Women" as on page 208.

Missiweakiwa Speaker Brethren,

You must know that God Who made all things gave us this Country & brought us through this Ground, he gave you a Country beyond the Great Water, Our Ancestors in former times did not know, that there was White People in the World, till they See a Ship coming to Shore, at first they were afraid, not knowing what it was, but When they saw the people, they soon discovered they were made like themselves — but that God had made them White, they then received them in their Arms, & tied the ship fast that the winds or Water should not Carry her away, & gave them Land to Sit down upon and Plant Corn on, then we took the English for our Brethren and the English made a Silver Chain of friendship for all Nations of Indians to take hold of, Which would not Contract any rust, this was the beginning of our friendship Brethren with the English, Which you must know as God has given You knowledge to read & write, Which he has not given to Us — Gave four Strings White Wampum

Brethren,

In those days When first the English Settled in this Country Our Ancestors nursed our Brethren the English, as they did their own Children, & as more was a coming every Year we made more room for them to settle, till at length our Brethren drove us up here on the high Land; then the Indians of All Nations began to think, that our Brethren wanted to drive us entirely out of the Country, & the French come Amongst Us, and told that was our Intentions, then the French & you began to fight in this Country, you both said it was for the good of Us Indians that You ffought, but we think you both fought for our Country, then our Young men got into Confusion, & as the French supplied them, with all necessaries they wanted, they helped them to Carry on the War against You, this with Some other Abuses that Some of Our People received to the Southward, was the occasion of our Quarrelling with Our Brethren.—

Six Strings black Wampum

Brethren,

As God has directed Your Great King, who lives over the great water, to order that no Injustice shall be done us by his People, he has likewise directed Us, Whom he will acknowledge for his Children, as well as You, to throw from Your minds All evil thoughts & forget what is past which I do by this String.—

Four Strings—

Brethren,

I now burry the bloody Hatchet in the bottomless pitt and with this belt I clear the road of peace to the run[1] rising, that we may travel it as our Forefathers formerly did to visit our Brethren, and I stop up the War road that it will not be possible to pass along it.

Gave a road belt

Brethren,

With this belt I confirm the peace & renew & brighten the Ancient Chain of friendship that Subsisted between our Forefathers & Yours, in behalf of all my Nation & I Assure you Brethren, that you shall see Your flesh & Blood again, to Confirm what I say, I give you this belt. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As I have now done speaking, I can Assure you I have spoke the sentim^ts^. of my People, & that from my heart and I desire you will give Attention to What our Grand fathers the Delawares are going to Say to You.—

Then the Beaver the Principal man of the Delawares spoke.—

Brethren the English,

I have heard with pleasure what our Grand Children the Shawnese have said this day in Council, & I hope it is agreable to you, I have been present at all the Conferences you have held here this last year, with all the Nations living to the Sun Setting, & as the Peace is now confirmed and the ancient friendship renewed, I hope it will last to our latest Generations, Be strong brethren it is in your power to make this a lasting peace—

Gave Six Strings.—

---

[1] In the original "run" is written.

Brother,

The Great King of England has Sent you here to renew the Ancient friendship Subsisting between the English & us Indians you have no done that with the Nations living this way Which I desire You will Acquaint the great King of; Yet I see the bloody Hatchet in one of Your hands, we have buried ours, and with this Belt I take that Hatchet out of Your Hand, & turn the edge of it against Your Common Enemy against them You may Use it but I desire You may let us live in peace.— A War Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 9th: of April 1760.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The Same Indians

Brethren The Shawnese,

I have heard, what You have said to me in Council two days ago on these Belts & Strings, & You have wisely thrown away from Your remembrance all the Evil of Your hearts & Solicited the Deity to direct Your Councils for the future you have buried the War hatchet in the bottomless pitt & removed all obstacles off the road of peace; You have renewed & brightened the Ancient Chain of Friendship with your brethren the English, which you may depend on Your Brethren will never Violate; and I hope you on your Parts, will take care to Observe it, by continually advising both Your Children how to behave towards their Brethren The English, You have been made Sensible of What has past at the Several Conferences I held at this place with the Several Nations living to the Sun Setting. I have Confirmed Peace with all these Nations in presence of your Grandfathers The Delawares & Six Nations & Some of your own people, but there is one Article to be performed yet on your Sides, that we may enjoy the blessing we expect from this good work of peace, which is the restoring to Us Our Flesh & Blood, that remain yet amongst your Several Nations, and Which I must insist on your Complying with as soon as possible & Brethren by this belt I confirm the peace with you, in behalf of His Majesty & all His Subjects, and I Assure You of the hearty Inclination there is in Your Brethren to Cultivate a lasting friendship with all Nations of Indians, as long as You behave so as to deserve it from them.—

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

In order to Prevent any Disputes hereafter between You and Your Brethren the English, The King of Great Britain Your Father and My Master, has ordered a Line to be run between You and his people in this Country, that You may know how much of Your Country You have sold to Your Brethren the original of which the Six Nations has, and this I deliver to You that Your Children hereafter may be acquainted of it, and not foolishly enter into debates with your Brethren as you have done about triffles As you must now be Sensible Your Brethren the English is the most powerfull People in the Country, & not only so but best inclined to do you Justice & Supply your Necessitys while you behave so as to Deserve their friendship.—

Then I delivered them a Copy of the Partition line Settled at the Treaty of Easton between the Proprietors Agents, & the Chiefs of the Six Nations.—

Brethren The Delawares,

I have heard what you said to me the day before yesterday And you may depend on it, the Great King shall be made Acquainted with every thing, that has been transacted between us & You may depend on his giving Proper orders to all his people in this Country from time to time, to Cultivate a good Understanding between all Nations of Indians & them

Gave a String

Brethren,

You have taken the Hatchet out of my hand, & desired I would take fast hold of the Chain of friendship with both my Hands; Brethren I will do as You desire, & you may depend on my doing every thing in my power to preserve the Chain of friendship free from Rust — Gave a Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 10th. of April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The Same Indians

Brethren The English,

As we have Settled all differences, & renewed the Ancient friendship, and opened the road of Peace, we must inform You that our People is in great wants of Goods at our Towns We return the King of Great Britain our thanks, for those you gave us yesterday in his Name, Brother we see the difficulty you have in getting provisions up to this place to Supply Your own people, much less to give us, & tho' you give us part of What you have, We are in a Starving Conditions When we Come here to Trade; to prevent this Inconveniency with us both we have been talking with some of the Traders here Who say they are willing to go down with us if you and the Commanding Officer be willing; now Brother we desire You will Consult the Commandg. Officer on this Affair & let these Traders go down with us; We know that you and the French have not made peace, but we will engage to take them safe down, and bring them safe up to you again with their skins. To confirm the truth of what we say we give you this Belt. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

You are now settled in our Country, be Strong & do all Nations of Indians Justice, We are a poor people & be kind to those that are not able to support themselves; We expect to have a great Council this Summer of all Nations of Indians, when that is over, we will let you know what we have done, & what Part of our Country You may raise provisions on, that you may not have to Carry it from the Settlements.—

Gave a Belt —

Then I informed the Indians, I would Acquaint the Command^g^. officer of what they said, and give them an Answer tomorrow morning.—

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 12^th^. April 1760—

Present

George Croghan Esq^r^. Deputy Agent to the Hon^ble^. Sir W^m^. Johnson Bar^t^.

Alexander M^c^Kee Assistant to George Croghan Esq^r^.

The Same Indians

Brethren of the Several Nations here present, give Attention to What I am going to say.—

I have Consulted the Commanding Officer of what you said to me the day before Yesterday, & tho' we have no Instructions about finding Traders to trade in the Indian Country yet but to Convince You of the good Inclination Your Brethren the English have to Serve you in your necessitys, we have agreed to let such Traders as is willing to go with you to your towns; you have pledged the faith of your Nations for their safe return we make no doubt of it; And as the Prices of all kind of goods is here settled, you know what you are to pay them for their Goods, So I hope there will be no Complaints hereafter and likewise that all Your People will behave to these traders that risque their Lives & Effects to go with you, may return home well pleased with your People's Conduct.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

We return you our hearty thanks for agreing to let these Traders go with us, & you may depend on their Safety, as the business we came upon is all done to our Satisfaction, we Desire you will give us Some rum to drink, as our hearts is glad, let us be merry; God has directed You Brethren how to make it, they delivered five Strings of Wampum for a Cag to each Nation of the five —

Gave five Strings

Brethren,

The Rum is very Scarce here, & Mischances often happen in liquor; Yet I grant Your request, but I desire You may not say after you have Quarrelled & hurt each other, that I have handed you peace out of one hand & given you liquor out of the other to hurt you Gave five Cags

Fort Pitt April 18h. 1760.—
A true Copy from the Original
by Alexander McKee Assistant
to George Croghan Esquire

INDORSED: Copy —
Conferences held
With Sundry tribes of Indians
at Fort Pitt 6th. &ca April 1760 —
Enclosed in Genl. Amherst's
Letter to Sr. Wm. Johnson of
16th. May 1760.— in Genl. Amherst's of the
19th. May 1760
36

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on the 6th April 1760.

Present.

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent, To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander Mc.Kee Aſsistant to George Croghan Esq.r

Indians

Six Nations
Neroganera } Chiefs
Sonaderraw }
Conneyegerada } Capt:s
Youngunsera }
56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares
The Beaver }
George } Chiefs
Kikiuskin }
Grey Eyes } Capt:s
Sonchkhicon }
72 Warriors &
48 Women

Shawneese
Miſsiwcakiwa } Chiefs
Heiſsnauchthe }
Miſsiqui Pallathe } Capt.s
Read Hawk }
84 Warriors &
46 Women

Twigtwees
Meconock Chief
Meſsenock Captain
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithypeyocka Chief
Maulcey Captain
28. Warriors and
14 Women.

Captain Croghan opened the Conference with the following Ceremonies, addreſsing himself to the Indians, present, of every Nation.

Brethren,

It gives me pleasure to see you the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawneſse come here to confirm the peace and renew your Ancient Friendship.

Brethren,

With this ſtring I wipe the ſweat and dust off your Bodies, Pick the Byers out of your Feet, and clear your Eyes, that you may see your Brethrens faces, & look cheerfull

Gave a ſtring.

Brethren;

With this string I clear your Hearts, and Minds that you may speak, perfectly free, and Open to us.

Gave a ſtring.

Brethren

With this ſtring I wipe the Blood from off the Council ſeats that your Cloaths may not be stained nor your Minds disturbed

Gave a String.

As soon as We had done they ~~re~~performed the same Cerimonies on their parts, then the Shawneſse King ordered the Calonit Calumet of peace to be lighted, and after smoaking round, we drank a Glaſs; and parted.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 7.th of April 1760.

Present.

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander M.cKee Aſsistant to George Croghan Esq.r

Indians

Six Nations,
Norogamera } Chiefs
Sonvederare }
Conneyegeradao } Capt:
Youguns era }
56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares,
The Beaver
George } Chiefs
Kekeuskin }
Grey Eyes }
Sonckhicon } Capt:
72 Warriors &
48 Women

Shawneſe
Miſsiweakiwa } Chiefs
Keſsinauchthe }
Miſsiqui Pallathe } Capt
Read Hawk }
84 Warriors &
46 Women

Twightwees
Meconock Chief
Meſsenock Captain
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithypeyocka Chief
Mauleey Captain
28 Warriors and
14 Women.

The principal Men of the Shawneſe ordered one of his Council to speak as follows.

Brethren the English

As it has pleased God to bring us both together this day in Council, to renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship which was made between our Anceſtors and yours; When first they came over the Great water to this Country. It is our Custom to repeat part of what happened in thoſe times, which we desire you may give attention to.

Miſsiweakiwa Speaker, Brethren,

You must know, that God who made all things gave us this Country, and brought us through this Ground; he gave you a Country beyond the great Water, Our Anceſtors in former times did not know that there was white people in the World, Till they see a ship coming to shore; at first they were Afraid, not knowing what it was, but when they saw the people, they soon discovered they were made like themselves, but that God, had made them White, they then received them in their Arms, and tied the Ship fast that the Winds or Water, should not carry her away, and gave them Land to sit down upon, and plant Corn on, then we took the English for our Brethren and the English made a Silver Chain of Friendship for all Nations of Indians to take hold of, which would not contract any Dust, this was the Begining of our Friendship Brethren with the English, which you must know as God has given you knowledge to read & Write, which he has not given to us

Gave four Strings white Wampum.

Brethren;

In thoſe days when first the English setled in this Country our Anceſters nursed our Brethren the English, as they did their own Children, and as more was a coming every Year we made more room for them to settle till at length our Brethren drove us up here on the high Land; Then the Indians of all Nations began to think that our Brethren wanted to drive us intirely out of the Country, and the French came amongst us, and told That was our Intentions, then the French and you began to Fight in our Country, you both said twas for the good of us Indians that you fought; but we think you both fought for our Country; Then our Young Men got into Confuſion, and as the French supplied them, with all Neceſsary's they wanted, they helped them to carry on the War against you, this with some other abuses that some of our People received to the southward was the Occasion, of our Quarreling with our Brethren

Six Strings black Wampum

Brethren,

As God has directed your Great King who lives over the Great Water to order that no Injustice shall be done us by his people; he has likewise directed us whom he will acknowledge for his Children, as well as you, to throw from your Minds all Evil thoughts and forget what is past which I do by this String.

Four Strings

Brethren,

I now bury the bloody Hatchet in the bottomleſs pitt, and with this Belt I clear the road of Peace to the Sun rising, that we may travel it as our Forefathers formerly did to visit our Brethren, And I stop up the War road that it will not be poſsible to paſs along it.

Gave a road Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt I confirm the peace and renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship that subsisted between our Forefathers and yours; in behalf of all my Nation, and I aſsure you Brethren, that you shall see your Flesh and Blood again, to confirm what I say I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As I have now done speaking, I can aſsure you I have spoke the ſentiments of my people, and that from my Heart; and I desire you will give Attention to what our Grandfathers the Delawares are going to say to you

Then the Beaver the principal Man of the Delawares spoke,

Brethren the English

I have heard with pleasure what our Grand Children the Shawnesse have said this day in Council, and I hope it is agreable to you, I have been present at all the Conferences you have held here. this last Year with all the Nations living to the Sun Setting and as the peace is now confirmed. And the ancient Friendship rene I hope it will last to our latest Generations, Be strong Brethren, it is in your powe to make this a lasting Peace. Gave Six Strings.

Brother,

The Great King of England has sent you here to renew the Ancient Friendship subsisting between the English and us Indians; you have now don That with the Nations living this way which I desire you will acquaint the gre King of. Yet I see the bloody Hatchet in one of your Hands, we have buried our and with this Belt I take that Hatchet out of your Hand, and turn the edge of it against your common Enemy, against them you may use it; but I desire you may let us live in peace. A War Belt.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 9th of April 1760.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The same Indians.

Brethren the Shawnesse.

I have heard what you have said to me in Council two days ago on these Belts and Strings; you have wisely thrown away from your Remembrance all the Evil of your Hearts, and solicited the Deity to direct your Councils for the future, you have buried the War hatchet in the bottomless pitt and removed all Obsticles off the road of Peace; you have renewed and brightened the ancient Chain of Friendship, with your Brethen the English, which you may depend on your Brethren will never Violate; and I hope you, on your parts will take care to observe it, by continually advising your Children how to behave towards their Brethren the English; You have been made sensible of what has past at the several Conferences, I held at this place with the several Nations living to the Sun Setting. I have confirmed peace with all these Nations in the presence of your Grandfathers the Delawares and Six Nations and some of your own People. but there is one Article to be performed yet on your sides, that we may enjoy the blessing we expect from this good Work of Peace, which is the restoring to us our Flesh, and Blood that remain yet amongst your several Nations, and which I must insist on, your complying with as soon as possible and Brethren by this Belt I confirm the peace with you in behalf of his Majesty and all his Subjects, And I assure you of the Hearty Inclination there is in your Brethren to cultivate a lasting Friendship with all Nations of Indians as long as you behave so as to deserve it from them. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

In order to prevent any Disputes hereafter between you and your Brethren the English, the King of Great Britain your Father, and my Master has ordered a Line to be run between you and his people in this Country that you may know how much of your Country you have sold to your Brethren the Original of which the six Nations has, and this I deliver to you, that your Children hereafter may be acquainted of it, and not foolishly enter into debates, with your Brethren as you have done about Trifles, As you must now be sensible your Brethren the English is the most Powerful people in this Country, and not only so but best inclined to do you Justice and supply your Necessitys while you behave so as to deserve their Friendship.

Then I delivered them a Copy of the Partition Line settled at the Treaty of Easton between the Proprietors Agents & the Chiefs of the Six Nations.

Brethren the Delawares

I have heard what you said to me the day before Yesterday and you may depend on it, the great King shall be made acquainted with every thing that has been transacted between us, and you may depend on his giving proper Orders, to all his People in this Country from time to time; to cultivate a good Understanding between all Nations of Indians and them, Gave a String

Brethren

You have taken the Hatchet out of my Hand, and desired I would take hold of the Chain of Friendship, with both my Hands; Brethren I will do as you desire, and you may depend on my doing every Thing in my Power to preserve the Chain of Friendship free from Rust. Gave a Belt.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 10th of April 1760.

Present.

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The same Indians

Brethren the English

As we have settled all differences and renewed the Ancient Friendship, and opened the road of Peace, we must inform you, that our people is in great wants of Goods, at our Towns, we return the King of Great Britain our thanks for those you gave us Yesterday in his Name, Brother we see the difficulty you have in getting provisions up to this place to supply your own people, much less to give us, and tho you give us part of what you have we are in a starving conditions when we come here to Trade; to prevent this inconveniency to us both, We have been talking with some of the Traders here who say they are willing to go down with us if you and the Commanding Officer be willing; now Brother we desire you will consult the Commanding Officer on this Affair and let these Traders go down with us; we know that you & the French have not made peace, but we will engage to take them safe down, and bring them safe up to you again with their Skins. To Confirm the Truth of what we say we give you this Belt. Gave a Belt

Brethren.

You are now settled in our Country, be strong, and do all Nations of Indians Justice, we are a poor people and be kind to those that are not able to support themselves; We expect to have a great Council this Summer of all Nations of Indians, when that is over we will let you know what we have done, and what part of our Country you may raise provisions on that you may not have it to carry from the settlements.

Gave a Belt.

Then I informed the Indians, I would Acquaint the Commanding Officer of what they said; and give them an Answer to Morrow Morng.

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 12th April 1760.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The same Indians

Brethren of the several Nations here present give Attention to what I am going to say. I have consulted the Commanding Officer of what you said to me the day before Yesterday, and tho we have no Instructions, about finding Traders to Trade in the Indian Country yet; but to convince you of the good inclination your Brethren the English have to serve you in your Necessitys, we have agreed to let such Traders as is willing to go with you to your Towns; As you have pledged the Faith of your Nations for their safe return, we make no Doubt of it; and as the prices of all kind of Goods is here settled, you know what you are to pay them for the Goods; so I hope there will be no Complaints hereafter. And likewise that all your People will behave to these Traders that risque their Lives and Effects to go with you; may return home well pleased with your Peoples Conduct. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

We return you our hearty thanks for agreeing to let these Traders go with us, and you may depend on their safety, as the business we came upon is all done to our Satisfaction, we desire you will give us some Rum to drink as our hearts is glad, let us be Merry; God has directed you Brethren how to make it. they delivered five Strings of Wampum, for a Cag to each Nation of the five

Gave five Strings

Brethren,

The Rum is very scarce here and Mischances often happen in Liquor; yet I grant your Request, but I desire you may not say after you have Quarreled and hurt each other; that I have handed you Peace out of one hand; and given you Liquor out of the other to hurt you.

Gave five Cags.

Fort Pitt April 18 1760.
A true Copy from the Original
by Alexander McKee Assistant
To George Croghan Esquire

Philadelphia 24th April 1760 33

Sir

~~The~~ Governor Hamilton being obliged ~~[illegible]~~ yesterday morning to go to Newcastle to meet the Assembly of that Government sent ~~me~~ Mr. Peters to inform ~~me~~ that Frederic Post in his way to ~~New York~~ ~~General Amherst~~ had the misfortune ~~of being thrown~~ from his Horses & was so much hurt by the fall as not to be able to proceed: and as the business he went upon concerning General Amherst's Message required Dispatch, He desired I would ~~digest~~ examine with Mr. Logan ~~the~~ ~~said message objections of~~ alterations which Post ~~&~~ ~~Some of the Principal People in this Town thought~~ thought necessary ~~to require~~ ~~to be made~~ in ~~the Speech~~ the General's message ~~and~~ form a Sketch of the speech to be made in the General's name by said Post, to be laid before ~~you~~ General Amherst, who would ~~be~~ pleased to make the alterations he thought proper & Sign the said Speech ~~[illegible]~~ to enable Post to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~as soon~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ express the Generals sentiments ~~[illegible]~~ in his own Words.

The alterations he begs could be made are in the threatnings ~~that~~ ~~and in the [illegible]~~ in case of misconduct from the Indians: and in the manner of

~~taking Possession of the~~ upper ~~town of~~ ~~of settling Bas~~ &c

of building Fort in their Country without ~~their leave~~ giving them any or without ~~& without~~ or offering ~~giving them~~ any Consideration for the Land ~~for~~ taken furthermore. Without troubling you with the apostolic arguments of that honest & good man I inclose you the Sketch of said Passage in which I think that the true meaning of the General Letter is preserved ~~with [illegible]~~ tho' the Expressions Seem a little softened.

~~There~~ is also an addition concerning a tract of Land ~~to be laid out by the~~ Indians round every ~~Fort to raise Provisions~~ for the Garrison. If you approve it ~~& if~~ you would please to lay it ~~before~~ Genl Amherst.

I have done this at the Governor's request and not by any ~~desire~~ intention to meddle in ~~affairs when I [illegible]~~ Indian affairs which ~~are~~ is equally out of my Way. I desire & hope you will ~~construe~~ it in that sense & believe me with great ~~respect~~

Sketch of a Letter
to General Stanwix
concerning Indian Affairs
2d. April 1760

Philadelphia 24th April 1760

Sir

Governor Hamilton being obliged to go yesterday morning to Newcastle, to meet the assembly of that Government sent me Mr Peters to inform me, that Frederic Post on his Way to New York, had the misfortune of ~~being~~ thrown ~~from~~ off his Horse, & was so much hurt by the fall as not to be able to proceed but was brought back here. and as the business he went upon concerning General Amherst's ~~Message~~ to the Indians required dispatch. The Governor desired I would examine with Mr Logan ~~The~~ the alterations which said Post intended to have represented to the General as necessary in his Speech and that we would form a Sketch of it to be laid before you, and if you did approve of it to transmit it to General Amherst, who would please to make the alterations he thought proper. & Sign the Speech, to enable Post to express the General's Sentiments in his own Words.

The alterations he begs could be made are in the Threatnings in Case of misconduct from the Indians, and in the manner of building Forts in their Country, without giving them notice thereof, or offering any Consideration for the Land taken for that use

Without troubling you with the apologies and the Apostolic arguments of that honest & good man I have the honour to enclose the sketch of said Message in which I think that the true meaning of the General's Letter is preserved, tho' the Expressions seems a little softened.

There is also an addition concerning tracts of land to be laid out by the Indians round every Fort to raise Provisions for the Garrisons.

I have done this at the Governor's Request, and not by any Intention to meddle in Indian affairs which are equally out of my Way and Desire — I hope you will construe it in that Sense & believe me with great respect

Sir

Your most obedient
& most Humble Servant

Genl [illegible] Speech 8

He assures the Indians that he
any of
was not sent to dispossess them of
their lands or property
on the contrary that so long
as they demean ~~[illegible]~~ so justly
he would maintain them
in their just rights
~~[illegible]~~ and and afford them
~~against the~~ Commandants ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ their conduct demeaned in
a friendly manner and That he
But on the ~~contrary~~
would retaliate tenfold all
acts of hostility committed by the
[illegible]

Alterations proposed
Either leave this article out
or express it in a softer manner
as
But on the ~~contrary~~ other hand should they
or any of them
commit any hostilities and outrages
against any of His Majesty's subjects
they know that he must repay
it & that he has the right
to retaliate tenfold upon
such any such Injury

and if any of his people
should kill or injure an
Indian he shall be punished

Alterations

~~That~~ as the necessity of H. M. Service ~~[illegible]~~ obliges him to take Post in their ~~[illegible]~~ for the Security & protection of the Inhabitants of their Country and prevent the Enemy ~~from~~ taking possession of the same & not to take ~~[illegible]~~ the Indians ~~[illegible]~~ for their presence & ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] whatever joining their Posts their Lands ~~[illegible]~~ be taken from them nor any ~~[illegible]~~ except ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] to them the same [illegible] that they shall invariably [illegible] them, & that he promises ~~[illegible]~~ that they shall receive Presents as a consideration for the small spots upon which the Post shall ~~[illegible]~~ be placed.

and as it is very expensive & difficult to carry Provisions for the use of the Garrisons ~~[illegible]~~ & also to supply the Indians when they come to see us, if they will allow us a spot of ground adjoining every Post to be used

He means, not without to take any of their Lands, except in such places where the necessity of H. M. Service obliges him to take Post, where he means and will build Forts.

~~increasing~~ to raise Corn for the said Purpose
In that case they will themselves
settle the limits of that part of
their land so appropriated, &
receive a consideration for the
same as will be agreed between
you & them.

which said Post humbly ~~required~~ requested the General would please
to make in his Speech: and that ~~we would form~~ we
a Sketch of it to be transmitted to you ~~[illegible]~~
~~with~~ ~~with~~ ~~defining~~ ~~requesting~~ and if you approve of it to ~~[illegible]~~ lay it
before General Amherst. ~~& Mr. Post for his~~
~~approbn to be signed by the Genl~~
and as Mr. Post wi

The Governor desired I would examine with Mr Logan
some alterations which said Post humbly requested
the General would please to make in his Speech
and that the Sketch thereof should be transmitted
to you, to be laid if you approve of it before
General Amherst and as Mr. Post would ~~[illegible]~~
to express the Generals Sentiment in his own Words
he begs His Excellency would please to sign that
Speech ~~with~~ as written, to have it delivered
The alterations he ~~thought~~ would be necessary are in the
Threatening Part of that message and [illegible]
from the Indians ~~to~~ which he wishes could be softened
so that he could be authorized to promise them some
Presents ~~to them~~ for their lands ~~taken~~ ~~for~~ which they
~~[illegible]~~ take or may be built upon.

Isaac C Smith
Indian Speech

Remarks upon Mr. Post's Speeches 12

The General does not mention his designs to the Indians therefore his Intentions on that head should not be explained

The Second Paragraph concerning the Forts is not agreeable to the General's Words

3d The threatening Part of the Generals Speech are omitted

4th the giving of Intelligence clear

5th the Invitation to join the Kings forces, as well as the Invitation to a Neutrality under proper Conditions

[illegible]

Memo.

Write to Major [illegible] to [illegible] for the Waggons [illegible]

From Lancaster to York	22 miles
From York to Nicholas Gap	35
over the Mountain	4
From the W. foot of the Hill to Licking Creek upon Potowmack	26
6 miles beyond Fort [illegible]	20
To the mouth of Sideling Hill Creek	20
To Cresap	127
	15
To Fort Cumberland	142

Copy/.

Brethren, Kings, Captains, & Warriors
the Many Nations.—
Take Notice, of What I am going to say, in the
of the Chief Commander of all His Majesty's Forces
this Continent.—
Brethren, I let You know, that our Great
has sent me into this Country, to head and Comma
His Warriors; And that he has given me a Sword to
and defend his Subjects & to Act against His Enemies
Brethren, As I have nothing more at heart,
the good and welfare of the Whole Community, I do Ass
all the Indian Nations, That His Majesty has not
me to deprive any of You of Your Lands and Property
the Contrary, so long as You adhere to His Interest, & b
Your behavior give Proofs of the Sincerity of Your
Attachment to His Royal Person and Cause, I will
and Maintain You, in Your just rights, and give You
the aid and Assistance You may stand in need of, to
the Dangers You may be liable to from the Enemy th
Your Attachment to us.—
This I firmly Mean to Adhere to, so long as Yo
behave like good and Faithfull Allies—But on the oth
Hand if any of You should Committ any Act of Hostil
or do any Injury to any of His Majesty's Subjects, You
Sensible I must resent it, and retaliate upon them a
You know that I have the Might so to do tenfold for e
breach of Treaty or Outrage You could be guilty of;
if any of His Majesty's Subjects under my Comm
Should kill, or Injure any of our Indian Brethren,
shall upon due Proof thereof, receive equal Punishm
As a Proof of the Truth & Sincerity of What I have sa
given You this.—
Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors—I a
not to take any of Your Lands, But as the Necessity of
Maje

Majesty's Service, Obliges me to take Post and build Forts in some Parts of Your Country to protect our Trade with You, and prevent the Enemy from taking Possession of Your Lands, and hurting both You and us, as You are Sensible, that if we do not build Forts the French will. In that Case I Assure You, that no Part Whatever of Your Lands joining the said Forts shall be taken from You, nor any of Our People be permitted to hunt or Settle upon them — But they shall remain Your absolute Propert. and I will even promise You some Presents as a Consideration for the Land, Where such Forts or Trading Houses, are or may be built upon; And as it is expensive and inconvenient for Us to Carry Provisions for Our Warriors, from Our Settlements to these Forts, and also to supply our Brethren the Indians When they come to see us, if You will lay out a Space of Ground Adjoining every Fort to raise Corn: In that Case fix Yourselves the Limits of that Part of Your Lands, so Appropriated to us, and You will receive such a Consideration for it, as will be Agreed between You & Us to Your Satisfaction As a Proof of the Truth & Sincerity of What I have said, I give You this. —

Brethren, Kings, Captains, & Warriors of the Several Indian Nations, Those who will Join His Majesty's Arms, and be aiding and Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded; And those that may not Chuse to Act in Conjunction with the Forces, shall be equally protected, provided they do not Join in any Acts of Hostility with the Enemy, & Carry them Intelligen. Which might prove prejudicial to the publick good

Upon these Terms, You shall find me Your fast Friend — But on a Breach of them, You would force me to treat You as Our Enemies, the Consequences of Which would be fatal to You, and very disagreeable to the King My Master — I say this out of the tender

ness

regard I have for the Lives and welfare of our Bre
the Indians, and I chuse You should know what Y
have to trust to, since I intend to be as good as my Wor

Given under my Hand & Seal of Arms at He
Quarters at Fort George, in the City of Ne
This 27th Day of April 1760

Jeff: Amherst

Copy of Genl Amherst's
Talk
To the several Tribes and
Nations of Indians Dated
New York 27th April 1760 —
Inclosed in General Amherst's
Letter to Genl Stanwix Apl 28th

Brethren Kings, Captains, and Warriors of the many Nations

Take Notice of what I am going to say in the Name of the Chief Comander of all his Majesty's Forces on this Continent

Brethren — I let you know that our Great King has sent Me into this Country to lead & comand all his Warriors; and that he has given Me a Sword to protect & defend his Subjects, & to act against his Enemies —

Brethren — As I have Nothing more at Heart, than the Good & Welfare of the whole Comunity, I do aſsure all the Indian Nations That his Majesty has not sent Me to deprive any of you of your Lands and Property; on the Contrary, so long as you adhere to his Interest, & by your Behavior give Proofs of the Sincerity of your Attachment to his Royal Person, & Cause, I will defend and maintain you, in your just Rights, and give you all the Aid and Aſsistance you may stand in Need of, to repreſs the Dangers you may be liable to, from the Enemy, thro your Attachment to Us —

This I firmly mean to adhere to, so long as you behave like good & faithful Allies — But on the other Hand, if any of you should comit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of his Majesty's Subjects, You are sensible I must resent it, & retaliate upon Them, and you know that I have the Might so to do ten fold, for every Breach of Treaty, or Outrage you could be guilty of. — And if any of his Majesty's Subjects under my Comand should kill or injure any of our Indian Brethren, they shall upon due Proof thereof receive equal Punishment. As a Proof of the Truth & Sincerity of what I have said I give you this

Brethren Kings Captains &
Warriors — I mean not to take any of
your Lands. But as the Neceſsity of his
Majesty's Service obliges Me, to take
Post, & build Forts in some Parts of your
Country, to protect our Trade with you, and
prevent the Enemy from taking Poſseſsion
of your Lands, and hurting both You & Us, as
you are sensible that if We do not build
Forts the French will. ~~And~~ In that Case
I aſsure you that no Part whatever of your
Lands joining the said Forts, shall be taken
from You, nor any of our People be permitted
to hunt or settle upon Them — But they shall
remain your absolute Property, and I will even
promise You some Presents as a Considera:
:tion for the Land where such Forts & Trading
Houses are or may be built upon; And as it
is expensive and inconvenient for Us to
carry Provisions for our Warriors, from our
Settlements to these Forts, and also to supply
our Brethren the Indians when they come to
see Us, if you will lay out a Space of —
Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn:
In that Case fix yourselves the Limits of
that Part of your Lands so appropriated
to Us, and you will receive such a Consider
:ation for it as will be agreed between You
and Us, to Your Satisfaction — As a
Proof of the Truth & Sincerity of what I
have said, I give you this

Brethren Kings, Captains
and Warriors of the several Indian
Nations — Those who will join his
Majesty's Arms, & be aiding and aſsist
:ing in subduing the comon Enemy, shall
be well rewarded; and those that may
not chuse to act in Conjunction with the
Forces shall be equally protected, provided
they do not join in any Acts of Hostility
with the Enemy, or carry Them Intelligence

which might prove prejudicial to the public Good— Upon these Terms you shall find Me your fast Friend— But on a Breach of Them you would force Me to treat you as our Enemies— the Consequences of which would be fatal to You, & very disagreeable to the King my Master— I say this out of the tender Regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of our Brethren the Indians, and I chuse you should know what you have to trust to, since I intend to be as good as my Word—

Given Under my Hand &
Seal of Arms at Head Quarters
at Fort George in the City of
New York This Twenty Seventh
Day of April 1760

General Amherst's Talk
To the several Tribes and
Nations of Indians.—
New York 27th April 1760 -

Enclosed to Genl. Stanwix of
the 28th Do. ——

Thursday May 1st

Bretheren of the Six Nats:

I am to acquaint You that I have not as receivd any orders from Home relative to the business of Meeting at my House; but soon expect them, as the Ministers have now for some time past the Affairs of America under consideration, so that probably I may receive them by Son whom I expect in about a Months time, if I do, You shall be imediately made acquainted therewith. In the mean time I with pleasure assure You, that, by all my letters from ye Minis appears that His Majesty is determined to have all Justice imaginable done in all yr. dealings with his Subjects. and I expect that you will act towards him & them in such a manner as to merit a continuance of his regard & Protection. ——

A Belt ——

Bretheren take this first opportunity

I am also to inform You that I have Settled every thing with the Western & Northern Inds. last Year on the best footing possible, & to our Mutual Satisfaction, that I have a Deputy also in the Western Parts of this Country whose reports from thence are very favourable. So that a Peace ~~now~~ is at last established between Us & all the Inds. with whom we are acquainted from the East to the West & from the North to the South, I expect, & hope that You, our Bretheren of the Six Nations will contribute all in your power to the continuance of it and that You will, with Us look upon those who first violate it without Sufficient cause, as Disturbers of our happy tranquility & enemys of the Country. ——

A Belt ——

Bretheren I rejoice with You at ye encrease of yr. Confederacy by the considerable Number of Tuscaroras who Join'd You lately, wh. I promoted all in my power by writing to ye Governor of Carolina in whose Government they lived; as well as by giving them Passports, & some Assistance on their Arrival, such as provision & some implements of Husbandry. & I now expect that You will act yr. part by settling them in a proper place, and afford them some Assistance with

~~they~~ can help themselves, I have also given Letters last Week to the Nanticokes, & Delawares for the Gov.rs of Jersey & Maryland in whose Governments severals of the abovementioned Tribes ~~still~~ live to See ~~Strict~~ Justice done to them on leaving their Governments, which I am certain they will do, they have likewise passports ~~from~~ me for their better security in travelling thro the Inhabited Country. — As I have done so much for the Strengthening of ye Confederacy w.ch I have often recommended to You. I expect You will act a proper part on that Occasion amongst You. —

4 Brethren — As I am now recommending to You ye Assembling all yr Scattered Friends together, in order to Strengthen ye Confederacy I cannot avoid taking notice of the Immoderate length the Young ~~Men~~ People carry their resentment against the Cherokees, a People in ~~Strict~~ Alliance with Us, and who want to live in friendship with You also ~~as well as with us,~~ ~~they~~ have lately requested our Interposition; And as the Great King George My Master has nothing more at heart than ~~to settle~~ a General peace amongst all his Subjects & Allies in this Country. — I must by this belt of Wampum recommend to You a peace with the Cherokees, who I expect will send Deputys this way ere long for that purpose. — Therefore I shall be glad of yr Answer, that I may act Accordingly. — A Belt —

Answer to the 1st.

Brothers,

We have heard now ye Reasons why you have had nothing relative to our last meeting from home, & yt you expect a full acct by your Son. — in ye Meantime you inform us of his Majestys good-will towards us, & his determination to see ye strictest justice done done us by our Brethren ~~the~~ Neighbours in these parts — we thank you Brother for this good News — we all wth one Voice return thanks that the King & his Ministers has been mindful of us amidst all ye Affairs of their Nation. — we shall rest satisfyed in ye expectation of his farther pleasure & determination respecting your last meeting ~~[illegible]~~ as by your son. — we hope by our peaceable behaviour ever to merit the ~~[illegible]~~ gracious Kings regard & protection. —

a Belt.

2. Brother W. our Protector.

We rejoice to hear you have settled ye strong & happy a Peace wth ye Northern & western Indians — & so agreeable & satisfactory to our Brethren ye English..

Brother it affords us equal pleasure yt you have peace wth all ye Indians wth whome you have any acquaintance. — & yt you are under such peculiar advantages to preserve & perpetuate this tranquility. &c

we shall ever join wth you, & exert ourselves to continue this happy state. — we hope to be always of one heart & one mind — & yt ye voice of universal peace may be ever sounding amongst us. — we all thank you for this pleasant news —

a Belt. —

3. Brother &c

We have heard you, (after repeating ye whole say) we thank you for this renewed Instance of your goodwill & regard for us, rejoicing at ye addition to our Number by ye Tuscaroras, we rejoice wth you. — we thank you for the kindness & assistance you have shewn them, — both in ye first removal from ye Southward & since yr arrival here. — —

we also thank you for ye speedy care you have taken for ye safe removal of some of ye Tuscaroras who are still remaining in ye Southern governments. —

we assure you Brother, we shall follow your Advice & directions relative to a good settlement for them — & grant them all ye assistance in our power. —

we are well pleas'd wth ye settling at Ohquage, or any place they may chuse yt shall be agreable to them. —

we renew thanks for your kindness to them & ask ye continuance of it, for those still behind — a Belt —

4th 55 -

4. Brother H.

We are convinced of your Fidelity & regard for
yt you have our interest & wellfare at heart, & are uneasy
we should do any thing yt has a tendency to diminis
our Number & destroy our peace.
we are glad yt ye great King your Master has so good a
heart as to desire nothing more than peace wth all his Sub
& displeased if any [illegible] war without just grounds;

We warriors will now give you Reasons why War ha
commenced between us & ye Cherokees. —
about 4 years ago some of ye Chief warriors of ye Sene
visited ~~of our~~ our southern Brothers, with an Intention to renew & bri
ye Chain of friendship. wch being done, upon our return
they struck us, & we returned ye Blow — since which we
cant enter their settlements, they meeting us abroad as Ene
— thus we have only beat them wth yr own hatchet.
& now our necks are stretched & faces turned yt way —
begin to hear ye voice for peace. — if they will make
yr acknowledgements for ye breach of friendship, we sh
hear them, tho we think proper for them first to d
as they have been ye Aggressors. —

Fort Johnson 14th. May. 1760

Sir

I had heard of Capt. Montour's loosing all my Dispatches for Pitsburgh; Genl. Stanwix having mention'd it at New York to Mr. Shuckburgh my Secretary, with this Addition, that as the Genl. pass'd thro' Carlisle, He found Montour detain'd there for a Tavern Debt, which was paid by Mr. Sinclair, by Order of the General, and so qualified him to proceed on his Journey.—— You have herewith a Copy inclos'd of what he was to bring, and what will be more satisfactory to You (in Answer to yours pr. Express of 22d. April) 'That upon my Acquainting his Excelly. Genl. Amherst of your 'Scituation, from the want of Goods to present the Indians, 'on certain Exigencies, 'He told Me that he would write immediate-'ly to Brigadier Genl. Monkton who is to command your Way, 'to Buy and take with him a sufficient Assortment of Goods for 'that Purpose: and as for what you have issued att your own 'Risque, 'He says You shall certainly be paid—— I only gave Aaron the Mohawk a meer Pass to go on his own business to Pitsburg, without the least instruction even Verbal, to Negotiate any for the Publick; Nevertheless I don't disapprove of your sending him to Detroit, as possibly he may gain intelligence of the Enemy's Scituation & their Connections with the Indians there & abroad if He & his Associates are discreet.— You'll find Inveloped with this a Copy of my Orders to Capt. Montour, which you will deliver to him, as the Original I suppose is lost, having heard that when he left Carlisle, He had no Paper with him, but his Pass to Pitsburg—— I think it unnecessary to give you any farther Instructions, not doubting but the same Conduct in the Bussiness you are intrusted with, that Recommended you to the Notice of Genl. Stanwix, will entitle you to the same from Genl. Monkton, to whom doubtless Genl. Stanwix will recommend You, as it gave me the greatest Pleasure to hear that Genl. Stanwix and Major Gates had spoke in such high Commendation of your behaviour and

Management of the Indians in that Quarter. — I know by Experience the Service you are engaged in, must be very disagreable and troublesome however I woud have you do as I intend to do myself, which is to continue it as long as the War lasts, for I woud not upon any Acct. have the Service suffer, tho it will not lay at your Door if not properly Supplyed or Enabled to prevent it. The Operations of this Campaign are not yet public; I yesterday mett Genl. Amherst at Schenectady when I took the Opportunity of Talking to him on ye. Affairs as before mentioned, at the same time gave him my Opinion of the Necessity there is for keeping the Indians in general in good Temper & particularly those who live around you, and but lately come into our Interest — I am in hopes We shall be able to bring a greater Number of Indians into the field this Campaign than ever was known, all I am uneasy about is at our being so late — I think this Summer must make us Masters of America, We mis'd it last Winter I think in not reducing Missisipi which I am certain is not very difficult to be done from all the Accts. I have had — all Friends here are well & desire their Compliments to You

I am Sir with all Sincerity
Yr. real Wellwisher
& humble Servant.

Wm. Johnson

P. S.

I wrote by Montour to You for the Seeds of some curious Trees that grow along the Ohio & abt. Sioto the Names of which I now forgot Montour can tell you what they are, I shall be obliged to you for any Seeds, we have not here. —

George Croghan Esqr. —

P. S.

Three Missisagas are just arriv'd here at my House, I have not heard yet what they are come about, as I have no Interpreter, I suppose they are come as friends & Sent with some Messages of Peace —

Yrs

W. J—

if you receive any intelligence of Moment from Detroit, or elsewhere by Aron Dea, or by any other means, let me know it by express thro the Nations. & by the way of Oswego.—

W. J: Letter Dated 14th May
Received 24th June

Sir

Fort Johnson May 14th. 1760

There are some Indians there about You, who belong to the Mohawks, and were left among ye. Chenundadies formerly, One Aria a Mohawk Young Ind.n wanted much to go for them, but I stopped him, as I wanted him to go this way with ye. Army, and promised them I would write You about them, I should be glad if you could prevail on said Indians to come to their freinds here at the Mohawks, but would not have You be at any Expence or great trouble about them. as, after this Campaign is over, they may go and fetch them themselves, this is just to gratify the Ind.s here at present. I have sent my Packet for You by the Post, as I thought itt the safest way, & I believe as expeditious, this goes by Johnny Montour. — This Day setts of three Ottawawaes from near Detroit, from my House with ten Ondagaes and a White Man for the River St. Laurence below Swegatchy. where they expect to cut of some of ye. French Convoys. this will induce ~~[illegible]~~ many to go out now against Canada, and will thereby distress the Enemy more than a small Army. I have sent six days ago 2 partys from Fort Stanwix for a Prisoner, which I expect back in a few Days. Our Heavy Cannon begun to Move yesterday to Schenectady, so that I believe the greatest affair will be up this way.

I am Sir
Your hearty welwisher
& Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

George Croghan Esqr.

to deliver to his Honour. I have ordered Roto to take the Tavern Keepers Bills of Exchange from place to place, to be given the Gentlemen Commissioners. Please to Excuse hast, from S^r^,

Your most H'ble Serv't,

TIM. HORSFIELD.

Beth'm, July 8, 1760.

Directed.
To Richard Peters, Esquire, Philada.

RELATION BY FREDERICK POST OF CONVERSATION WITH INDIANS, 1760.

Br., last fall wan you past bay hear, I hoard wot you and your Brodarn da Englysch had agread on, I rasayst over it to hoar you, affter you com back, dat was the ryson I dalywered you da hosses dat was brot haer from de inhabetans back; Br. listen wat I say, I have hart you last nayt, you told me wat our brodern de Englysch have so mouts at heart, and wat the da sayr, we all lat you know it schall be grantet what da dosayr consarnying dar one flasch and blod, we know dat Got has sean us; we still have kapt your flasch and blod hear; we know dat Gott Nous us we have not bean onnest; we have bean falsch and hepocresay in keeping you flasch and blod so long back, for all we tat to love Gott br, but nowa we all tall and aschur you, all dat belongs to Deas taun or Susayetey, we got displeast har which we will dalever to you, for we dasayr to do Schoustus and love Gott, br, but we connot command odears nouley com her to dalever dam allso; br, now I woult frilay do wat our br'n da Englysh dasayrd me to do, I wist it was in may pour to asseast, dat da may got all dam back dat ar Schaderet in da wouds, every war geave a string of wompom. Da boys nam is Schacob, from Tulpekkay, Da woman is born in bat Fort in Nuangland, har nam is Mary, da garlls nam is Janckke, Alodats garl, har parns leave at Memesing, har faders nam is Peter Sonnet; da Schyldern crayd as if da schould day wan da war prasantat to us; Deas poepel has bout dam from oders.

Dear and honoured Sir, it gywess my grat pleasur to inform your honnour in may myecknes, of halt dat we arayst at Mockocklocking, an Inschan taun nuly layd out, war dar ar a Companie to gader all of da Manyssing Indeans, a sord of raleceous poepel, it is about 8 Yoahr wan da bagon an Papounnahang, is da bageanner of da compane, and dar menester da want to sea da frinds scheaflay, and to stho dat da raly ar frynds, da have not schagnd in da warr dam prisnors da have; dam poepel ar synds com to leave amongst dam, and da ar datarmd to lat nobode leave amongst dam dat do not daleaver dar proasonars an Indeans dat have not schaynd in da wahr, do not layck to tryt about peass, so dar ar of da sam sort so far as I coan larn, is all in querralnas; da wat for ous, but I sea mor and mor of a letel dastorbans amongst dam, and da apt to baleave it will bryd a war battwen dam and da Mohocks; as deas poepel is a ralegeous poepel, and da dasyrd of me to hold meting to dam, so I deat with grat bleasing over da tackts, dat da anschals proclaymd bay boyrd of aur Saveyur Jesus Christ, it sutel wall da deat daleaver da prosoners to us, as it is in Tetyuskunds latear bay dais Speacces as follows:

---

* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII p. 485.

Br'n, geave yut attanceon to wat I go to say, affter we want to counsel bay aursalfss, I told Titeyoscond mane ting war on he had not tod bafor, he sad, Br., I on I have not don as I schould; I schould had mor confard with you on da rod, dan we mat ogan war; we tanckt dam, of Onas da Governor and all da inhabetans, of dar sensear deasposeschan toward peas, an I gave dam a string of wompom. Sir, I bag hartly to be excust, not rayting a very cearcumstans, am may speceas to dam in da fyrs part. I am Schicks, so dat I schust can ster and dat is all, an I am aschamd to rayt, ba as I rayt in fria hand in da fylt, without tabel or schear, an da mousketers and sand flays tacks all correas most away, it has manny mor unconveneans basayts deas manschand, in de avenyng da daleverd an odar stryng, with deas words: Brr. I am gratlay pleast to hoear of dat gut pease, dat it is wall estableast I hartlay schayr in it, and layk to leave in peace, har kan Brr. I bra you woult have som peatte on us, and lat us have no strong leckqur at all, deas we all bag of you that leave at da plass cals Machachlosung, an if ane of our young man schuld com daun, asck dam war da com from, and wan da say da com from Machachlosung, I pra you geave dam not a drop of leckque at all, and I hop you will hor us geave deas a string, as hodar to we have comcloaver along. Our compane conscasts of 14 in number. I beg hartly to be excoust in rayting ane mor, and I bag to be remamberd bay all schandel peopel scars.

I raman jour mos houmpel an obedean Sarwent,

FRADRYCK POST.

Da reson way I brack of from rayting so sun, aur horstes arraved, and da call us wons mor to gader to have a meting.

I raman wet raspack, your honnous
humpel and obedean Sarvend,

Indorsed,

Frederick Post's relation of what passed between him and the Quaker, or religious Indians, at Monmuchlooson, on the Susquehannah.

To his honnour da Governor of Pansylvanea:

Broder, I cam to Machochlaung, wa mane Indeans lyve, I cald dam all togader, and I told dam wat we bous had agread on wan we sa one anoder last, and wat you ar sorre for and have so mouts at hart, and dasayrt me to mack it avere war noun avere war, and dasayrd dam to be strong and sea dat your flasch and blod may be rastord to you; now br'r, you know dat it is aur agreamand, dat as soun as I hoar any ting, I geave yu daracktly notys of, and as I am as jat closs bay you, so I sand daes prasonars to you which da daleverat to me, and I geave dam to Papunnahanck to dalever dam to you; br. I do not sand deas poepel daun, da have had damsalf a long dasayr to go daun to sea dar br. da Englesch, so I tot it proper to sand dam along; I hop you will rajoys to sea dam and be kaynd to dam, and allso to dam poepel dat bryng dam daun; wan I am farder from you and I schall meat wit som, I schall bryng dam maysalf daun wan I com along; br. you know aur worck is grat, and will tack a long taym befor we coan com back, I salud all da schandel pepel, and dasayr you to be strong.

Ye 20 Day of May, 1760, rot at Machochloschung.

He informs me that the English were noting down the islands and the rivers which disembogue into that of the Cherakis.

In the last days of the month of June of the last year, five Chaouoinons of Charretièr's band, came to him and told him there were forty of their cabins in the river, coming to ask him for a piece of ground, as their's was not good. M. de MacCarty sent some provisions to those Indians whom he placed near Fort Massiac; they were more useful and less dangerous there, than when collected together at Souyote.[1]

They have taken, at different times, four prisoners, ten scalps, but being menaced by a strong party of the enemy, they have abandoned Fort Massiac in the beginning of October, and retired towards the Illinois and previously to settling there, were waiting for news from the Chaouoinons, who are at Souyote, and of what was going on at the Beautiful river.

An English prisoner reported to M. de MacCarty, that they were fortifying Carleston, which is at the confluence of two rivers; that a canal was in the course of cutting, to surround the town with water, that barracks were building there through fear of a war with Spain.

The Cherakis persevered, at least for the most part, in the desire of joining the French, it would not be difficult to attract them among the Chaouoinons, if we could supply their wants.

The English being vigilant, profit by our scarcity of goods. They have invited the Illinois Nations to go to trade at The Rock.

M. de MacCarty having no traders, fears that those Nations, notwithstanding their good dispositions, will repair to the English and introduce messages into all their villages.

M. de MacCarty writes me on the 12th of April last, that the English having had wagon loads of tar and tow conveyed to Pitsburgh, where they were building bateaux, he has caused Fort Massiac to be terraced, fraized and fortified, piece upon piece, with a good ditch.

That the fort he has built at Kaskakiés is up to the parapet, that he has made all the arrangements he has considered necessary, according to his strength, to receive the enemy.

I have strongly recommended him to be on his guard. M. de Noyan de Villers, who has been to relieve him, will be very vigilant. I would not be surprised if the English made some movements in that quarter, for, according to the English gazettes, there is a rumor of a powerful armament against Louisiana, and according to the intercepted letters, General Monkton[2] has proceeded against the Beautiful river.

I am, with most profound respect, my Lord,

Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,
(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. Berryer.

12th September, 1760.

Montreal, 24th June, 1760.

My Lord,

I have neglected nothing to sound the interior of the 5 Yrokoise Nations, to penetrate their dispositions, to endeavor to divide them and to induce them to remain neutral.

---

[1] Scioto.

[2] See VIII, 250, note 2. — Ed.

At the close of last fall, I secretly formed an embassy from 20 different Indian Nations, which went to the 5 Yrokoise Nations to remind them of their ancient union, their close attachment to the French, their firm resolution to die before them, to reunite and wage a perpetual war against any nation that may join their enemies.

Those Nations did not dissemble how much they felt at the affair of Niagara, that they have would already taken revenge for it, had I not persuaded them that the 5 Nations had been constrained thereto, but that if such a thing should recur, nothing would be capable of stopping them.

They repeated to the Yroquois that the design of the English was to destroy them all, that at least, in a short time, the English would sue for peace from the French, and then the 5 Nations would fall a prey to the resentment and fury of all the Nations.

These ambassadors acquitted themselves of their mission, but the 5 Nations asked to confer thereupon with Colonel Johnson, who advised them to report; that all the Nations were to assemble in council at the village of the Montagués,[1] the place of their ancient council fire.

This Colonel, feeling uneasy regarding this negotiation, demanded of the 5 Nations all the English blood they might have in their power, otherwise they would be sorry for it.

The Cayugas sent word to their warriors to hide their axe until the middle of summer, in order to be able to speak of good business; they were to invite the other villages to do the same.

'Twould appear that the 5 Nations are devoted to the English, inasmuch as they are unwilling to do anything without the consent of Colonel Johnson. Meanwhile, if certain reports be true, they are resolved to let the English fight alone this campaign, but I have taken care not to trust them.

I have still other negotiations in progress; am getting the Indians of La Présentation particularly to act; they are relatives and allies of the 5 Yrokoise Nations.

I am on the eve of ascertaining what course they will pursue. I am far, my Lord, from daring to flatter myself that it will answer my desires.

I will do my best, and shall be agreeably surprised if they remain as quiet this campaign as they have last winter.

I am, with the most profound respect, my Lord, your most humble and

Most obedient servant,
(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. Berryer.

12th September, 1760.

Montreal, 24th June, 1760.

My Lord,

All the garrisons belonging to our posts on the Beautiful river are retiring to Detroit with as much provisions, artillery, ammunition and merchandise as they can stow away in the bateaux; the surplus was given to the Indians.

The domiciliated Mississagués of Presqu'isle followed the French to Detroit.

---

[1] Onondagas. — Ed.

Council held at
Philadelphia
1760

also
an Acco.^{t} of a Visit by some Fr.^{ds} made
to the Indians met at Easton
1761

At a Council held at the State House in Philadelphia
Friday 11th July 1760

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Govern

Benjn. Shoemaker, Joseph Turner }
Richard Peters, Thos. Cadwallader } Esquires

Twenty four Minisink Indians, 2 Nanticokes & 3 Delawares from an Indian Town called Mahachloosen about 50 or 60 Miles abo Wyoming on the Susquehannah: there were two Cheifs of the Minisink Indians vizt. Papoonahoal & Toankakanang. The latter arose & spoke as follows. (Job Chillaway a Delaware Indian being Interpreter.)

Brother Hearken to me, Teedyuscung called at our Town in his way to Atsintzing & we held a Council together, in which he related to us al the Business he was then going about, & likewise applied to us to [illegible] him in the Matter which he said you had very much at heart, that is, the return of your Flesh & Blood that were Prisoners amongst us. We were well pleased with the good News he brought, & with his Request it made our Hearts glad, & we did as he desired, giving him up in Counc the three only Prisoners we had amongst us.. A String.

Brother,

Frederick Post was with Teedyuscung & acquainted us wi the Messages which were given him by you to deliver to the Indians i all places where he should come vizt. That King George and the Governor & People of Pennsylvania were very well disposed to ye Indian which Rejoiced us mightily to hear. A String.

Brother,

We told Teedyuscung we intended to go to Philadelphia soon, and thereupon he desired us to take the three English Captives, that we had delive to him in Council, down with us & deliver them to the Governor, and Frederick Post wrote down as well what Teedyuscung said to us, as what we said to

Him, and gave us the writing, which I now deliver to you, as it contains
all that passed between us—

Here he delivered the Writing & the Prisoners to the Governor—

The Writing containing what was said by Papeonahoal to Teedyuscung
is as follows viz^t

Brother, give attention to what I am going to Say
Brother, last Fall when you passed by here, I heard what you & your
Brethren the English agreed on, I Rejoiced over it to hear ~~when~~ you,
after you came back that was the reason I delivered you the Horses
that were brought here from the Inhabitants. Brother, listen to
hat I say, I heard last Night what you told me our Brethren the
English had so much at heart & what they desire, we all let you know
t shall be granted concerning their own Flesh & Blood— We know that
God hath seen us— We still have kept your Flesh & Blood here— We
know that God knows us, we have not been honest, We have been false
deceitfull in keeping your Flesh & Blood so long; tho we thought to
ove God: but Brother, We now all assure you, all that belongs to
this Town or Society; We have three Captives here which we will deli-
r to you, for we desire to do Justice & to love God; But, Brother,
e cannot Command others that are newly come among us to deliver
hem also; Brother I would now freely do what our Brethren
e English desired me to do, I wish it was in my Power to assist,
hat they might get them all back that are scatter'd in y^{e} Woods every
here—

Gave a String of Wampum

and delivered to Frederick Post & Teedyuscung three Captives
Boy named Jacob. from Tulpehokin
Woman named Mary, born at Bedford in New England:
Girl named — a low Dutch Girl, her Parents live at the Minisinks
The Children cried as if they would die when they were presented to us—
hese People brought them from others who took them Captive—
Brother, I am greatly pleased to hear of that good Peace, that it is
ce Established, I heartily Join you in it & desire to live in Peace,
arken Brother, I pray you would have some Pity on us & let us have no strong
Liquor

Liquor at all here. all we that live at the Place called Mahachloosen, & if any of our young Men should come down, ask them where they came from, & when they say they came from Mahachloosen I pray you not to give them a drop of Strong Liquor, & I hope you will hear us.

Gave four Strings of Wampum.

He then proceeded in his Speech saying —

Brother, After Teedyuscung was gone we consulted among our Selves & determined to seek for & Collect all the Horses that had been stolen from the Frontiers of your Province & brought to our Parts, we found Six & took them along with us; one was drowned in crossing the Susquehannah at Wyoming, another was claimed on the Road, & Job Chillaway went back with ye Horse to ye Moravian Tavern along with ye Dutch-Man tha Claimed him & desired Justice Horsefeild that he might be examined, and if it was proved to be his property that he might have it: anothe being a young Colt tired on the Road & was left at a Smith's Shop about two Miles on this Side Samuel Deane's, three we have brought with us & the are here in Town. — Brother, I have done —

Then Papoonahoal ye other Minisink Chief arose & also spoke —

Brother, Tho' we are poor we want no recompence for ye Prisoners & Hors We do not return them to you from a desire of Gain, you are welcome to the and we are glad of this opportunity of Obliging You —

Brother, I am now to acquaint you that we have a white Man in ou Town who chose to live amongst us, we know not where he comes fro He is a good Man, & we are glad to keep him amongst us; one of the Nanti-coke Indians said he was a Soldier & left the Soldiery at some place on ye Mohocks River; he was tired with Soldiering & chose to come & live with ye Indians; he was at Chenango before he came to us: his name is David Owen Frazier, & he desires the Governor will give him his Discharge

Then the Minisink proceeded, Brother, Several English Men ha come to our Town, but in a little time they did not behave well & we di not like them, but this Man has always behaved well; We desire the G -ernor would send him his discharge by us that he may either Stay or co as he pleases, for we leave him entirely at his liberty, he is beloved by u

Brother, I assure you we have no more prisoners nor Horses in our Tow we have cleared ourselves of them all, but I think it proper to acquaint that one of our old Men assisted us very much in ye Matter of ye Horses

he bought some of them from those who had taken them from the
nglish, & tho' they cost him Money yet he did not value it, he gave them
us chearfully & desired we would take them Safe to you; We are not like
any other Indians, who will neither deliver their Prisoners or their Horses,
or let those do it who are otherwise well disposed. — This is all we have to Say.

The Governor returned Thanks for their Speeches, & told them he would send a Letter by them to the Soldier in whose favour they had Spoken, and desired they would attend Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'th Clock when he would Say something to them. ——

t a Council held in the State House on Saturday y^e 12th July 1760.
resent,
The Honourable James Hamilton Esq^r. Lieutenant Governor —
Benjamin Shoemaker & Rich^d. Peters Esquirs —
Papoonahoal
Toankakanang } Two Speakers of y^e Minisink Indians —
Noosawapamukus, Machine-uka, Nanticokes at Chenango —
Nanatches, Job Chillaway Delawares —
Delawe-ach, Lepeank, Tatenkainy —
Meesaheenan, Ponacheewes, Onape-aſsen } Minisinks
Kendaskond, Wockka'asa, Wesehannas, Minisinks from Atsintzing
Wayajoe-quas — 3 Women & 9 Children —
B. The old man mentioned Yesterday to have been Serviceable is
Called Allemawe-anoch, he is blind ——
Joseph Fox Esq^r. one of the Provincial Commiſsioners —
John Reynell
Joseph Morris } Commiſsioners for the Indian Trade —
Christian Frederick Post Aſsistant Interpreter
Israel Pemberton, Hugh Roberts, Jeremiah Warder, R. Wistar,
Owen Jones, Tho^s. Say, & Several others of the People called
Quakers, & some others ——

e Governors Answer to the Indians
rothers,

What you said Yesterday was very pleasing, & in behalf of
sel^f & all the Inhabitants of this Province, I thank you for complying
h our Request which we have so much at heart; & for the Pains & Labour
you

you have been at in coming to us, & Restoring our Flesh & Blood to us.
a String

Brothers,

We all Rejoice to see the upright & good part you have acted, we desire you will be Strong & use your utmost Endeavours to prevail on all other Indians to follow your Example & to do the same good thing, & for your encouragement we present you with this Belt — a Belt.

Brothers.

We are very sensible as well as you of the Mischeifs that are ever arising from an Intemperate use of Strong Liquors, but it is not in our power to Restrain our People that are at so great a distance from this City from carrying Rum to your Towns; There is no other way to put an effectual Stop to this, but for you to Stave every Cask that is brought among you; Be Strong & let not one Escape, & these bad men will be discouraged from bringing you any more Rum. —— a String.

Brothers,

As a token of our Love for you, We have provided a few things for you & desire your Acceptance of them —

Brothers,

We have been told that there are some of our Prisoners with Fren Margaret, & that she would come & deliver them up to us, but has heard some Stories which make her afraid to come; pray give her this String & let her k that she may come to us without any danger; & that we shall be Glad to see he with all the Prisoners as soon as possible ——. a String.

Brothers,

In Complyance with your Request, I have wrote a Letter to the You Man, & have promised him my Protection, so that he may come down with Safety & as soon as he pleases —

After some pause Papoonaheal arose & Spoke as follows — viz^{t} —

Brother,

I do not come here to do any publick Bussiness with the Governm I am not in that Character; I came on a Religious Account on an Invitatio sent me by some Religious People about twelve months agoe, & therefore it frightens me to hear what you have just now Spoke; viz^{t} That you have provided some Goods for our use & mean to make us a present of them; I thank you for your good Will, but I cannot allow myself to Receive them, since th would look as if I was come down as other great Ones do to receive Presen

No, Brother, I am perfectly Satisfied with the many good things I
eard in the Religious Conferences that we have held since we came here
ith the Quakers —

Brother, I will tell you the Reason why I say I am frightend, should I lay
y hands on your Presents it would raise a Jealousy in the Breasts of
hose round about me who transact the Publick Business & are wont
Receive Presents on such Occations. — It would moreover be apt to Cor-
upt my own mind & make me Proud, & others would think I wanted to
a great Man; which is not the Case. I think on God who made us, & want
be Instructed in his Service & Worship; I am a great lover of Peace, I have
ever been concerned in War Affairs; I have a Sincere Remembrance of the
d Friendship which subsisted between the Indians & your Forefathers, and
ll always observe it. — I love my Brethren the English & they shall ever find
e faithfull; I was Invited to come & for these Reasons did come, & not to
eceive Presents which Spoil & Corrupt the Receivers of them, many have
isbehaved after they have Received them, & many I am afraid come only for
e sake of receiving them. —

Brother, It comes into my mind to mention something to you that I
ink wrong in your Dealings with the Indians, You make it publick that you
ll give a certain price for our Skins, & that they are to be weighed & paid
r at that set price according to their weight. Brother, there are two
d things in this way of Dealing, You alter the price that you say you will
e for our Skins, which can never be right; God cannot be pleased to see the
ices of one & the same thing so often alter'd & Changed. Our young Men
nding that they are to receive for their Skins according to their Weight,
ay Tricks with them & leave on them several parts which are of no use
y to make them weigh more, such as some of the Flesh the Ears &
Paws —

Brother, this is not as it ought to be, we should not Skin our
ins in such a way, our Corrupt heart has found out this way of Dealing
ther, you see there is no Love nor Honesty on either Side; You do wrong in altering you
es; and the Indians do wrong in bringing Skins to you with so much badness on
m: Therefore Brother, we propose to fling this entirely away, for if it Remains so
shall never agree & love one another as we ought to do. Now Brothers, I desire you
not Raise your Goods to too high a price, but lower them so as you can afford
hat we may live & walk together in one Brotherly Love & Friendship as Brothers
ought

ought to live.— Brother, I dont say this with a view to have a great price for my Skin but only lay it before you that you may consider & come to some determination about it.— Brother, I must once more acquaint you that my Chief design in making this visit is to confer about Religious Matters, & that our Young Men agree with me in this, & want to love God & leave off their former bad Courses.—

He then produced an old Bill of the New Jersey Currency that is out of Date, & complain that it was given him for Skins, & no body would take it in payment: The Governer gave him present Currency for it, with which he was Satisfied. ———

After Job Chillaway had made a Complaint concerning a Horse: Papoonahoal Spoke again.

Brother, with regard to what I have mentioned about Religious Matters, it may be, some may not think as I do, or may think lighte of these Matters; but I am fixed in my Principles & shall always abide by them. Brother, I am glad I have an opportunity of mentioning these several Matters i the Presence of such a large Audience of Young & Old Persons. The Great Go observes all that passes in our hearts, & hears all that we say one to another.

He then finished with a Solemn Act of Prayer & Thanksgiving; which he performed very devoutly. ———

The Governors Answer July 16th 1760 —

Brother,

We understand you do not come on any publick Business, or to tr with the Government, & that you were invited by Friends to pay a Religiou visit; and you let us know that you are lovers of Peace, Mindfull of the Ol Friendship, and will be always our good Friends.— This Declaration is ver agreable to us, We heartily thank you for it, desire you will persevere in the same good Disposition, & in Return we promise you our Sincere Frienc-ship & Assistance on all Needfull Occations—

Brother, It gives us great Satisfaction to hear you mention how the L has Enlighten'd you; Religion is what all good Men have at heart, & we h & pray the Day may not be far off when all Mankind as well Indians others shall be so Enlighten'd as to hearken to & Embrace the Christian Religion which is so Necessary to their Everlasting Happiness in the World to come.

Brother, you told me that your Young Men would listen to you, were Resolved to regulate their lives so as to please their Great Creator,

and likewise that they would lay aside whatever was bad & displeasing to
him; We approve of this Just & Pious Resolution, and heartily Rejoice to hear
you; It is every Man's Duty to do the same thing if he would approve himself
worthy of the Mercies of the Heavenly Father.—

Brother, As to what you have mentioned concerning our Method of
Trading with the Indians, We understand you Well, & have communicated
what you have said to the Indian Commissioners, who are chose by the Government & People to Regulate these Matters; they are present, & they will Confer
with you on this Subject & Settle it to your Satisfaction.—

Brother, Our Presents are Small & not offered you as a Reward,
they are of too Small a Value to produce the bad Consequences you apprehend:
We consider that tho' you came well cover'd to us, yet the Briars may tear
your Stockings Shirts & Blankets before you Reach Home, and that you
will want others to appear in when you return to your own People; and
would have you therefore to Accept them, being offered to you out of pure
Love & Regard for your Welfare.—

Brother, As you told us that you did not come down on publick
Business, or to treat with the Government, I have nothing further to say to
ou at present but to assure you that your Visit has been very agreeable
me & all the good People of the Province, in whose behalf as well as my
on, I Salute you & wish you a Safe & prosperous Journey to your own
abitations, and I pray God Almighty to have you in his Holy Keeping,
d to Strengthen more & more the good Work already begun in your Hearts,
nd make you the happy Instruments of Spreading the same Good and
ious disposition among all the Indians.—

Some Remarks made by a Person who accompanied Papoonahoa
and the other Indians from Philadelphia on their way home
as far as Bethlehem—

Their Conduct in general was commendable but particularly the Behaviour of Papoonahoal their Cheif, which afforded me some Satisfaction as well as a good deal of Instruction: his Deportment was such as Manifested his Mind to be quiet & easy, accompanied with a becoming Gravity & Solidit
He drop'd several Expressions which, as they were Interpreted to me appear'd worthy of Note—

Being ask'd what he thought of War, he answer'd,
"It has been told to my Heart that Man was not made for that end, theref
"I have ceased from War; yet I have not laboured to bring about a Peace s
"much as I should have done— I was made weak for that work by the bad
"Spirit striving to overcome the Good in my heart, but I hope the Good
"Spirit will overcome the bad, & then I shall be strong to Labour heartily
"to turn People from War to Peace; I have often thought strange that th
"Christians are such great Warriors, & I wonder they are not greater lovers
of Peace, for (said he) from the time God first shewed himself to my Min
"and put his Goodness in my heart, tho' the Flesh had been whip'd off me
"with horse-whips, yet I thought I could have endured it without being
"angry at them that did it."—

I had a mind as we were riding upon the way to say someth
to him of our Saviour's Words & good Example when on Earth, I desired the
Interpreter to ask him if he was disposed to hear of such things. He Answer
"Such words are very good & would be very acceptable at a fit time: Suc
"things are awful & should be spoke of at a Solemn time, for then the Hea
"is soft, & they would go into the Heart & not be lost; but when the Heart
"is hard they will not go into it but fall off from it & so are lost; and suc
"Words should not be lost; but at a fitt time I would be glad to hear of
"these things."—

Concerning People Reasoning about Religion, he said;
"When people spake of these things they are apt to stand up in opposi
"one against the other; as tho' they strove to throw each other down, or to see w
"of them is the Wisest; now these things should not be, but while one is Spea
"ing the other should hold down his head till the first has done, & then Spea
without

ithout being in a heat or Angry" —
I asked him what he thought was the cause of the alteration
f times, and why they are so changed from what they had been some Years
ast, he answerd, —
"People are grown croſs towards each other, if they lived in
ove it would not be so, but they grow Proud & Covetous, which causes
od to be Angry, & to send dry & hot Summers & hard Winters, & also
ickneſs amongst the People, which he would not do if they Loved one
nother, & would do as he would have them" —
Being at an Indian Town near Bethlehem, & Sitting in Company
ith two or three who were Conversing on Religious Matters, he Said, —
"I am apprehensive that I have a feeling sence in my own Heart
hereby I think I can tell when People Speak from the head, or when
hey Speak from the Heart" — I told him I had been thoughtful about
e Indians last Winter, & had desires for their Welfare, & that my Heart
s made to love many of them, tho' I had never seen them; To this he Replied; —
"I believe this Love was of God, for tho' you did not know we should
me down, nor we ourselves did not know it, Yet God did, therefore he In-
lined your Hearts toward us, that you might be the more Glad & make
s the more Welcome when we did come" —
I understood by the Interpreter that this Indian no sooner felt the
wer of God in his heart to his Comfort, but he endeavoured to make the others
ncible of the same, & laboured to turn their Minds to search after what he
mself had so happily found. Two or three of the other Indians after some
me Joined him in this Work, which Papoonahoal at first approvd of; but
e of them shewing an Inclination to fall back to some of his old Corrupt
ys, Papoonahoal desired him to be Silent. For says he,
"You will spoil the People by Speaking from a bad Heart, go get your
n Heart made Clean first & then come & Speak to the People" —
The Interpreter gave me an account of the manner ~~[illegible]~~ Papoonahoal was
first enlightend, which was as follows — He was formerly a Drunken
n, but the Death of his Father bringing Sorrow over his Mind, he fell into
thoughtful Melancholly State, in which State his Eyes were turned to
hold the Earth, & to consider the things that are thereon; & seeing the Folly
Wickedneſs that prevailed, his sorrows encreased, but it was given him to be-
e there was a Great Power that had Created all those things; after this
mind was turned from beholding this lower World to look towards him
who

who had Created it; & strong desires were begot in his Heart for a further Knowledge of his Creator— Nevertheless the Almighty was not yet pleased to be found of him; But his desires encreasing he forsook the Town & went into the Woods in great bitterness of Spirit; the other Indians missing him & fearing Evil had befallen him went from the Town in search of him but could not find him; But at the end of five days it pleased God to appear to him to his Comfort, & to give him a sight of his own inward State, & also an acquaintance into the Works of Nature, for he apprehended a sence was given him of the Virtues & Natures of several Herbs Roots Plants & Trees, & the different Relation they had one to another, & he was made sensible that Man stood in the nearest Relation to God of any part of the Creation; It was also at this time he was made sensible of his Duty to God; & he came home Rejoicing & endeavoured to put in practice what he apprehended was Required of him —

The Morning I parted with them at Bethlehem, I told them I intended to set my Face homeward & if any of you said I, have a word of Advice to give me I shall hear it gladly— after some pause Papoonahoal spoke as follows —

" Brother, it discovers a good disposition to love to hear goo
" Council, there are some that set light by what I say & will not hear me:
" Brother, Since I first had desires after Good, People of different Notions
" about Religion have spoke to me, each directing me to his particular
" way— but there is but ONE Way to the place of Happiness God has pre
"-pared for his Creature Man: Brother there are none that ever spoke
" such good words to me as I have now heard from the Quakers, what
" they say answers to what was told my heart before I saw them: —
" When I left home I Resolved not to speak to the Quakers, but to hea
"-en & hear what they would say to me: And since they have spoke to me,
" I have heard a voice say to my heart, that the Quakers are Right: —
" It may be a wrong Voice but I believe it is the Right Voice;
" However if the Goodness which I feel in my Heart Remains with me
" I shall come again to see the Quakers, & if I continue to grow Strong, I hope the
" time will come that I shall be joined in close Fellowship with them." —

1761.—

Some Account of a Visit divers Friends made to the Indians at the time of the Treaty at Easton, taken by one of the Company as follows —

no. 4th being third day of the week, I set out from Philadelphia (after our Youths Meeting) in Company with our Esteemed Friend Susannah Hatton, Susannah Brown & Several other Friends, and as at the Youths Meeting at Richland on fourth day the 5th in our way to Easton, where y^e Governor of Pensylvania was attending a Treaty with a large number of Indians; according to the best Account I could Collect about 450 of different Nations viz.^{t} Cayugos. Nanticokes. Tuteloes. uncies & Onaidoes. Conoys. Mohickons. Delawares. about 80 of the Delawares, were of the Religious Indians that we had some Account of before, their Chiefs name is apoonhong, who (with some of his people) were at Philadelphia last Summer; they informed s that there are about 300 of those Indians, who have some Religious Impressions, collected together in one Town called Quehelossick, upon Susquehannah River, about 200 Miles from hiladelphia, whom Sus.^{h} Hatton had it weightily upon her Mind to Visit, and on that ccount took this Opportunity to see those that were at Easton. Some Friends that ote there before us, had informed them that a Woman Friend from Europe was coming to see them on a Religious Account, at which I was told they were much Affected; e gote there on fifth day in the Afternoon; as soon as the Indians heard that we were ome to Town, Papoonhongs Wife with about 12 other Squaws (the Indians Term for Women) and a few Men, came to the house where we were, and desired to Shake hands with their Sisters, and eing introduced to the Women Friends they took them by the hands without Speaking, at hich the Indians were much tendered, & the Tears ran down their Cheeks; when they had ne shaking hands, they sat down, & divers Friends being present sat down with them in ilence; the Over-shadowing of Ancient Goodness was soon felt, to the tendering of most if not ll hearts present, great brokenness appear'd amongst the Indians in the time of Silence; fter some time of Sitting (our hearts being deeply bowed under a renew'd Sence of a Merciful & Gracious Visitation from on high which was eminently Manifested) Susannah Hatton as concerned publickly, in Thanksgiving to the Author & Fountain of all Good, in that He as pleased to make himself known to a people that knew him not; and Supplication for he continuance of his favourable Regard, which was at that time extended in a remarkable anner; and was the most melting Season I ever saw amongst such a Number of people.—

In the evening the Women with divers other Friends went to Papoonhongs Tents, which ere Separate from the other Indians; after Shaking hands, which they did in an Affectionate anner, his Wife spread Blankets on some boards they had for Seats, & invited Friends Sit down, which we did; & after a little pause Papoonhong said that he was glad to e his Sisters & shake hands with her; (S.H.) and added that he was poor & weak; She turned for answer, that She was glad to see him, & that though he was poor, the Lord was iches in Poverty & Strength in weakness, who would not forsake them that trusted in im; Some Remarks were likewise made concerning the axcellent Effects of Love, which e believed drew them to see us, & drew us to see them: and after some farther time of ilence, he spoke somthing which was not interpreted, but on enquiring of the Interreter he told me that it was to the Indians, telling them they ought to be thankful that eir Friends encouraged them. —— 8 Mo. 7th The Governor answer'd Several Speeches at the Chiefs of divers Nations of Indians had made to him before we gote there, which

we attended; and in the afternoon Friends appointed a Meeting at 5 o.th Creek, to be h
under the Shade where the Treaty was held, & having the Governors Approbation, the In
were generally acquainted with it; and a large number of them particularly Papoonhen
Company attended, as also the Governor, his Council & many more of the White people, both
& others, so that it was a large gathering; there was abundance of the Germans who stood n
about the Tent were very rude & Noisy, but the Governors Conduct in endeavouring to sile
them, was much to be commended: We had a time of deep waiting, our Minds being reco
thankful to the Almighty, who was pleased to afford a degree of his Life-giving Prese
which Affected many hearts:_ Susannah Hatton being under a weighty & close engagem
stood up in the love of the Gospel, & was led in the beginning to Speak in a way pretty m
adapted for the Indians, with a pause between each Sentence, in which interval To
Chillaway (an Indian) interpreted what she said, to the Indians; She Recommenced th
to the Inward Monitor, setting forth what an Excellent Priveledge it was to be fav
with it, and that it was freely offered to people of all Nations, Colours and Denominatio
but after some time her Service was turned more towards the Whites, the Interp
left off, and She preached the Gospel in the demonstration of Life & with Autho
which affected many present, so that the Governor acknowledged after Meeting, i
was the Truth; the Meeting ended in Prayer & Praises to the Almighty, who g
ciously condescended to come down from his high & holy place, & display his l
kindness amongst us again in an Eminent manner. At the Close of the Meeti
our said Friend went about among the Indians (who generally kept their Sa
and gave them her hand, at which they were much affected & wept exceeding
when She had gone near through, She express'd a few words owning them as o
Brethren & Sisters, She said they were so by Creation & trusted some of them
would be so by Regeneration; Encouraging them to trust in God; and said, th
if they Loved him he would never forsake them, until he brought them where
Tears should be wiped away; which Isaac Still (an Indian) interpreted to
The Chief of the Conoys, whose name is Last Night, was at this Meet
& wept much; he is a pretty Countenanced Indian, and altho' he has been a g
Warrior & was much engaged in their Councils while at Easton, he atten
divers of our Meetings & was much broken into Tears at each of them.

Mo. 8th Several Friends went (in the Morning) to Papoonhongs Quarters &
a pretty deal of Conversation with him, principally on Religious Subjects.
said that he came down with an intent to open his mind to Friends, but h
was afraid he had done wrong in coming with the other Indians, that he wa
poor & weak, & there was so much drunkenness & Noise, that it made him Se
yet he was willing at a Suitable time when we could be quiet & Still, to let
know how it had been with him, & what he had known & felt of the Operati
of the Good Spirit; and obervd, that when people discoursed about their
-er, they should not be gazing about, hearing & seeing other things, but be
looking downwards, for these were Serious Matters; and queried whether
had heard any thing of some Reports that were raised concerning h
& another Indian (that sat by) at Shamokin last Year; which he Sa

wa

was Lies; he was told it was no wonder the World told Lies of good Religious people; that the Saviour of the World had lies told of him, & was call'd Belzebub the Prince of Devils; that our Friends in the beginning were imprisoned & whiped, & that those that lived good Lives must expect to Suffer: he said he knew it very well, at the first Sence he had of this Goodness he now felt, that bad men would try to hinder all the Good they could: he was likewise told that we were glad to hear that it made him Sorry, to See & hear so much drunkenness & Noise; that we felt the same way, & that good Men could not be in the Company of bad Men without being Affected, even the Spirits of bad Men, when there was no Noise made, frequently Affected our Spirits, so that we could not Rejoice but Mourn, for when the Wicked bore rule the Land mourned, but when the Righteous bore rule we could Rejoice :— He told us that God had been so kind to them that his Young Men had Success in hunting and kill'd a great many Deer, so they brought down some Skins which they desired his Friends to accept of as a token of his Love: A Friend told him it was quite unexpected to us, & as Providence had favoured us with Abundance, he thought we ought rather to be helpful to them, & excused Frd. from receiving their Presents; at which he was uneasy & said, when God was so kind as to favour them with plenty, they could not be content to eat their Morsel alone; but thought of their Friends; that this was the practice of their Forefathers, therefore they had brought those Skins & again Requested Friends would accept of them; he was informed that we should see him again & make him easy on that account; & desired not to take it amiss, that we did not at once Receive them; that we would at a Suitable time get a few Friends together, & acquaint him, that he might with such of his people as he thought proper attend, & have an opportunity of opening his Mind to us.— He acquainted us, that he apprehended he was Misunderstood in somthing he had said to the Governor about Lands, for it was not his Business down to complain on that account, his mind being otherwise engaged, that if he could have peace in himself & get a living it was all he wanted.

In the Evening some Friends had a Sitting at the Womens Lodging, Samuel Curtis & his Wife; two Indians of the Nanticoke Tribe; were there; Some Necessary hints were drop'd to Friends by way of Testimony; and those Natives were told that if they kept near to that hand which had at first Visited & humbled them, the Lord would make his Power known, in preserving from Evil, so that they would be an encouragement & help to such as beheld them: They were Solid and ber, could Speak good English, & we had a pretty deal of Conversation with them Satisfaction.

7th Being first day of the Week, we had two Meetings under the Shade where ye Treaty as held; there was a large Number of Indians at them both, & Sat very Solid; but any of the Inhabitants (who are mostly Germans) stood round about us & was ceeding unmannerly in talking to each other in company's, and seemed the most oughtless Stupid people that I have seen, particularly at the time of the Morn g Meeting; near the conclusion of which, our Frd. S.H. stood up, being cloathed th Authority, & Reprimanded them closely for their Rude behaviour, advising em who call'd themselves Christians, to take those whom they call'd No Christians

for their Examples; telling them that those they call'd Heathens demonstrated by their
Conduct that they were nearer the Kingdom than many of those call'd Christians; an
exhorted them to prepare for the time to come: Some of the heads of their Society
us after Meeting that such Conduct was common at their own places of Worshi
(so Stupid are Profess'd Christians) —— In the Evening we went to se
Girl about 16 Years of Age, that was a Captive among the Indians, whom the
brought with them, & had the day before deliver'd to the Governor; but we were
informed was gone back to the Indians, & that she was not willing to leave th
when she saw us coming, she hid herself among the Bushes, but at length a
Indian man pointed towards the place where she was & we found her, she wa
exceeding shy & seem'd afraid of us; we requested some of the Indians to br
her to our Quarters, which they did, but we could not prevail on her to Stay, th
Squaw she belonged to came with her, & both she and the Girl cried exceedin
they were so afraid of being parted.——

Mo. 10th Papoonhong & several of his Company came to our Quarters, Seve
Friends being there; the Interpreter was desired to inform him that we w
Sorry that any thing that was said respecting their present should give
him uneasiness, that we had likewise been mindful of them, & was not come emp
handed; but as we were upon Matters of greater Consequence (meaning Religio
Matters) we thought it best to defer the Presents 'till towards the last, & as he
was now here & several Friends present, if he inclined to open his Mind to us, i
might be a Suitable time for it now: after some pause (which they genera
make before they reply to each other) he said that as for them two Men t
sat by him, he could not tell how it was with them, but said he had of
seen them praying to God, but as for his part he knew his own heart, tha
he meant honestly, therefore he was not afraid to open his Mind to Fr
and observed that there was abundance of Wicked people abroad in ye Wo
which made him Sorry, and afraid of his heart being corrupted by them,
that it was Necessary for those that had good hearts to keep together; th
when he heard of any that was Religious he went to see them, in order
that they might Strengthen one another, & that was what made him go t
fro' in this manner; he express'd that he was glad to have an Opportunit
of conversing with his Brethren, they having had Experience of this Go
longer than he; and as for his Sister (meaning S.H.) who had come a gr
way on that account, he was willing she should know how it had been w
him, & when he felt this Goodness, he should pray for her as long as he
lived; saying as his Maker had loved him by giving him to feel it in hi
heart, it caused him to Love his Brethren, so that at times he thought if a
body Injured or hurt him, he could notwithstanding love him as a Brother
try to do him good; but (he said) at other times he was poor & weak, and af
of losing this Good, which made him desirous of Praying continually
his Maker that he might be preserved from Evil.—— Friends gav
him suitable advice, shewing wherein we acquiesced with him for his

encouragement and S:H: drop'd a few lively hints as advice & Caution to Friends,
after which we had a time of Silence; and then he said that as we had felt some-
thing that was good he would leave it to us to break up when we pleased.—
It was concluded to have a Meeting with them at their Cabbins next morning
at 6 oth Clock, and we parted for that time.—

11th This Morning divers Friends went to their Cabbins, they were generally
present, & some Indians of other Tribes; after we had sat a while in Silence
Papoonhong desired to know whether we expected him to inform us how it
had been with him since the Almighty made this good thing known to him,
and said it would take a pretty deal of time: he was informed that we had
a mind to sit together in a Solid manner, & if any thing rose fresh in his
mind to offer, we were willing to hear it, or if any thing opened in any of
our Minds, we might likewise communicate it; and after some further
time of Silence, our much Esteemed Friend S.H. Appeared in Supplicati-
on to the God of Power, who is visitting the Nations, & extending Salva-
tion to the Gentiles; that he would be near, not only to those present, but
also to their Families left behind, giving them to see more clearly into
the Misteries of his Kingdom, that they might be as Lights to the dark
ations round about them.— And after that Mordecai Yarnall, Wm
Brown & S.H. drop'd something by way of Testimony, which Isaac Still
interpreted to the Indians, in which they were told of the coming of our Savi-
ur, how he appear'd to Mankind in this Gospel Dispensation by his Spirit,
for what end, they likewise express'd some of their own Experiences of the
orkings of Grace or that good Spirit in them, & the Nature of true Worship
as explain'd, they were likewise told that it might be Acceptabley performed without
ny verbal Preaching, that it was sometimes the Lot of those that came
rom far to visit their Brethren & Sisters in the Love of the Gospel, to sit
n Silence a whole Meeting, & that the Almighty was pleased to bestow a
ift of the Ministry or lay a Constraint on Women as well as Men to Preach
e Gospel, but that they could not in a profitable manner, speak of the
ood things of God when they pleased; but when he was pleased to move upon
eir understandings & put something in their hearts to Offer to the People,
en it Reached the Witness in others & was Serviceable.— Last Night
as at this Meeting & was again much broken into tenderness, so that at
e Conclusion of the Meeting when S.H. took him by the hand, he could not
eak for weeping but held his Blanket up to his Face; and indeed it was
nother Meeting Season to those poor Creatures in general, as well as to
riends present.—

12th We went in the Morning & took leave of the Indians at their Cabbins,
ho were very tender & parted Affectionately; an Indian Man told S.H.
at he never expected to see her again with those Mortal Eyes, but he hop'd
they might meet in another World.— When we left their Cabbins
Squaw followed us, took S. Hatton by the hand & walked with her to
r Quarters & was much affected at parting.—

Perhaps some may be ready to conclude that all this brokenness that appeare amongst them, proceeded only from their Passions being affected by outward Ca es; which I Readily allow, may through the Strength of Imagination, carry peop great lengths, if not well guarded; but this could have no part in Papoonhon Convincement, being at first Reached to, without any Instrumental Mean & became Reformed from a Debauched, Drunken, bad Man, to be exceeding Circumspect in his Conduct, (by all accounts that we have had of him) an likewise the other Indians joined in Society with him, which togethe with the many undoubted evidences of Divine Favour being Remar ably extended to them when at Easton; leaves me no room to doubt i being a Visitation from on high, & that they have in a good degree joined in with it; notwithstanding they may yet loose it, in case they should grow indiffe ent & careless, but I hope better things for them. —

I was informed by a Friend who Staid till the Treaty ended, that Sever Friends were at Papoonhongs Camp, when they were informed that the Government of Pensylvania was going to deliver their presents to th Indians, (which is customary at those Treaty's) that the Indians were a Silent for a little Space, & then an Elderly Man said that they did not com to Settle any Matters with the Government, nor chuse to come with th that did; but they came to visit their Brethren & had not been at th Treaty but by the Persuasion of other Indians, therefore he thought not right to partake of the Governments Presents, to which they all agreed, and took no part of it; notwithstanding Fr.ds thought that proportion of it, would not have been less than one Hundred pounds worth of Goods, such as would been very useful to them, & they Consc ciously Refused to accept of it: which induced Fr.ds (who had conc to receive their Presents) to add to what they intended to give them Return. — After the Treaty was over & people generally gone from the Town, except two Friends, who Staid after the rest; the Ch of the other Nations Councillors, came to their Lodging and said, that the Brethren the English came to their Town some time agoe & told them th they were going to take —— a French Fort, & promised that i they would go & help them, they should have all the Prisoners they too to make up the Number of their people which they might loose in y Ac which they did, & one of them who was not less by Appearance than 80 Years of Age rush'd in & brought a Man away in the heat of the Batt at a great hazard of his own Life, whom they brought with them to Treaty, & he had made his escape & that they thought the people of this Gove ment had assisted him in getting away, & Queried whether they could Think that like Brotherly usage: to which the Fr.ds replyed, that they did not know Man was gone from them, & that they had no hand in helping him away, nor any hand in the War, or Unity with such a promise that prisoners taken in War s be kept from their own people term of Life; and that if the Indians took heed to that Love of God; which many of them had felt in their hearts

that Treat

Treaty, it would lead them from all Wars & Fightings, & to do unto all Men as they would men should do unto them, & if any of them were taken by force & carried among the French it was likely they would be very desirous to return to their own Flesh & Blood, which might be the Case with that Frenchman; and they would have them be very easy to let him go, which all of them seem'd to give into, & parted with those Friends in great love & harmony; tho' most of them had been great Warriours in the present Wars between the French & English and divers Nations of Indians; So that the Principle of Truth & Friends seems to meet with Reception where it was little expected: and I hope the painful labour of Friends for the restoration of Peace with the Natives by pacifick measures, will not Return void; for even those Warriours when in a Solid Conference, relating to the Effects of the Love of God to Man, acknowledged that all the Friends did not Speak with Belts as is usual with them when Speaking on Matters of Consequence, yet they felt that what was then Spoke came from the heart, & it went to their hearts; and it gave Fr.ds weight with them afresh to Recommend, what had been delivered to them by the Government; to whom they gave Assurances that they would do all in their power to have it fulfilled when they gote back into the Indian Country. ——

As the Indians returned home from Easton, one of them who was intoxicated with Liquor offered some abuse to a White Man who killed the Indian, & after the Rest of them gote home, some Friends of him that was killed set out in order to Revenge the Injury on our back Inhabitants by Shedding Blood, but when they gote to Quekeloosick, Papoonhong & his people understanding what they were going about, made them presents of large Quantities of Wampum to the value of many pounds, in order to appease their Wrath, & prevailed on them to Stop until they sent Messengers to the Government of Pensylvania, in order that the Matter might be accommodated without spilling Blood; and accordingly dispatched several of yͤ most considerable of their people immediately, notwithstanding it was their best hunting Season, which was a great loss to them in that respect: our Governor (upon receiving the information) being desirous of the Assistance of Fr.ds two of them offer'd to go with a Message to those Indians, & being charged therewith & some presents, went to Wioming where they met them & Settled Matters to Satisfaction.

Papoonhong having gone down to Shamokin while his people came to Philadelphia, intending to meet them on their return at Wioming, but meeting with several other Indians there, whom he Reproved for some Mis-conduct, at which one of them being displeas'd struck him several times with his Tomhawk, (a small Hatchet) with which he wounded him exceedingly, so that his Life was much despaired of; on which the other Indians tyed this rude fellow, but Papoonhong was endued with so much of a Christian Spirit that he requested he might be loosed & not hurt on his account, Saying, let him go he is a poor Indian, Which in Measure proves that what he Said to us at Easton was Truth, that though any person should Injure or hurt him, he could notwithstanding try to do him Good ——

Custolagas Town July 15th. 1760

Dear Sir

yesterday Coll. Boquet past by hear I went with him up ye River to ye Six Nation Town where I hired Some horses of ye Indians to help him on as Most of his faild. I Sent Some Indians with him under ye Care of Mr. Hutchens & Stayd hear to have a Small Conference with all ye Indians in these parts wh. I have this Morning accomplishd to My Satisfaction I have Cleard ye Road with a Large Belt Wampum from Fort Pitt to presqu Isle which they have promisd to keep open & free from any Interuption which is all Transacted att present their Behaviour being Sivel to all our people they go all Down wth Me on My Return to ye Intended Conference wth ye General Coll. Mercer Just Now Arrivd I Sett of wth him from hear this Evening & Shall Return as soon as possible

To Major Gates

Just Now A Rived hear an Indian from the Cuscuskaes & Informs Me that two Indians from the Twetwees wheath Some Intiligance to Me hearing that I was Sett of this way we Coming after Me which I take to be y^e. two Indians I Imploy^d. to Stay there to watch y^e. Enemys Motions as Soon as they Come up & I hear what they have to Say if worth Notice I will Send itt y^e. Express to y^e. General to whome pray Make My Duty full Complements & blive Me with Great Esteem D^r. S^r.

Y^r. Most Humble
Servant

P.S: please to Excuse Me to y^e. General for Nott Sending him a Copey of what past to Day between Me & y^e. Indians as I have been So hurrey^d. itt has Nott been in My Power

Fort Pitt 7th August 1760.

I Summoned a Full Council of all the Nations here both Chiefs and Warriors. then I let them know by a String of Wampum. that my reason for calling them together was to hear what they had to say to each other as it appeared to me that some one Nation of them had in the beginning of this War given the Hatchet to the Rest to strike us. and notwithstanding all the meetings and Treaties we have had these two Years past with the Chiefs of Several Nations, I dont find that the Bloody Hatchet is yet thrown into the Bottomless Pitt, but hear every day of Fresh Murders being Committed on our Road. Therefore Brethren I desire (as there is a sufficient Number of all the Western Nations of Indians now present) that they Consider well on this matter. and let me see the War Hatchet buried and made no more use of against any of his Majesty's Subjects. for tho we have settled the Peace and Terms thereof with the Deputies of the several Nations, yet while any of their People Continued to act so openly against us as they do, you must expect that we will consider their Acts of Hostility as a Violation of the Peace and breach of their Solemn engagements to us.

a Belt

On the 8th the Indians acquainted me that they would all meet that afternoon in Order to bury the War Hatchet as I had desired them to do and at three O'Clock in the afternoon the Principal Men and Principal Warriors attended by a Number of the Women of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawneeſe, Wyandotts, Twightwees. Ottaways. Cheepiways. Cuskuskeys. and Potowatomeys Met in the Council House. and sent for Colo Mercer and me to come and hear what they were going to say to each other—

The Beaver desired that I would open the Council. which I did by a String of Wampum. Aſsuring them that I was glad to see so many of our Brethren of so many Nations met together in order to brighten and Strengthen the Chain of Friendship and Restore peace to all Nations to the Sun Setting.

a String

Then the Beaver made the following Speech to all the Western Nations Addreſsing himself to the Wyandotts Uncles. and you our Brethren of the Several Nations; I with this fine Feather which I have dip'd in that pure Oil which our Grandfathers formerly used on this Occasion wash the inside of your Ears that you may hear what I am going to say to you and that you and the Warriors of your Nations may likewise hear what our Warriors will say to you after I have spoke, and I desire you will Consider what will be said to you this day as Spoke by two Nations, as our Grandchildren the Shawneeſe Joyn with us in this Council

a String—

Uncles,

This Spring when I was over the Lakes in Council with the Chiefs of the Several Nations, they desired that I would be strong and accomplish the good work of Peace with their Brethren the English which I had began here last fall in their Behalf and gave me these 14 Belts of Wampum to aſsure our Brethren the English, the Six Nations and our Several Tribes of the Delawares and other Nations living in the Six Nation Country that they were willing to take fast hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and all Nations of Indians to the Sun Rising, Brethren this Belt which you see me hold I will Joyn to the 14 Belts to aſsure all Nations to the Sun-Rising, that your Nation hath agreed to the Peace Confirmed here the 9th of last Month, between the Deputies of your Nations which came with me for that Purpose and our Brethren the English; here he laid down the Belt which he added to the 14 Belts, which he promised to send off the next day. Then taking up another Belt said Brethren by this Belt I aſsure you, that the Peace was Confirmed here with your ~~the~~ Deputies by our Brethren the English as I have inform'd you, and they have taken to your Country the Belts of Confirmation given to them

a Belt

Then added Uncles I have done now, but listen to what our Warriors are going to say— Upon which the Principal Warriors of the Delawares got up and addreſs'd themselves to all the Chiefs and Warriors of the other Nations and said,

Uncles and Cousins of all Nations to the Sun Setting listen to what we Warriors are going to say to you,

We and our Grand Children the Shawneese began the War in this Country, we did not make the Hatchet, it was sent to us by one of our Tribes that live amongst the French called Woponneys, and some of our people who live on Susquehannah. We were foolish enough without taking time to Consider of it, to make use of that wicked Weapon and then send it to your Nations to come and help us which you did, now we see that the wise Men of all our Nations have made Peace with our Brethren the English, and as the Peace is very agreeable to us; We by this Belt of Wampum take the Hatchet which we sent you out of your Hands, and we pull up a large pine Tree and buried deep in the Ground, securing about all the Spreading Roots thereof that it may never be found any more

a Belt

Now Uncles and Cousins to the Sun Setting;

We have Buried the Hatchet; with this Belt we stop up the War Road, and Clear out the Road of Peace from your Country here, where you will see your Brethren the English in Peace and Trade with them, We lay a great Logg aCroſs the War Path over which the Warriors must not expect to paſs for the future, and we wash the Blood that has been

Spilt off the Earth, and gather up the Bones of our Cousins that has been killed since the War and Bury them decently

A Belt very Broad

Uncles & Cousins,

With this String I desire you and ~~your~~ the Warriors of your Nations may think nomore of War, but go to hunting and come and travel this Road of Peace and Visit your Brethren the English, and exchange your Skins and Furrs for Goods to Cloath your Women and Children.

A String

Then the Bever Spoke again

Uncles and Cousins,

The War Hatchet is now buried I by these two Belts disperse the dark Cloud which has hung over our heads, that we may see the Sun clearly, and as the Blood is washed off the Earth. I hope we will smell the Sweet Verdure of the Springing Herbs as usual, and enjoy the bleſsings of Peace as our fore Fathers did formerly—

here he gave One Belt to the Wyandotts and
the other to the Twightwees— 2 Belts

Then the Wyandotts and Twightwees Speak for all the other Nations,

Nephew's the Delawares and Cousins the Shawneese,

You this day have made our Hearts easey, every thing you have said is as sweet as that good Physick which cures a man when he is going to Dye, it gives us great Joy to hear you Speak— Tis true it was your Duty to do this as we had the Hatchet from you— and we on behalf of all our Nations Aſsure you and our Brethren the English that we will pay due Regard to what you have said and Proclaim it to all our Nations. both on this and the other side of the Lakes, and you may be Aſsured that none of our Warriors shall for the future go to War against our Brethren, and further we aſsure you that we will as soon as Poſsible comply with the engagements our Deputies made here to our Brethren the English on Confirming the Peace ——

2 Belts

Return of the Indians now here of the Different Nations
Fort Pitt 16th August 1760

Six Nations	114
Wyandotts	66
Shawneese	38
Ottawas	14
Potowatomeys	16
Twightwees	18
Mohickenders	22
Delawares	374
Munseys	13
	685

Return of Indians at
Pittsburgh 16th: August
1760

At a Conference held by The Honourable Brigadier General Moncton with the Western Nation of Indians, at the Camp before Pittsburgh, 12th day of August, 1760.

Present:

The Honourable Brigadier General MONCKTON, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in The Southern District of North America.

Colonel Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Colonel JAMES BURD, Commanding the Pens^{a} Regiment.

Captain RICHARD MATHER, of the Royal American Regiment.

Captain HARRY GORDON, Chief Engineer at Fort Pitt.

Captain BARNSLEY & Captain CAMPBELL, with a number of Officers of all the Corps, &c.

GEORGE CROGHAN, Esq., Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.

Captain THOMAS MAGHEE & Mr. THOMAS HUTCHINS, Assistants to the Deputy Agents.

Captain ANDREW MONTOUR, Interpreter.

INDIANS.

Six Nations.

TOUISGOURAWA,
CONNOODGUYATT,
OSSEREDUNGAS,
OROADEDECHA,
} Chiefs.

72 Warriors,
48 Women,
38 Children.

Twightwees.

Mechennock, Chief.
11 Warriors,
6 Women,
14 Children.

Delewars.

The Beaver,
Delaware George,
Nettwellhuss,
Teedyuscung, } Chiefs.
202 Warriors,
168 Women,
191 Children.

Ottowas.

Missinago, Chief,
9 Warriors,
4 Women,
16 Children.

Shawanesse.

Buckshinutha,
Kethecomey, } Chiefs.
26 Warriors,
18 Women,
26 Children.

Wyandotts.

Sonnequehana,
Sonendesha, } Chiefs.
42 Warriors,
22 Women,
10 Children.

Pottowatimies.

Weaponahan, Chief,
5 Warriors.

The General Open'd The Conference with The Following Speech :

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors of The many Nations, Take Notice of what I am going to say to you in the Name of the Chief Commander of all His Majesty's Forces on This Continent.

Brethren, I let you know that our Great King has sent me into this Country to lead and Command all His Warriors, and He has given me a Sword to Protect & Defend His Subjects, & to Act against his Enemies.

As I have nothing more at Heart than the Good & Welfare of The whole Community, I do assure all The Indian Nations, that His Majesty has not sent me to deprive any of you of your Lands and Property; on the Contrary, so long as you adhere to His Interest, and by your Behaviour give proofs of the Sincerity of your Attachment to His Royal Person & Cause, I will defend & Maintain you in your Just Rights, and give you all the Aid & Assistance you may Stand in need of to repress the Dangers you may be liable to through your Attachments to Us.

This I firmly mean to adhere to as long as you behave like Good & Faithful Allies. But on the other Hand, if any of you should Commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of His Majesty's Subjects, you are Sensible I must resent it, and retaliate upon them, and you know that I have the might so to do, Ten-fold for every Breach of Treaty or Outrage you could be guilty of; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects under my Command should Kill or Injure any of Our Indian Brethren, they shall upon due proof Thereof, receive equal Punishment. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

---

* See Vol. IV. for an agreement between Lord Baltimore and Proprietaries, respecting boundaries, excluded from this, (its appropriate place,) by its length.

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors, I mean not to Take any of your Lands but as the necessity of His Majesty's Service Obliges me to Take Post, & Build Forts in some parts of your Country, to protect our Trade with you, and prevent the Enemy from taking possession of your Lands, and Hurting both you & Us; & you are Sensible that if we don't Build Forts the French will In that case I assure you that no part whatever of your Lands Joining the said Forts shall be taken from you, nor any of Our people be permitted to Hunt or Settle upon them, But they shall remain your Absolute property, and I will even promise you some present as a Consideration for the Lands where such Trade & Trading Houses are, or may be Built upon; and as it is expensive & inconvenient for us to Carry Provisions for our Warriors from our Settlements to these Forts, & also to Supply Our Brethren, the Indians, when they come to see us, if you will lay out a Space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn, In that Case fix yourselves the Limits of that part of your Lands so Appropriated to Us, and you will receive such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between you and us, to your Satisfaction. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors of the many Indian Nations, Those who will Join His Majesty's Arms, and be Aiding & Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded, and those that may not choose to Act in Conjunction with the Forces shall be Equally protected, provided they do not Join in any Act of Hostility with the Enemy, or Carry them Intelligence which might prove prejudicial to the Publick Good. Upon these Terms you shall find me your Fast Friend, But on a Breach of them you would Force me to Treat you as Our Enemies, the Consequence of which would be Fatal to you & very disagreeable to the King, my Master; I say this out of the Tender regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of Our Brethren, the Indians, and I choose you should know what you have to Trust to, since I intend to be as good as my Word.

Given under my hand & Seal of Arms at Head Quarters at Fort George, in the City of New York, this 22d day of April, 1760.

(Signed,) JEFF. AMHERST, [L. S.]

(Countersign'd.)
By His Excellency's Command,
J. APPY.

The General having done Speaking, the Chief of the Six Nation Indians got up and Spoke as follows:

Nephews,

The Delawares, and Brethren of all Other Nations, Listen to what I am going to say to you, You have heard what our Brethren, the English, have said to you, and you all know that We, the Six Nations, and Our Brethren, the English, have but One Head & One Heart, & whatever Hurts Them Hurts Us, we feel the Pain equal with Them, we desire that you may Harbour nothing that is Evil in your Minds, nor listen to any bad reports that may be spread thro' the instigation of the Evil Spirit, but Act as we do, who are Determined to Live & Dye with our Brethren, the English; let all Nations take Notice what I say to them in Behalf of the Six Nations, with this String I Bury all that is past, and take away all Evil Thoughts from your remembrance.

Gave a String of Wampum.

And then the Chief Warrior of the Six Nations Spoke as follows:

Brethren,

You have heard what has been said to you by Our Brethren, the English, and Our Chiefs, we desire you may Lodge it in your Hearts, and not Open your Ears to any Evil Reports for the Future, but Act as our Brethren, the English, have desired you, which will prevent any disputes Arising amongst Us, for we Assure you by this String, we will support the English in every Thing they Undertake.

Gave a String.

August 14th, 1760.—The Conference being Open'd, the Beaver King of the Delawares Spoke as follows:

Uncles of the Six Nations, and Grandchildren, The Shawanesse, Wyandotts, Twightwees, Ottowas & Pottowattemies, listen to what I am going to Say to Our Brethren, the English, then addressing him self to the General said,

Brother, with this String of Wampum I clear your Ears, that you may Hear what is Going to be said to you in behalf of all Nations now present.

Gave a String.

Delaware George then Spoke as follows:

Brother,

We have heard what you said to us from the Great King; when we look towards him we think that God is His Councillor, as we never Hear any thing from Him but what is Good, and what we Hear we lay close to Our Hearts, as his Speeches allways gives us pleasure, & makes Our Hearts Glad. Brother, take pitty on Our Women, Children & Warriors, we are a poor people, and cannot Live without your Assistance; let a Fair & Open Trade be continued to be Carry'd on by your People amongst Us.

Delivered a Belt Nine Rows, all White Wampum.

Beaver King of the Delawares got up & said:

Brother,

By this Belt I Inform you that the Governour of Pensilvania has sent us an invitation to go to Philadelphia, to the Old Council Fire made there By Our Brethren, the English, and our Grandfathers with this Invitation I am well pleased, but at present I have a grea deal of Business to do. I must go and acquaint all Nations with what has passed at this Treaty, therefore cannot go down at This Time, but Early next Summer I intend to go down & Visit it.

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother, (the Beaver still Speaker,) By the Speeches you made us Two days ago, you took Fast Hold of all Nations in Friendship, from the Sun Rising to the Sun Setting, it gives us all great pleasure. Brother, be strong, don't let them Slip, hold fast. They are all Our Friends, we are as One People. As soon as possible all Nations shall be Acquainted that you have taken them by the Hand in Friendship.

Gave a Belt.

(The Beaver still Speaker.) Brother, as to laying Out a piece of Ground for you to plant Corn, for the Support of yourselves & us living amongst you, we can give no answer to it, you must apply to our Uncles, the Six Nations, for the very Ground we live on belongs to them.

Brother, I have not done Speaking to you at present, when every thing you have said to us is considered by all the Nations to the Sun's Setting, you shall hear what we have all to Say to you next Spring, perhaps in Philadelphia.

The Beaver then Spoke to the Wyandotts as follows:

Uncles, when the Deputys from all Nations met here last Year from the Sun Setting, they sent Messages to me to all the Nations to the Sun rising. I now acquaint you that Answers are Come to the Several Messages they sent by me, and I will go soon to your Country myself and deliver the Answers, and I desire they may Sett still until I come there, as it will not be long.

The Beaver then Spoke to the Ottowas, Cheepowees & Pottowattimies:

Grandchildren, your Nations sent Messages at the same Time Our Uncles the Wyandotts did, I desire your Nations may be acquainted that I am coming with Answers to their Messages from the Nations living this way.

Gave a Belt.

The Beaver then addressing himself to the Twightwees said:

Grandchildren, I desire all your Tribes may be Acquainted that I will likewise Visit them & deliver their Answers in their Own Country. Gave a Belt, and then the Beaver acquainted the Six Nations he had done Speaking.

August 15th. The Conference being Open'd the Chief of the Six Nations got up & Spoke as follows:

Brethren the Wyandotts, & Nephews of all the Other Nations, Listen to what I am going to say to you.

You all know that the French at D'Troit has some of Our Flesh and Blood in Prison there; we have been here Strengthening and Brightening the Chain of Friendship with our Brethren. We expected to have heard of His being released, but as we have heard nothing of it, I now acquaint you we will go for Him, and if the French refuse to deliver Him, we will Dye with Him.

The Principal Warrior of the Delewars then got up & desired all the Nations to give Attention to what he was going to say in behalf of the Warriors of His Nation, & then Spoke as follows, directing his Speech to the General.

Brother,

You are the Chief Warrior of our Brethren here, and I speak in Behalf of all our Warriors what has been Transacted between you & our Councillors, we Confirm, and we assure you, when our Chiefs meet at the Old Council Fire, we will agree to every thing they transact there with our Brethren for keeping the Chain of Friendship from Contracting any Rust for the Future, as we have thrown from our remembrance every thing that is Evil, we desire you will do the same; in confirmation of what we have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt of Seven Rows.

And then Addressing Himself to the General, Spoke again as follows:

Brother, we have renew'd our Antient Friendship, the Evil Weapon which bread the Difference between us, we hope that God will hide forever from our Sight; You have Often desired to see some of your Flesh & Blood, we now Open our Hands and deliver you some of them; don't press us on that Head, God will Direct us, and you will see them all as we are now Brethren again; let us not enter into any more Disputes,

Delivered up Seven Prisoners.

Brethren, (Addressing Himself to the General & Officers,) as the Antient Chain of Friendship subsisting between you and our Ancestors is now Renew'd and made as Strong as it is in our Power to make it, I again assure you, nothing can give us greater pleasure; we have now nothing to do but to return to our former Employment of Hunting to get Skins to Exchange with our Brethren for Goods for our Families, and we hope you will Order Ammunition to be Sold us at a reasonable Price.

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

He then acquainted the General he had done Speaking in behalf of the Warriors.

August the 17th.—The Conference being Open'd, the General Spoke as follows:

Friends & Brethren that live over the Lake, With this String of Wampum I desire you to Consider what was said to you Yesterday by your Brother the Chief, the Six Nations, concerning a Chief of theirs detain'd in Prison by the French, it is equally your Concern, & you ought unanimously & without Delay, to insist on His enlargement, and on an Acknowledgement for so Great an Insult.

Friends & Brethren, Chiefs & Warriors of the many Nations here present, it rejoices me to find you all so Hearty in the Renewal of our Antient Friendship, may it continue as long as Sun & Moon endures. Your giving up the Prisoners is a proof of your Sincerity; I did not intend to press you for them, being Convinced that seeing the Generosity of Our Behaviour to You, your own Hearts would Dictate to you what you ought to do upon that Occasion.

Friends, Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors, I cannot help mentioning to you the Loss of some of our Brethren lately near the Lake, the more so, as the party that Committed the murdur, were disguised as Indians, a Stratagem used by the French to Try to Break the Antient Chain of Friendship Subsisting between us and our Brethren, the Indians. By this Belt I expect you will keep the Road Clear. Our proceedings are Open to you, and for the Good & Welfare of your several Nations, I will now Order that you may have Powder & Lead, & will at all Times contribute as far as I can to relieve your necessities, but I expect you will not suffer your young Men to Take our Horses as they have done. The Goods the King has sent in a present to your several Nations are equally divided for you.

Gave a Belt.

Then one of the Wyandotts Spoke in Behalf of the rest as follows:

Brethren of all Nations,

I have heard what the Warriors of the Six Nations said to us Yesterday, and also what our Brethren, the English, has said to us on the same Subject to-day; I now Acquaint all the Warriors of the several Nations here, that we are One Flesh and Blood with the Six Nations, and we are Determined to go with them to release their Flesh & Blood out of the Hands of the French, and are ready to resent the insult put on the Six Nations, and with this String we assure our Brother, the General, that we will do as he has desired us.

Gave a String.

Then the Chief of the Ottawas Spoke in Behalf of themselves and Pottowattimies, & Addressing Himself to the General, said:

Brother,

We have heard what our Grandfathers, the Delewares, said Yesterday to you, that they have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship you Offer'd them, and that all past Offences are now forgot I assure you in behalf of our Nations, that we have likewise taken fast hold of it, and shall never let it Slip out of our Hands, and we desire you to be Strong; You may depend on our Nations to be your real

Brethren; Tho' we live amongst your Enemies we shall never Assist them, but on the Contrary, we will Assist you if you want Us.

Gave a Large Bunch of Wampum.

And then the Conference Ended, when His Majesty's Presents were delivered to all the Indians, in the presence of the General & most of the Officers of the Army, & a multitude of others.

Fort Pitt, 2d August, 1760.—This day arrived here Six Deputys with their Attendants, from each of the following Nations, viz., Twightwees, Pottowattimies & Quicopoos, and having at their Desire met the General, the Chief of the Twightwees Spoke as follows:

Brother,

We heard at our Country that there was to be a great Meeting here of all Nations to Brighten & Strengthen the Antient Chain of Friendship; on hearing this, we sett out from our Towns in Order to attend the General Council, in Company with One Hundred Men of our Nations. When we came to the Lower Shawnee Town, we met some of our Brethren there a Trading, with whom we Dealt our Skins & Furrs, but upon our hearing many bad Reports from here by the Shawanesse, our People were, many of them, Affraid to come, upon which they Fix'd upon us to Attend the General Council and Hear what our Brethren had to say, the several Nations at this Meeting.

Brethren, several of our young Men, who were sent here with Speeches last Fall & this Spring, & were kindly received, & brought Back answers which were Agreeable to our Nations.

Brethren, we live a great way off, and we have been a great while from Home, as it is uncertain when the several Nations may be Collected at this Place, we desire you will dispatch us.

Brethren, we have had a Sincere Regard for you ever Since our first Acquaintance, which is not of a long Standing, the Friendship we then made with our Brethren remains Still in our Hearts; to Confirm the Truth of what we say, we give you this String of Wampum.

Brethren, ever since you drove the French from this place, we have heard from the Indians of all Nations who came to Visit you, how kindly you Treated them; and several of our young Men who had been here to see you, likewise inform'd us of the kind Treatment they met with; Your behaviour since you come here has gain'd the Hearts of all the Indians, for you have dispersed the Dark Clouds which Hung over our Heads, & Proclaim'd Peace thro' this whole Land. You have given us fresh Spirits, our Women & Children look pleasant, all our Countenances are Changed. We are a poor people & have a long time been led in the Dark; we desire that you may forget all that is past, and we assure you we are resolved never to Break the Peace now Settled between you and Us.

Brethren, we beg you will consider our wants, & send some of your Traders amongst Us.

Brethren, you have made a Road to the Sun Setting. By this Belt of Wampum we assure you that we will Assist you in keeping this Road Open & Free, and we hope in the Fall of the Year, you will send Traders to our Settlements where we & the French fought; our Grandfathers, the Delawares, will Conduct our Brethren the, Traders, to our Towns, you may be assured we will take great care of them & bring them safe Home.

Gave a Belt.

The Chief of the Twightwees having done Speaking, the General said:

Friends & Brethren,

It is with pleasure I see you here; you have done well in coming to hear what I have to say to you, in the name of the Great King's Chief Warrior, and I could have wished your Affairs would have permitted you to have Stayed until the General Council of the many Nations which is to be held here in a few days.

Brethren, the Chief Warrior of the Great King has nothing more at Heart than the Good and Welfare of the several Nations Inhabiting this Country. It is from this principle that he is desirous of Opening your Eyes, that you may see Clear, and be able to Distinguish your real Friends. It is not to Molest or Disturb any of your Nations that he has sent me here, but to protect and lay Open a Free & uninterrupted Trade for you, & for all Nations; and it is with that View that he has Ordered me to take Post at the several places where the French, by their most unjust Encroachments, were Establish'd, & as a proof of the Truth & Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Brethren, you tell me that you are a poor people, and desire our Traders may go amongst you, I consent to it; and as a Token of our Esteem & Friendship to you, I have Ordered presents to be given you.

Then the Chief of the Pottowattimies rose up & said:

Brother,

We have with pleasure heard what you have said to us this day; we are Convinced in our minds that you speak Sincere, & from the Heart, your Treatment to all Nations convinces us of your Sincerity, we won't at present Take upon us to Return you an Answer, but we will as soon as we go home Call a General Council of all our Nations, & lay before them every thing you have said to Us for their consideration, then you may depend on hearing from us, & we hope to convince you of our Sincerity by our Future Conduct.

Fort Pitt August 12 1760

Treaty with Six Nations
&c. General Amhersts —
famous Speech

Saml Whartons

N:o 6

No. 1

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt August the 12th 1760:

Present

The Honourable Brigadier General Monckton Commander of all his Majestys Forces in the Southern Provinces:

Sir John St. Clair Deputy Quarter-Master General
Colonel James Burd
Major Horatio Gates
Captain Mather
Captain Barnsly
Captain Campble } with a Number of other Officers and Gentlemen of the Army
Captain Gordon
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs
Captain Thomas McKee
Mr. Thomas Hutchins } Assistants
Captain Montour Interpreter

Indians

Six Nations
Touisgoirarawa
Cindatguyatt
Ofseredungafs } Chiefs
Owadedecha
[illegible] Warriors
48 Women
38 Children

Delawares
The Beaver
Delaware George
Nettewethues } Chiefs
Teadyuscung
202 Warriors
168 Women
131 Children

Shawneese
Buckshinutha
Kethecomey } Chiefs
26 Warriors
10 Women
26 Children

Wyandotts
Sonoquehana
Sonendesha } Chiefs
42 Warriors
22 Women
10 Children

Twightwees
Methenndeh, a Chief
11 Warriors
6 Women
14 Children

Ottawas
Mesinago, a Chief
7 Warriors
4 Women
16 Children

Putawatimes
Weaponahan, a Chief
5 Warriors

The General opened the Conference with the following Speeches

Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors,

It gives me great pleasure to see so many of my Brethren of the Different Nations met here on my invitation. I bid you all Heartily welcome, and with this String I wipe the Tears from your Eyes that you may see, and open your Ears that you may hear what I have to say to you.

Gave a String

Brethren,

As the intent of this meeting is to renew and brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship between his Majestys Subjects and all Nations of Indians to the Sunsetting I clear the Passage to your Hearts that no bad thoughts or apprehensions may Harbour th

Gave a String

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors of the Many Nations.

Take Notice of what I am going to say, in the Name of the Chief Commander of all His Majesty's Forces on this Continent. —

Brethren, I let you know, that our great King has sent me into this Country to lead and Command all His Warriors, and that he has given me a Sword, to Protect and Defend His Subjects, and to Act against His Enemies. —

Brethren, As I have nothing more at Heart, than the good and Welfare of the whole Community, I do assure all the Indian Nations, That his Majesty has not sent me to deprive any of you, of your Lands and Property, on the Contrary, so long as you adhere to his interest and by your Behavior give Proofs of the Sincerity of your Attachment to His Royal Person and Cause, I will defend and Maintain you in your Just Rights, and give you all the aid and Assistance you may stand in need of, to repress the Dangers you may be liable to, from the Enemy, thro your Attachment to us. —

This I firmly mean to adhere to, so long as you behave like good and faithful Allies. But, on the other Hand, if any of you should Commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of his Majesty's Subjects, You are Sensible I must resent it, and Retaliate, upon them, and you know, that I have the might so to do, — tenfold, for every Breach of Treaty or Outrage, you could be guilty of. — And if any of his Majesty's Subjects, under my Command, Should Kill or injure, any of our Indian Brethren, they shall upon due Proof thereof receive equal Punishment. —

As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you a Belt

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors, I mean not to take any of your Lands, But as the Necessity of his Majesty's Service, Obliges me, to take Post, and Build Forts in Some parts of your Country, to Protect our Trade with you, and Prevent the Enemy from taking Possession of your Lands, and hurting both you and us, as you are Sensible that if we do not build Forts, the French will. — In that case I assure you that no part whatever of your Lands joining the Forts, shall be taken from you, nor any of our People be permitted to hunt or Settle upon them. But, they shall remain your absolute property, and I will even promise you some presents, as a Consideration for the Land, where such Forts, and Trading Houses, are, or may be built upon, and as it is Expensive and inconvenient for us to Carry provisions for our Warriors, from our Settlements to these Forts, and also to supply our Brethren the Indians, when they come to see us, if you will lay out a Space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn. — In that case fix yourselves the Limits of that part of your Lands so appropriated to us, and you will receive such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between you and us, to your Satisfaction. —

As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors, of the several Nations, Those, t will join his Majesty's Arms, and be Aiding and Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy. Shall be well Rewarded, And those that may not Chuse to Act in Conjunction with the Forces, Shall be equally protected. provided. they do not join. in any Act of Hostility with the Enemy, or Carry them Intelligence which might prove prejudicial to the Publick Good— Upon these Terms. you shall find me your Fast Friend— But on a Breach of them, you would Force me to Treat you as our Enemies, the Consequences of which would be Fatal to you, and very disagreable to the King my Master — I say this out of the Tender regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of our Brethren the Indians And I chuse you should know what you have to trust to, Since I intend to be as good as my Word.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Arms, At Head Quarters At Fort George in the City of New York. This Twenty Seventh day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty.

Jeff: Amherst. Seal

By His Excellencies Command
J. Appy.

Friends & Brethren.

With this Belt I take you all by the Hand, and Renew and brighten, the Chain of Friendship between the Great Kings Subjects, and your several Nations, May it long remain so, then your wives and Children, will daily Experience, the Friendship. and Sincerity of your True Friends. and Brethren the English

Gave a Belt

The General then acquainted all the Indians present that he had Called this meeting to Strengthen and brighten, the Chain of Friendship, which he had now done, that the King his Master had sent to him a Quantity of Goods for a Present for them to be Distributed amongst the several Nations as a token of his regard for them which they would receive as soon as the Business was all finished; that he was done Speaking and was ready to hear any thing they had to say to him —

The Chief of the Six Nations then got up and made the following Speech,
Nephews the Delawares, and Brethren of all other Nations, Listen to what I am going to say to you,

You have heard what our Brethren the English have s: to you, and you all know that we the Six Nations and our Brethren the English have but one Head and one Heart. whatever hurts them, hurts us. we feel the pain equal with them. We desire you may Harbour nothing that is evil in your minds or Listen to any bad Reports that may be spread through the instigation of the Evil Spirit of theirs, but Act as we do who are determined to live and Dye with our Brethren the English, let all Nations take Notice of what I say to them in behalf of the Six Nations. With this String I bury all that is past and take away all Evil thoughts from your Remembrance

Gave them a String of Wampum

The Chief Warrior of the Six Nations spoke as follows. Brethren the Warriors of all Nations give attention to what the Warriors of the Six Nations are going to say to you —

Brethren,

You have heard what has been said to you by our Brethren the English and our Chiefs & we desire you may Lodge it in your Hearts, and not open your Ears to any Evil Reports for the future, but Act as our Brethern the English have desired you, which will prevent any disputes arising amongst us, for we assure you by this String that we will Support the English in every thing they undertake

Gave a String

At a Meeting August the 14th. 1760

Present

The Honourable Brigadier General Monckton Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Southern Provinces.

Sir John St. Clair Deputy Quarter-Master General

Colonel Burd

Major Gates

Captn. Mather

Captn. Barnsly

Captn. Campble

Captn. Gordon

with a Number of other Gentlemen of the Army

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indians

Captain Thomas McKee

Mr. Thomas Hutchins

Assistants

Captain Montour Interpreter.

The Bever King of the Delawares made the following Speech

Brethren,

Yesterday you repeated over to me the speeches you made at the Publick meeting With the Indians the day before, as we were drinking I forgot to shew you those Belts which I received lately in the Great Kings name, what was said on them seems to agree with what you have said, perhaps you know those Belts —

The General then desired the Interpreter to ask the Bever from whom those Belts were received, to which he answered from Isaac Still who came to their Country the Beginning of this Month —

The Bever Spoke again as follows,

Uncles the Six Nations, and Grand Children the Shawnese, Wyandotts, Twightwees, Ottawas and Putawatimes, listen to what I am going to say to our Brethren the English, then addressing himself to the General, said,

Brother,

With this String of Wampum I clear your Ears that you may hear what is going to be said to you in behalf of all Nations now present.

Gave a String

George a Delaware Chief then Spoke as follows

Brother, We have heard what you said to us from the Great King, when we look that as

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

which is to the Sun rising, meaning the Country of the English) we think that God is his Counceller as we never here any thing from that Quarter but what is Good, and what we heare we lay close to our Hearts. as his Speeches always gives us Pleasure and makes our Hearts Glad. Brother take pitty of our Women, Children and Warriors we are a poor People and cannot live without you, be strong. let a fair and Honest Trade be carryed on by your People amongst us.

Delivered a Belt 9 Rows all White

Brother, (the Bever speaker)

By this Belt I inform you that the Governor of Pennsylvania has sent us an invitation to go down there to the Old Council fire, made there by our Brethren the English and our Grandfathers. with this invitation I am well pleaſed, but at present I have a great deal of Busineſs to do, I must go and acquaint all Nations with what has paſsed at this Treaty, therefore cannot go down at this time, but early next Summer I intend to go down and visit it

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows ſome Black

Brother (the Bever Speaker)

By the Speeches you made to us two days ago you took fast hold of all the Nations in friendship by the Hand from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, it gives us great Pleaſure, Brother, be strong hold fast don't let them slip, they are all our friends, we are as one People. As soon as Poſsible all the Nations shall be acquainted that you have taken them by the Hand in friendship

Gave a Belt

Brother, (the Bever Speaker)

As to laying out a Piece of Ground for you to plant Corn in for the support of your selves and us living here, we can give no answer to it, you must apply to our Uncles the Six Nations for the very ground we live on belongs to them

Gave a String

Brother (the Bever Speaker)

I have now done speaking to you at Present, when every thing you have said to us is Considered by all Nations to the Sun Setting you shall hear what we have all to say to you next Spring, Perhaps in Philadelphia —

The Bever then speak to the Wyandotts.

Uncles.

When the Deputies from all the Nations to the Sun setting met here last year they sent Meſsages by me to all the Nations living towards the Sun rising, I now acquaint you that answers are come to the several Meſsages they sent by me, that I will go soon to your Country myself and deliver the answers, and I desire they may sit still, till I come there which will not be long

The Bever then spoke to the Ottaways, Chepawas and Putawatimeys.

Grand Children.

Your Nations sent Meſsages at the same time our Uncles the Wyandotts did, I desire your Nations may be acquainted that I am coming with anſwers to their Meſsages from the Nations living this way

Gave a Belt

The Bever then spoke to the Twightwees

Grand Children,

I desire you may acquaint all your Tribes who live in another Country that I will likewise Visit them and deliver their Answers in their own Country

Gave a Belt

The Bever then acquainted the Six Nations that he had done Speaking

At a Meeting August the 15th 1760

Present

The Honourable Brigadier General Monckton Commander of all his Majesty's Forces in the Southern Provinces
Sir John St Clair Deputy Quarter Master General
Colonel James Burd
Major Horatio Gates
Captain Mather
Captain Barnsly
Captain Campble } with a Number of other Officers
Captain Gordon
George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs
Captain Thomas McKee
Mr Thomas Hutchins } Aſsistants
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Indians

Six Nations
Treeisgourawa
Connedguyatt
Oſseredungaſs } Chiefs
Oroadedecha
72 Warriors
48 Women
38 Children

Delawares
The Bever
Delaware George
Nittwellheuſs } Chiefs
Tradyuseung
202 Warriors
168 Women
171 Children

Shawneeſe
Buckshinutha
Kethecomey } Chiefs
26 Warriors
18 Women
26 Children

Wyandotts
Sonequehana
Sonendistha } Chiefs
42 Warriors
22 Women
10 Children

Twightwees
Mechenoseth, a Chief
11 Warriors
6 Women
14 Children

Ottawas
Mißinago, a Chief
9 Warriors
4 Women
16 Children

Putawatimes
Weaponahani, a Chief
5 Warriors

The Chief of the Six Nations Opened the Conference with the following Speech

Brethren the Wyandotts and Nephews of all other Nations listen to what I am going to say,

You all know the French at D'Troit has some of our Flesh and Blood in Prison there, we have been here brightening and Strengthening the Chain of friendship with our Brethren. We expected to have heard of his being released, but as we have heard nothing of it. I now acquaint you that all our Warriors are very uneasy at not hear

The National Archives of the United States

him. I acquaint you we will go for him and if the French refuse to deliver him we will Dye with him.

The Principal Warrior of the Delawares then got up and deſired all the Indians of the ſeveral Nations to give attention to what he was going to ſay in behalf of the Warriors of their Nation, and then spoke as follows directing his Speech to the General

Brother,

Yesterday our Councellors and you finished your own buſineſs in renewing and brightening the Chain of Friendship. We Warriors are well pleaſed with what you have both done, it is all Good, and we deſire that the Warriors will likewiſe be ſatisfied with what has been done. Brother you are the Chief Warrior of our Brethren and I speak in behalf of all our Warriors. what has been Transacted between you and our Councellors we Confirm and we aſſure when our Chiefs meet at the Old Council Fire where they are invited, we will agree to every thing they transact there with our Brethren for keeping the Chain of Friendship from Contracting any rust for the future, as we have thrown from our Remembrance every thing that is evil. we deſire you will do the ſame. In Confirmation of what I have said I give you this Belt

Gave a Black Belt 7 Rows

Brother,

We have renewed our Ancient Friendship the Evil Weapon which bread the Difference between us, we hope that GOD will hide forever from our Sight, we hope you have done the same.

You have often deſired to ſee ſome of your fleſh and Blood. we now open our Hands, and Deliver you ſome of them, don't preſs us on that head GOD will direct us, and you will ſee them all. as we are now Brethren again let us not enter into any more diſputes

Delivered 7 Prisoners

Brethren,

As the Ancient Chain of Friendship Subſiſting between you and our Ancestors is now Renewed, and made as strong as it is in our Power to do, Once more aſſure you nothing can give us more pleaſure, we have now nothing to do but go to our former employm^t of Hunting, to get Skins to Exchange with our Brethren for Goods for our families, and we hope you will Order Ammunition to be sold to us at reasonable Price.

Gave a White Belt 8 Rows

He then acquainted the General he had done speaking in behalf of the Warriors

The General then made the following Speech

Friends & Brethren that live Over the Lakes.

With this String of Wampum I desire you to Consider well what was said to you yesterday by your Brethren of the Six Nations concerning a Chief of theirs detained in Prison by the French. It is equally your Concern and you ought therefore unanimously and without delay, to insist on his Releasement, and an acknowledgment for so great an insult.

Friends & Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors of the ſeveral Nations,

I am very glad to find you all so Hearty in the renewal of our Ancient friendship and sincerely wish it may long Continue so.

Your giving up the Prisoners yesterday is a true mark of it. I did not intend to preſs you for them, as I was convinced that your own Hearts would have dictated it to you in time from the Sincerity of our Behaviour to you

Friends & Brethren.

I cannot help mentioning to you the loſs of some of our People lately near the Lake, the more so as the party that Committed it were disguised as Indians, a Stratagem used by the French to try to brake the friendship subsisting between us and our Brethren — By this Belt I expect you will keep the Road Clear and not suffer such accidents for the future, We have done our power to Curb the French, our Proceedings are open to you. And for the Good and Welfare of your several Nations I will now Order that you may have powder and Lead, and will at all times Contribute as far as I can to releive your neceſsities, but I expect you will not suffer your Young Men to take our Horses as they have done. The Goods that are come as a present to your several Nations are all equally divided for you —

Gave a Belt

The Chief of the Wyandotts made the following Speech to all the Nations

Brethren,

I have heard what the Warriors of the Six Nations said to us yesterday and what our Brothers the English said to us on the same Subject to day. I now acquaint all the Warriors of the several Nations here that we are one flesh and Blood with the Six Nations, and are determined to go with them to Release their Flesh and Blood out of the Hands of the French, and are Ready to resent the Insult put on the Six Nations — By this String I aſsure our Brothers the English that we will do as the General desired us.

Gave a String

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE

The Chief Man of the Ottawas spoke in behalf of themselves and the Putawatimes addreſsing himself to the General.

Brother,

We have heard what our Grandfathers the Delawares said yesterday to you that have taken fast hold of the friendship you have offered them, all past differences is now forgot and I aſsure you in behalf of our Nations that we have likewise taken fast hold of it and shall never let that slip out of our Hands, and we desire you to be Strong, you may depend on our Nations to be your Real Brethren tho we live amongst your Enemies we shall never aſsist them, but on the Contrary we will aſsist you if you want us.

Gave a large Bunch B. Wampum

Pittsburgh 15 August 1760

Heads of the Indian Treaty

1st: The Beaver King gave a String to open the Ears and clear the understanding of the General, and drive away all bad thoughts.

2nd: He gave a Belt with thanks for the Genl. Speech two days ago, was glad to see he had taken so many Chiefs of Indian Tribes & Nations by the Hand, and he would continue his Friendship, hold fast and let none of the Indians slip, but to establish a good understanding with them all to the setting Sun.

3rd: Delaware George gave a belt in the name of all the Nations present, said they had heard the speech of the great King of England which pleased them well, they looked on him as to the rising Sun, and when they considered him it appeared to them as if they saw the Almighty overshaddowing him and guiding him in all his Councels, for all they had ever heard from him was good & wise, desiring the General to be careful and to pity their Warriors, Wives, and Children.

4th: The Beaver gave a belt and said as the General had apply'd to them for some Land round the Forts for the use of the Garrison, he could not give an Answer on that head, but that he should apply for that to their Uncles the Six Nations several of whom were present, for the very Ground they now stood on was the property of the six Nations.

NB. The Generals Speech did not request liberty to use the Lands round the Forts, it said we were not come to take their Lands from them, and that when we made use of the Lands adjoining the Forts for the Garrison that the King would pay the Indians for them.

5th: The Beaver gave a Belt and said he had received an Invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania, to go to Philadelphia to the great Councel Fire made by their Grandfathers, which he was very glad of, that he would go there the beginning of next Summer, as he could not go then being oblig'd to go to his Brethren to the Westward and inform them what was done and said at this Councel.

NB. All this day Teedyuscung was treated with great Contempt by the Indians he gave the Beaver some Strings of Wampum to say somewhat for him which he took no Notice of, at which Teedyuscung was very angry, but they did not pay the least regard to it, he was constantly drunk.

August 16th

August the 16th.

One of the Delaware Warriors gave a Belt in behalf of all the Warriors present. of the different Nations. and said they had heard all that pass'd between the General and their Chiefs which they unanimously approved of, and as a proof of their sincerity they delivered up eight Prisoners hoped that the peace now happily concluded on, and the chain of Friendship brightened would last long &c.

Several other speeches made among the Indians to each other, and some to the General of little consequence as I thought therefore have not mentioned them.

August. 17.

The General gave a Belt, told them he was glad to find them all so heartily join in the good work of Friendship, at the same time told the over lake Indians that some of our people had been lately killed at presque Isle by people disguised in Indian Dress, that he hoped they would take proper measures to prevent the like for the future, they answered they would. —

He then told them the presents come up for them was now ready for them laying on the Ground, and equally divided for the sundry tribes & parties according to their numbers, which they were very well pleased to see, and received them thankfully the value of the whole was about £2500 cost in Philad:a

NB: When we came out of the Council to where the presents lay. — Mr. Langdale look'd at the largest parcel (which was for Delaware George (and his party) and said publickly that he had that morning sold more Goods to one Indian for £120 which the General seem'd to be offended at, and told him he would give him £200. for such another parcel, but took no further notice then.

August the 18th.

In the morning the General sent for me to be present when he spoke to Mr. Langdale on what had passed Yesterday. — The General repeated what Mr. Langdale had said publickly of the presents and told him it was very indiscreet to Depreciate the value of the presents, especially as the Indians might have understood him, and to convince him of this Error shew'd him an Invoice of the parcel he had spoke of which cost in Philadelphia £349..10.. Langdale said he had been greatly mistaken, was sorry for what he had said, and that he did not intend it to discredit the presents with the Indians. —

The General then asked him how he came to buy two large Beaver Skin Blankets of Teedyuscung which was given him by the Tawaas & Twightwees at the Salt Licks. as they had no Wampum to speak to the General at the Council in their behalf that they would agree to all that their brethren the Delawares did, and requested Liberty to trade with us. That Mr. Langdale could not be ignorant of the design Teedyuscung had those Beaver furs for, and as he had bought them for money Teedyuscung was drunk ever since and uncapable of any business. That the Chiefs of the Delawares had that morning complaind to the General concerning the above mentioned Furrs. Mr. Langdale told the General he did not know what purpose Teedyuscung had the Furrs for, particularly the small one; and altho' he had some suspicion of the large one. he bought it well knowing that Teedyuscung would sell it to somebody else, from whom it could not be recovered if it was of any consequence, The General sent for Moses Tatamy who had before told him of it, but prevericated in his answers,. The Furrs were brought to the General. who paid Mr. Langdale what he had given for them, Vizt. Nine pounds.

It appears Teedyuscung had not only sold what he received from the Indian Tribes to speak in their behalf if the could not come themselves to the Treaty, but also had either sold or given to Squaas all the Wampum he had received of the Province of Pennsylva: to be delivered to the Indians on the business he was sent on.

Teedyuscung and his party received an equal share of the presents given here, though he did not speak in Council, being either too Drunk, or not permitted by the other Indians, who seemd to be all ashamed of him and treated him with great contempt. They have unanimously Unking'd him & UnChief'd him in these parts.

Number of Indian Men & Women exclusive of Children at this place when the Treaty was held. Vizt.

Names of their Tribes.	
Six Nations	114
Wyandotts	66
Shawnese	48
Ottawas	14
Potowatamys	16
Twightwees	18
Mohickenders	22
Delawares	360
Munseys	22
Total. Exclusive of Children.	680

Heads of an Indian Treaty
at Pitsburgh Aug.t 15. 1760

Pittsburgh 15th Augst 1760

Heads of the India Treaty

1st The Beaver King gave a String to open the Ears and clear the understanding of the Gen^{l} and drive away all bad Thoughts

2d He gave a Belt with thanks for the Gen^{ls} Speach two days ago was glad to see he had taken so many Chiefs of Indian Tribes & Nations by the Hand, desired he wou'd continue his Friendship hold fast & let none of the Indians Slip; but to establish a go Understanding with them all to the Setting Sun.

3d Delaware George gave a Belt in the Name of all the Nations Present, Said they had heard the Speach of the Great King of England, which Pleas'd them well, they look'd on him as to the Rising Sun & when they Considerd him it appear'd to them as if they saw the Almighty overshawdowing him and guiding him in all his Councils for all they had ever heard from him was Good and Wise, desired the General to be carefull & to Pity their Wariors Wives & Children.

4th The Beaver gave a Belt & said as the Gen^{l} had applyd to them for some Land round the Forts for the use of the Garrison he wou'd not give an Answer on that head, but that he shou'd apply for that to their Unites the six Nations, several of whom were Present for the very Ground they now stood on was the Property of the six Nations.

N.B. The Gen^{ls} Speach did not request Liberty to use the Lands round the Forts, it said we were not come to take their Lands from them, and that when we made use of the Lands adjoining the Forts for the Garrison that y^{e} King woul Pay y^{e} Indians for them.

5th The Beaver gave a Belt and said he had received an Invitation from the Gov^{r} of Pens^{a} to go to Philad^{a} to the great Councill Fire made by their Grand-Fathers which he was very glad of, that he would go there the begining of next Summer as he cou'd not go this being Obliged to go to his Brethr to the Westward & inform them what was done & said at this Council.

N.B. All this day Teedyuscung was treated with great Contempt by the Indians, he gave the Beaver some strings of Wampom to say somewhat for him, which he took no Notice of, at which Teedyuas was very Angry, but they di not pay the least regard to it, he was constantly drunk.

Augt 16th One of the Delaware Warriors gave a Belt in behalf of all the Warriors Present of the different Nations, and said: they had heard all that pass'd between the Genl & their Chiefs which they unanimously approved of, and as a proof their Sincerity they deliver'd up Eight Prisoners hoped that the Peace now happily Concluded & the Chain of Friendship brightned would last long &c ——

Several other speaches was made among the Indians to each other & some to the Genl of little consequence as I thought therefore have not Minuted them. ——

Augt 17

The Genl gave a Belt told them he was glad to find them all so heartely Join in the good Work of Friendship at the same time told the overlake Indians that some of our People had lately been kill'd at Presque Isle by People disguised in Indian Dress that he hoped they would take Proper Measures to Prevent the like for the future, they answered they would. ——

He then told them the Presents come up for them was Now ready for them laying on the ground & equally divided for the Sundry Tribes and Parties according to their Numbers, which they were very ~~well~~ Pleased to see & receiv'd them thankfully the Vallue of the whole was abt £2500 cost in Philad.a ——

N.B. When we came out of the Council to where the Presents lay Mr Langdale looked at the largest Parcel (which was for Delaware George & his Party) & said Publickly that he had that Morning sold more goods to one Indian for £120, which the Genl seem'd to be offended at & told him he would give him £200 for such a Nother Parcel, but took no further notice then. ——

Augt 18, In the Morning the Genl sent for me to be Present when he spoke with Mr Langdale on what had pass'd yesterday

The Genl repeated what Mr Lang.e had said Publickly of the Presents & told him it was very indiscreet to depriciate the Vallue of the Presents especialy, as the Indians might have understood him and to convince him of his Error shewed him an Invoice of the Parcel he had spoke of which cost in Phil.a £349, 10, Langdale said he had been greatly mistaken, was sorry for what he had said & that he did not intend it to discredit the Presents with the Indians.——

The Genl then asked him how he came to buy two large Beaverskin Blankets of Teedyuscung which was given him by the Tawaas & Twightwees at the Saltlicks as they had no Wampom to speak to the Genl at the Councel in their behalf that they would agree to all that their Brethren the Delawares did, & requested liberty to Trade with us, that Mr Langdale could not be Ignarant of the design Teedyuscung had these Beaver furrs for; & as he has bought them for Money Teedyuscung was drunk eversince & uncapable of any Business. that the Cheifs of the Delawars had that Morning complaind to the Genl concerning the Above Mentioned Furrs, Mr Langdale told the Genl he did not know what Purpose Teedyg had the Furrs for, Particularly the Small one; & allthough he had some suspicion of the large one he bought it, well Knowing that Teedyusg woud sell it to some body else from whome it could not be recover'd if it was of any consequence. The Genl sent for Moses Tetemy who had before told him of it, but Prevaricated in his Answer the Furrs were brought to the Genl who Paid Mr Langdale what he had given for them viz Nine Pounds.——

It appears that Teedyg had not only sould what he receiv'd from the Indians Tribes to speak in their behalf if they cou'd not come themselves, to the Treaty but also had either sold or given to Squaas all the Wampom he had receiv'd of the Province of Pensa to be deliver'd to the Indians on the Business he was send on.——

Teedyuscung & his Party receiv'd an equal share of the Presents given here though he did not speak in Councel being either too Drunk or not Permited by the other Indians who seemed to be all Ashamed of him and ~~treated~~ him with great Contempt. They have Unaniously Unking'd and Unchiefs'd him in these Parts

Number of Indian Men & Women exclusive of Children at this Place when the Treaty was held Viz

Names of their Tribes	
Six Nations	114
Wyandotts	66
Shawnees	48
Ottawas	14
Potowatamys	16
Twightwees	18
Mohickenders	22
Delewares	360
Munseys	22
Total Exclusive of Children	680

Minutes of the Indian
Treaty at Pittsburgh
August 1760
(15-18)

Pennsylvania 1761.

The Report of the Sheriff and Justices of Northampton County

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.a

We Aron Depui, Lewis Klotz, John Moor, and Lewis Gordon,
beg leave to Report to your Honour......

That in obedience to your Honours Command We having joined Company at the House of Mr. Depui, set out from thence on Wednesday the 7th Instant on our Journey to Cushietunck; where we arrived on Saturday following, and collected the following Intelligence viz.t That the Government of Connecticut by virtue of their original Charter from the Crown about Sixty seven years ago granted unto a great number of Persons not less than eight or nine Hundred who are called Proprietaries a large Tract of Land in the Province of Pennsylvania extending on the River Delaware thirty Miles Horizontal Measure, beginning nearly opposite to one Peter Kuykendall's in New Jersey and so running Northwards the said extent and Westwards to a Mountain lying something more than half way between Cushietunck and Susquehannah, in which Tract the Lands at Cushietunck are included: With full power to the said Proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians. That in consequence of the said Grant, the said Proprietaries did empower and appoint two of their own Number Namely Dickerson and Whitney to purchase the same extent of Land from the Delaware Indians; the names of some of them follow viz.t Maughus Machehop: Allemewick, Westerank, Christian, Michael, Wissawah, Notolock, Peell the King; Callacool; Sawicheemenk, Maurer, Columbeleb, Makeshacom Quatalock; Tangol, Meluxing, Mentyelish Michukings; which said purchase was made about six years ago. That afterwards a second purchase was made for the said Proprietaries by John Curtiss & .. Peabody Surveyor who are also of the number of Proprietaries from the said Indians; either as a farther Purchase in extent or in confirmation of the former. That the said Proprietaries have selected a certain number of themselves whom they have appointed to be a Committee to manage and transact all Business relating to the said Lands; who have accordingly laid out and surveyed the same; and at Cushietunck have erected three Townships each of which is to extend in length on Delaware ten Miles and in breadth eight Miles. In the middle Township a large Town is laid out consisting of eighty and odd Lotts two Hundred acres in each Lott, to each of which a Water Lott of ten Acres appertains. On the Lowlands are built three Logg Houses, one Saw Mill one Grist Mill almost finished and about thirty Cabbins, the working people there their Number at present is about twenty men besides Women and Children about twenty more are gone home for want of Provisions. But they are in full expectation to be joined by One hundred Families at least in the Spring. That it is strongly affirmed that every individual Member of the upper House and Chief part of the lower House of Assembly of Connecticut are interested and concerned in the said purchase; the Governor has not yet thought proper to suffer his name to be made use of but his Son whose name is Fitch is one of the Proprietaries. That the Lands are sold for 8 or 10 Dollars in hand for 200 Acres, twelve whereof to be cleared and improved and a House built in three Years otherwise to be forfeited. That a large Sum of Money hath been raised and sent home in order to sollicit a Confirmation of this Grant to the said Proprietaries and get the ancient Charter renewed which is said to be forfeited. And the better to effect the same Affidavits, particularly the Affidavit of one Thomas Nottingham who speaks the Delaware Tongue well and negociated this Bargain with the Indians and hath been of singular Service to us in collecting these Accounts.

having since quarrelled with the Connecticut people) have been transmitted to England of the said proprietaries purchasing the said Tract of Land bona fide from the Indians and of this Nottingham's being present when the purchase Money was paid. That the Soil of the said Lands is said to be good in general; of the three Townships the upper and lower is said to be very good the Middle Township where they are settled being but indifferent. But the deficiency of the Land is abundantly compensated by the goodness of timber especially the White Pine hard Maple or Sugar Tree Beech wild Cherry and Black Birch the finest and plentifullest in the world. That a right hath sold here for £40 a Right is supposed to contain 5.000 Acres.

Here follow the names of some of the Committee who are also Proprietaries viz.:

... Fitch Son to the present Governor of Connecticut

Isaac Tracey	Benijah Geers
Gibish Fitch	Hezekiah Huntington Esq. late Governor)
John Curtiss	
Elisha Tracey Clerk	Stephen Kinney
Benijah Parks	Robert Kinnsman
... Peabody Surveyor	John Burchard
Moses Thomas	

Here follow the names of some of the settlers ... Hunter, ... Frien, Samuel Skinner, Timothy Skinner, Simon Corkins who hath been a Justice and Lieutenant in Connecticut (a busy fellow and a Ringleader) ... Kelly, John Smith, John Corkins, Jedediah Willis, Jedediah Willis jun.r, James Adams, Benjamin Ashley, Nathan Chapman, Peter Payne ... Killick. That having given these people previous Notice that we had something of importance to deliver to them about a dozen of them assembled in one of their Houses where Mr Gordon addressed them to this purpose – That the Governor of Pennsylvania being informed that some people from Connecticut had presumed to settle themselves on Lands at Cushietunck within his Province but without his knowledge or permission and as yet not purchased from the Indians – had sent us (declaring who we are) to enquire if the said Information was true and if we found any person there to warn them off immediately: Which Mr Gordon (after claiming as well those Lands at Cushietunck as the large Tract by the said Government of Connecticut laid out and surveyed on Sasquehannah, as the undoubted Right and property of the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania) accordingly did. To this it was answered that they claimed under the Connecticut Government & the Indian purchase and that they would hold their Lands, until it was decided by the highest Authority in whom the true title was vested.

Dated the fifteenth day of October Annoque Domini 1760

Aaron Depui
Lewis Klotz
John Moor
Lewis Gordon

The Governor's Proclamation.

Whereas Divers persons the natural born Subjects of his Majesty belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies have lately come into this Province and without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries or Authority from this Government have presumed in a body to possess themselves and settle upon a large Tract of Land in this Province not yet purchased from the Indians near Cushietunck on the River Delaware and in the upper parts of Northampton County and are endeavouring to persuade and entice many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous Design

And

Benjamin Davis, Sheriff, Joshua Thompson, Coroner,	Chester County.
William Smith, Sheriff, Matthias Slough, Coroner,	Lancr. ditto.
Zachariah Shugart, Sheriff, William King, Coroner,	York ditto.
Ezekiel Smith, Sheriff, Robert Rob, Coroner,	Cumberland ditto.
Jacob Weaver, Sheriff, Jacob Kern, Coroner,	Berks County.
Jno. Moore, Sheriff, Jno. Vanetton, Coroner,	Northampton.
Thos. Dunn, Sheriff, James Walker Coroner,	New Castle.
William Rhodes, Sheriff, Jabez Jenkins, Coroner,	Kent County.
Joseph Shankland, Sheriff, David Shankland, Coroner,	Sussex.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday 15th October, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

A Message was deliver'd to the Governor yesterday by Eight Members, acquainting him that a Quorum of the House was met and had chosen their Speaker, and the Governor by the Secretary having the Attendance of the House in order to present him, the whole House attended and presented Isaac Norris, Esqr. as their Speaker, who was approved by the Governor, and made the usual Claims and requests for Privileges, &ca. which were granted.

A Return of the Proceedings of a Court of Oyer and terminer, held at this City on the 23d of September last by William Allen, Lawrence Growden, and William Coleman, Esquires, the Judges of the Supreme Court, was read, whereby it appeared that Jno. Bruleman, Jeweller, was tryed and convicted for the Murder of Robert Scull, and sentence of death pronounced against him. The Attorney General related the particulars that were given in evidence on the tryal, and Nothing having been represented either by the Judges or the Attorney General in his favour, a Warrant issued for his Execution on Wednesday next.

The Governor laid before the House a Letter of General Monckton's, of the 26th September last, with a Message which should have been enter'd here, but are entered in the next Leaf.

[This is enter'd here by mistake.]

At a Conference with Teedyuscung on the 13th day of November, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Teedyuscung waited on the Governor and produced a Letter from Sir William Johnson to him, dated Fort Johnson, 1st March, 1760, in these words:

"FORT JOHNSON, March 1st, 1760.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"His Majesty, King George, having, in consequence of what passed at the Conferences in July and August, 1757, at Easton, taken into Consideration your Complaint, then made, Concerning Lands which you alledge you have been deprived of without your consent, or satisfaction made you for the same, and out of his Great Goodness and regard to Justice, which he is remarkable for, as well as his Love for his Children, the Indians, has ordered me to examine thoroughly into the said Affair, and when I have made a full and particular Enquiry into the Circumstances of the case, and hear what all partys may have to offer, to transmit to him my proceedings in this Business.

"In obedience, therefore, to his Majesty's Command, I do now take the earliest opportunity by your Son, who is the Bearer of this, acquainting you with his pleasure, and I desire to know when a Meeting with you and such Delawares or others as are concerned in the affair may be had for that purpose; also where it may be most convenient for you and them to meet me. The sooner I know this the better, that I may give notice to the Proprietaries' Commissioners to attend, and that it may not interfere with my Military Duty the ensuing Campaign, in which I hope and expect you and your Nation will, in return for his Majesty's Kind Intentions towards you, be ready to act a Brother-like part against his enemies when called upon.

"I am your well-wisher and Sincere Brother,
"WILLIAM JOHNSON.

"To TEEDYUSCUNG, Chief of the Delawares."

He told the Governor that this Letter was brought to him by his son, just as he was setting out for Citsintsing, and in an Angry kind of a Tone, said he would have nothing to do with Sir William Johnson; he did not incline that the matter should be heard by him, but desired it might be heard by the Governor. The Governor made answer that it was referred to Sir William Johnson by the King, on his petition preferr'd to his Majesty by the Assembly. Teedyuscung replied, that he knew it to be so, but for all that he should not chuse Sir William Johnson should have any thing to do with it, and repeated his request to the Governor to hear it himself; to which the Governor made Answer, that since this was his request, and he was so very earnest in it, he would take it into Consideration; but then as he was informed that the Lands about which the Complaint was made, did belong formerly to distant Indians, some living on the Sasquehannah, and others to the Westward of the Ohio, he did insist with Teedyuscung that all these Indians should be informed of, and agree to his proposal, and attend the Treaty. Teedyuscung replied, that this was right, and assured the Governor that this Matter had been talked of at the Ohio, with Chingas and other Indians who were interested in these Lands, who thought as he did, and promised to be at Philadelphia in the spring.

After a Short pause, he took some Wampum out of his Pocket, consisting of Four Strings, two White and two Black.

And then acquainted the Governor that the White part was sent from Secaugheeeny, to inform him that a party of Indians came there to Council, and produced in Council a Belt from the French, desiring their Assistance against the English, who had beat them, but they declined having any thing to do with it, and sent the French Belt forward to Teedyuscung, and thereupon he came down to inform the Governor about it; he added that the Governor was his Ear at Philadelphia, and he was the Governor's Ear at Wyomink, and it was all one as if the Governor himself was there.

A string.

Teedyuscung enquired earnestly of the Governor what he had done about the settlement of the New England People that he had informed him of the last time he was in Town. The Governor acquainted him that the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County were returned from Cushatunk, and had made their report to him that they found about Twenty Families from Connicticut there, who said they had good Deeds from some Jersey Delaware Indians for those Lands, and would settle them, but he would not suffer it, and take the best measures in his power to have them removed. Teedyuscung replied, that the Indians were very uneasy, and would certainly turn them away if he would not; as to Deeds from Jersey Indians, that must be a pretence; those Indians would not give deeds.

At a Conference Held at Fort D'Troit By George Croghan Esq^{r}. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's Agent & Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District of North America; with the Weyondotts, Ottawas, & Puttawattimeis December the 3^{d} 1760.

Present.

Major Robert Rogers Commanding His Majestys Troops

Captain Donnald Campble Governor of D'Troit.

A Number of the Officers and other Gentlemen and several of the princi
Inhabitants.

Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

And several Deputys of the Nations living on Ohio who Accompanied us.

Brethren Chiefs & Warriors of the several Nations now present

You have been made acquainted with the [illegible] of his Majestys Arms under the Command of His Excellency General Amherst in the reduction of all Cannaday & now you [illegible] this place agreeable to the Capitulation [illegible] sent you that [illegible] of his Majestys [illegible] now [illegible] become British subjects you are therefore desired to [illegible] them [illegible] them a [illegible] People as long as you [illegible] to his Majestys interest and behave yourselves [illegible] faithfull Allies you may depend on having a [illegible] open Trade with your [illegible] the English [illegible] by his Majesty King George now your Father and my Master.

A Belt

Brethren

[illegible] your [illegible] your several Nations at [illegible] this [illegible] which have been taken since the [illegible] remaining in your possession are then set at Liberty [illegible] by Major Rogers the Commanding Officer [illegible] his Excellency's Orders to demand due performance [illegible] I desire you may [illegible] them up so that [illegible] you [illegible] with all his Majestys [illegible] in America.

A Belt

Brethren

On [illegible] your performance of what has [illegible] the best [illegible] their [illegible] between his Majestys [illegible] and our Brethren of the several [illegible] continue as long as the [illegible]

A Belt

Brethren

[illegible] to [illegible] Captain Campble to you as he is appointed by his Majestys Commander in Chief to be Governor of this place, with him you must [illegible] all the publick business [illegible] you [illegible] that he will do you all the service in his power and see that justice is done you [illegible]

A Belt.

Brethren Chiefs & Warriors

As the Ancient Friendship that long Subsisted between our Ancestors is now Renewed I wash the Blood of the Earth that has been shed since the present War that you may smell the sweet Verdure of the Spring Herbs & bury the War Hatchet in the Bottomless Pitt.

A Belt.

Brethren

I know your Warriors have all a Martial Spirit & must be imployed at War & if they want diversion after the fatiague of Hunting there is your Natural Enemys the Cherokees with whome you have been long at War, there your Warriors will find diversion & there they may go; they have no other place to go, as all Nations else are become the Subjects of Great Brittain

A Belt.

Brethren

As I Command this Garrison for His Majesty King George I must acquaint you that all the Settlers living in this Country are my Masters Subjects therefore I take this Opportunity to desire you our Brethren of the several Nations not to take any of their Effects from them by force nor Kill or Steal any of their Cattle as I shall Look on any Insult of that Kind as if done to me as they are under my Protection; I desire you Encourage your young Men to Hunt & bring their Meat to me for which they shall be paid in Powder & Lead.

A Belt.

Major Rogers acquainted the Indians that he was going to Michillimackinack to Relieve that Garrison and desired some of their young Men to go with him which he would Pay for their Services & that he was sending an Officer to St Josephs & Waweaughtenoes to Relieve them and desired they would send some with him which should likewise be paid for their Service.

A Belt

Then we acquainted them by a String that as they had requested a Smith to Mend their Guns as Usual & the Doctor to attend their Sick that it was Granted till the Generals Pleasure was known.

A String.

At a Meeting Held in the Council House Decr 4th 1760

Present

Major Rogers Comd.g Officer

Captain Campbell Governor D'troit.

A Number of other Officers & Gentlemen

George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent

Capt Henry Montour Interpreter

The same Indians

A principal Man of they Wyondotts Spoke & said Brethren we have heard & Considered what you said to us yesterday and are met this Day to return you our Answer agreable to our Promise.

Tehonerace . . . Speaker Adressed his Speech to Major Rogers Captn Campbell and myself.

Brethren

We have heard what you said to us yesterday we are like a lost People, as we have lost many of our principal Men & we hope you will excuse us if we should make any Mistakes but we assure you our Hearts are Good Towards our Brethren the English, when your General & Sir William Johnson took all Cannada, they Ordered you to send a Word we received your Messages & we see by your removing the French in the Manner you have from here that what you said to us by your Messengers is true Brethren be it so, and continue as you have begun for the Good of us all; all the Indians in this Country are Allies to each other and as one People: what you have said to us is very agreable ~~[illegible]~~ & we hope you will continue to Strengthen the Ancient Chain of Friendship

A Belt

You desired us yesterday to perform our Promise & deliver you up your Prisoners; it is very true we did promise to deliver them up, and has since delivered up many, what would you have us do; there is very few here at Present they are all yours & you shall have them as soon as Possible tho we do not chuse to Force them that has a mind to live with us.

A Bell.

Brethren

yesterday you renewed & brightened the Ancient Chain of Friendship between our Ancestors the Six Nations & you Brethren I am glad to hear that you our Brethren the English and Six Nations have renewed & strengthened the Ancient Chain of Friendship subsisting between us, & we assure you that if ever it be broke it will be on your side, & it is in your Power as you are an able People to preserve it, for while this Friendship is preserved we shall be a strong Body of People, & do not let a small Matter make a difference between us.

A Belt

Brethren

You yesterday desired us to be strong & preserve the Chain of Friendship free from Rust. Brethren look on this Friendship Belt where we have the six Nations & you by the Hand; this Belt was delivered us by our Brethren the English & six Nations when first you came over the great Water, that we might go & pass to Trade or Council where we pleased, and you likewise with us; this Belt we preserve that our Children Unborne may know it.

Brethren

We have heard what you said yesterday it was all Good but we expected two things more first that you would have put it out of the Power of the Evil Spirit to hurt the Chain of Friendship: & secondly that you would have settled the prices of Goods that we might have them Cheaper from you than we had from the French as you have often tould us: Brethren you have renewed the Old Friendship yesterday the Ancient Chain is now become bright it is new to our Young Men, and Brethren we now take a faster hould of it than ever we had and hope it may be preserved free from Rust to our Posterity.

A Belt 9 rows

Brethren

This Belt is from our Warriors in behalf of our Women & Children & they desire of us to request of you to be strong & see that they have Goods Cheap from your Traders & not be Oppressed as they have been by the French.

A Belt 7 Rows

Brethren

Showing two Medels those we had from you as a token that we might remember our Friendship whenever we should meet in the Woods & smoke under the Tree of Peace, we preserved - - your Token & we hope you remember your Promise, it was then said that this Country was given by God to the Indians. & that you would preserve it for our Joint use when we first met under a shade as there was no Houses in those Times.

The same Speaker adressing himself to the Six Nations

Brethren

I am very Glad to hear what our Brethren the English has said to us, and I now send this String by you, & take the Chiefs of the Six Nations by the Hand to come here to Council next Spring.

Brother Adressing himself to me you have been Imployed by the King of Engd and Sr Willm Johnson amongst many Nations of Indians in settling this Peace now you are sent here where our Council Fire is, the smoke of which ascends to the Skie; you are going away ask all Nations to the Sun setting is to meet here to see their Brethren the English in Possession of this place and we desire you may stay here till that Council that you may take your Masters Word of what is to be Transacted here:

A Belt

Brethren.

By this String we Request you will consider; as it will be difficult for us to understand each other; it would be agreable to us if you would Continue our Old Interpreter as he Understands our Language well —

A String

At a Meeting held in the Council House Decr. the 5th 1760

Present

Major Robt. Rogers Commanding [illegible]
Capt. Donald Campbell Governor of DeTroit
A Number of the Officers & Gentlemen
George Croghan Depy. Agent.
Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

The same Indians

The principal Man of the Potawatimies Spoke

Brethren

Yesterday our Uncles the Wyandots spoke to you for us all; do not be surprised at it they take more care & are more used in Council Affairs than us, we have imployed them to Speake for us; and confirm what they have said by this Belt

A Belt

Brethren be strong and bring large Quantities of goods to supply us, and we will bring all our Furrs to this place we are glad you acquainted us that the Inhabitants of French here is become English subjects we shall look on them as such for the future and treat them as our Brethren

A Belt

Brethren

Our Uncles gave us this String of Wampum & desired us to be strong and Hunt for you we should be glad to know in [illegible] the price to be given for a [illegible] of Meat; then Insisted Croghan that the Six Nation Deputys should press their Chiefs to Attend the general Meeting to be held here in the Spring by a Belt.

The principal Man of the Ottawas got up & made a long Speech to the same purport as above

Then I made them the following Speech.

Brethren

I return you thanks for the several Welcome Speeches you made us yesterday. To day you applyed for the Old Interpreter it is agreed to Continue him till General Amherst & Sir William Johnson's pleasure be known you likewise desired I might stay here till your General Meeting in the Spring I am not my own Master so you must excuse me till I receive further Orders.

A Belt

Then the Present of Goods was delivered to each Nation in His
Majesty's Name, for which they returned their Hearty Thanks
Then Major Rogers Spoke to them
Brethren

~~I return you thanks~~ for your readiness in joining his Maje
Troops under my Command on my way here: as I soon set out to [illegible]
my Orders and relieve the Garrison of Missilimackinack, I take this
Opportunity of taking my leave of you, and you may be assured I will
acquaint General Amherst and Sir William Johnson of the kind reception
I have met with among your Nations & Recommend your Services

Then the Council Fire was covered up & the Conference ended A Belt

March the 1st 1761. The Principal Warrior of the Shawaneſe Nation with about thirty others who brought up the Traders Skins came to me & made the following Speeches.

Brother

We remember what paſs'd in Council laſt Spring with you and our King when you ſent Traders to our Town our King has not complyed with what he promiſed then but it was not his fault it was owing to ſome confuſion in our own affairs & that was the reaſon the Traders Skins were not brought up and their Debts paid but we aſſure you that we the Warriors of the Shawaneſe have agreed to perform all our King has promiſed you and to preſerve the Peace between our Nation and you our Brothers, the English: And we hope you'll give us your advice and not think tho' we have not performed our Engagements as we ought to have done that we had any deſign in violating the Peace made laſt ſpring between our King & you. To aſſure you of the hearty inclination we have to ſtrengthen the Peace we preſent you this Belt

Gave a Belt

Brother, Some of our young Men have behaved ill here in their Liquor & have ſtole ſome Horſes ſince the Peace was made; We requeſt that you will forgive their ill conduct & we will endeavour to make an attonement for their ill behaviour & prevent the like for the future

Brother

We deſire that you will not liſten to any ill reports of us, perhaps other Nations may tell you we have a mind to join the Cherokees, it is true the Cherokees have ſent to us; But we aſſure you by this Belt that we will never join with them but for the future will act and do as you deſire us. To confirm the truth of what we have ſaid we give you this Belt

To which I made them the following Anſwer

Brethren

You the Warriors of the Shawaneſe, this is the firſt

& feeble. Most officers this War, wore Check Shirts in the Woods: The Indian Language is very Soft, being quite Guttural, Warraghigagey[11] signifies A man who undertakes great Things. Hats there [*not*] good [*nor*] but not well coloured — & are Sold at 1 £-15^{s}. English a piece, the Indian women have very great Influence over the Indians, soe that if the young Warriours are going to War they can almost hinder them. but when going all Sing the War song, & get a Charge from the Old Women, particularly to behave well, & not to be a Discredit to themselves, or their forefathers. The Duch make great Use of Stoves, which keep the Room next to them, very warm, which is intirely disagreable to all Strangers & gives them an Head-ach. An Indian Cradle (which they mostly all use) is a flat Board with a Top over the Childs face, on which hangs a Curtain. & the Child bound round to keep it Straight; They have a belt fixed to the Cradle, which they put round them, & carry it in that Manner —

Decem^{r}. the 20th. I Sett out from Fort Johnson, with Sir Will^{m}., for Conajoharie, where we arrived that Night, but not without great Difficulty in crossing the Mohawk River — being full of Ice, the three Days following we were admitted to their Councils which were very Solemn & decent in form of an House of Lords & Commons. On the Second Day they unanimously gave Sir William a Gift of 100,000, Acres of Land or thereabouts, that is 16 by 10 Miles, & reckoned the very best in the Country opposite Fort Hendrick, & 36 Miles from Fort Johnson. I put up at an Indians house (Brants) at Conajoharie, & lay in my Cloaths on a straw Bed before the fire for 3 Nights. The 23d. I arrived at Stonaraby, a very good German Settlement, & more clear Land, than any Part I have Seen in America, I mean from Philadelphia to that Place, 'tis 20 Miles from Conajaharie, & same Distance from Fort Johnson; lay in my Cloaths alsoe that Night on a Straw bed, (noe Sheets the four Nights) the Next Morning, breakfasted upon Sausages, fryed Bacon & Strong Punch; The 24th. returned to Fort Johnson. Indian Women assist at Councils, the Speakers of both Houses only Speech which they doe very decently. Such of the Dutch Clergy as I have seen, seem very odd People. —

---

[11] Sir William's Indian name.

Four Quarts of Oats ꝑ Day is reckoned good feeding for an Horse, for one Pint of Oats Extraordinary ꝑ Day founders the Horse, that is, it Stiffens their Joints, & requires a year, or two to recover them, & perhaps Never. Strawberries are every where One goes & they Say very good, There are Some Raspberries. Wheat sold the 26th. of Decemr. above Albany at about 15s. English ꝑ Barrell Oats 7s. & Indian Corn at 10s. English ꝑ Do — Six Gallons of Sugar boiled, from Sugar Trees produces two pounds of brown Sugar. At Philadelphia they have a fine flat fish called sheep's-head. The Dutch are very foul feeders, their Women very ordinary, & broke before 25 years of Age, the better Sort of both their Men & Women generally wear black & keep blacks as Servants, in America A good Negroe Slave is worth 70£ English. Dutch and Indians carry knives, And are very Treacherous particularly if Drunk, Dutch Ladies in the Country bring out their young Children Visiting & have them in their Laps at Table cursedly disagreable, & not over modest in speech. Alegini[12] Mountains, near the River Ohio, the highest in all America, are reckoned 29 Miles higher than[13] Philadelphia, & are Boggy on the Top, like our Mountains: low Swamps & marshy Grounds are vastly the Best, the Earth being generally rich & Black: the Hills are sandy, Large Timber grows on the Low Grounds: And good Land is Easily known by the Trees, tho: it be covered with Snow; there are Lead ore, & mines in them, the Low ground, tho: quite A swamp when the Trees are on, Yet when Cleared, dries wonderfully, by (as they Say) the Heat of the Sun without Draining, or any other Method. The Farmers are very bad & seldom Rent, but buy Land. The Creeks are a vast addition to the Land, as One has there both Saw & Grist-Mills. The Ground is generally covered with Snow from Novemr. to May: The Rivers break about April; the Winters are much Severer in Canada, but more moderate as the boat is all lost and ruined, having been, he says, cast away. About 10 o'clock, the Indians were all met, when I went there with Captain Campbell and all his officers, the officers of the Light Infantry, all the merchants and principal people of the town. Mr. Croghan, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. Breme, Mr. Mya[70] from Pittsborough, Mr. Bostwick[71] from Missillimackinac, Mr. Bute and St. Martin, Interpreters, the former to the Ottawas, the latter to the Hurons, Printup only as spectator. After the speech was delivered, I arose, and with the gentlemen went to dinner at my quarters, where, about 5 o'clock, the Hurons, Ottawas, &c., came to the amount of thirty chiefs, to let me know that they understood the Indians from the south side of Lake Erie were determined, to return, having heard what I had to say; and that, therefore, they would not, while said Indians were here, let me know how that war-belt was sent here. I thanked them for their honesty and readiness, but told them it was better to have it mentioned in public, when I received an answer from all the nations. To this they agreed, and said that as some chiefs of each nation might take to drinking, they would be glad to answer on the morrow; and desired two guns might be fired, as on this day, whereby they might all assemble and finish; — to which I readily agreed, and promised them it should be done accordingly. Gave them pipes, tobacco and some liquor, — then parted.

---

[12] Allegheny.

[13] Distant from.

Thursday 10th. — Fine weather. My quarters full of Indians of different nations about little affairs of their own, which I settled. After that, a very honest Seneca Indian came and told me what he had heard among his relations living here, which he delivered very ingenuously, and seemed to me to be very just. No account yet of Montour or the boat's crew. This day I wrote by Captain McCloud to Major Walters for ammunition, provisions, and an officer, sergeant and ten men for the garrisoning one of the posts, viz: Miamis or Miamis Wawiaghtanook. Yesterday Captain Balfour with one hundred and twenty of Gage's [Light Infantry], set off with the Royal Americans for Missillimackinac,

---

[70] Probably Myer, or Myers, a trader. See *post*.

[71] Henry Bostwick, a trader.

&c. I wrote the general this day by Captain McCloud. In the afternoon, the Indians all assembled, and gave their answer to my speech made the day before, which was very satisfactory. After all was over, the White Mingo[72] came to my quarters where all the gentlemen were with me, and desired I would return to the meeting, as he and the Six Nations from Ohio had something to say in answer to what the Hurons had charged them with. We all returned to the council, where we found every nation by themselves. Then Kaiaghshota, a Seneca chief, and one who accompanied the two messengers who came here with the war axe to the Hurons, stood up, and with great oratory and resolution, endeavored to clear himself of the imputations laid to his charge, when one of the Hurons named Adariaghta, the chief warrior of the nation, confronted him and the White Mingo, and discovered everything which had passed. Upon which, the White Mingo told them that they had come several times to him at Ohio, and pressed him and others living there to fall upon the English, which he as often refused. After a great deal of altercation I got up, and desired that they would not go to too great lengths, being now joined in stricter friendship and alliance than ever. Left them liquor and broke up the meeting, telling them I intended next day delivering them some goods, &c., which I had brought up for their use, and desired they would be punctual as soon as the cannon was fired. They thanked me, and promised they would be ready to attend — parted. Supped with Cole and went to bed early.

Friday 11th. — Fine morning. At 6 o'clock Mr. Croghan set about cutting up the present, and making proper divisions thereof for the several nations. This morning, I gave Baby's[73] daughter a present, her father being a principal sachem of the Hurons. Went to the meeting about 12 o'clock, where the Indians were all assembled to the number of five hundred and odd, when the Delawares and Shawanese made a speech. After that, I made a reply to what all the nations had answered yesterday, as [will appear] by records. Then gave them the present, divided in nine parts. After that went to dinner; and after dinner, about forty of the Chippawas, who had just arrived, came to see me, and made a friendly speech with a string of wampum, assuring me of their firm resolution of abiding by us, and complying with everything proposed by me, and agreed to by the rest. Gave them pipes, tobacco, and rum; then they departed. This day I ordered to be laid aside a good many things for the Huron sachems, Delawares, Shawanese, &c., and am to speak to them separately my opinion and advice.

---

[72] Kanaghragait (John Cook), a Seneca chief.

[73] Jacques Duperon Baby, a principal habitant across the river from Detroit.

Saturday 12th. — Very fine weather and warm. I had meetings with the several nations of Ottawas, Shaganoos, Chippewas, &c., who made many demands and requests for their several nations, and gave the strongest assurances of being happy in what I said, and of their adhering inviolably to the promises and engagements entered into here, as did the Delawares, Shawanese, &c., by belts and strings. I then sent for the White Mingo alias Kanaghragait and the Seneca who accompanied Tahaiadoris here with the Seneca's message, named Kaiaghshota, to whom I said a great deal concerning the late design of the Indians in their quarter; set forth the madness of it, and desired them, by a large string of wampum, to reform and repent, which they assured me they and all their people, would pay the strictest observance to; then condoled the Seneca who was killed by our troops stealing horses, with two black strouds, two shirts, and two pair of stockings; gave them their liquor, I promised, and parted. This morning four of the principal ladies of the town came to wait on me. I treated them with rusk and cordial. After sitting an hour, they went away. This day, I gave private presents to chiefs of sundry nations. At 9 o'clock at night a York officer arrived at my quarters, express from Niagara in sixteen days, with letters from General Amherst, and the belt, which the Senecas sent here, to desire the Hurons, &c., to join against the English.

Sunday 13th. — Very fine weather. I had a meeting with the Chippawa nation at my quarters, who spoke with two large for Niagara, where I was met at 8 o'clock at night by the waterside, by Major Walters and all the officers. Supped with the Major, and took up my old lodgings.

Tuesday 6th. — I wrote Ferrall Wade by a trader. Heard the state of the garrison here, which is very bad for want of provisions, having but six days' flour. The Major, De Couagne, &c., complain of Sterling monopolizing the trade by keeping a great store of goods at Little Niagara, which will prevent any Indians coming to the fort, or under the eye of the garrison, so that they [i. e. Stirling and others] may cheat the Indians as much as they please, in spite of all regulations.

Wednesday 7th. — Fine warm weather. Doctor Stevenson visited me yesterday, and gave me some bottles of curious liquor for my own use. I returned the compliment. My boats are not yet arrived, which will detain me this day. Captain Cockran desires to go in company with me to Oswego, which I agreed to. He is going to the doctor or surgeon of the hospital there. This day I clothed and discharged the Seneca Indian who accompanied me to Detroit. Ordered my party to be ready to set off to-morrow. This day the little schooner appeared in sight, and with a contrary wind was obliged to work in by tripping. She brought forty barrels of flour, but no news or letters for me. The garrison of Oswego, Major Duncan writes, has but nine days flour. This evening, the Seneca who accompanied me to Detroit, came and received his present, when he told me that the Coghnawageys, Ottawas, &c., had a council at Onondaga in the spring, at which they entreated the Six Nations to rise and join them against the English, who were now overrunning the country and oppressing them everywhere where there was a garrison; that it was easy now to do it in Canada, being thin and dispersed. The Six Nations, he says, refused, and told them that as the English had conquered their Father the French, they must be content and bear it. Besides they, the Six Nations, had no reason to regard anything the Coghnawageys said, as they of late acted independent of them. He says that the Coghnawageys and four other nations came and called a council a second time at Onondaga, at which they begged that all the warriors would be present. He says, they did accordingly attend, but does not know the result, as it was about the time he went with me to Detroit, but assures me that if his father, the Old Belt, desires him, he will bring me all the news, and what the result of the council was.

Thursday 8th. — Fine morning, but windy. Settled everything here. Dined with Major Walters, and at 5 o'clock embarked. Sea very high, and wind still rising. About half after six, put ashore at Petite Marie with difficulty, and encamped here. My birch canoe not come up; a very stormy night; wind at N.N.W. The schooner was to have sailed at 4 o'clock, but could not get out for the wind and swell.

Friday 9th. — Wind at N.E.; very strong; no stirring with the boats. This is a fair wind to carry the vessel into Lake Erie, if ever she can get in. I gave Collin Andrews and Barret Visger[90] a pass for three canoes to La Bay, which Captain Campbell is to pay me £5 for. My birch canoe is just come up with difficulty. Lieutenant Hay and De Couagne came to see me, and went back at sunset.

Saturday 10th. — Still blustering weather; wind contrary. The vessel came out, and makes but little way. I never passed so bad a night with a pain in my right thigh, and cold night. This day shall set off if possible. The wind increased to a degree that the vessel was obliged to put back to Niagara. Mr. Johnson gone to Niagara for half a dozen pounds of powder, ours being wet. I took physic this morning which purged me tolerably. Major Walters came to see me, and spent the afternoon. I never had a worse night than this in my life.

Sunday 11th. — A fine morning; wind ahead. Major Walters came to see me, but I was ill abed, so he went away. At half after nine set off. Sea rough, and wind ahead. Put into a creek about two miles from hence; a very fine harbor. About twelve, a birch canoe came to us from Oswego. They were from Cayuga, and were going a hunting to Sandusky. I gave them some tobacco by Your Letter of the 24th, I see Your Apprehensions appear to be too well founded, but as I am still to hear further from You on this subject, I shall not altogether Despair of their being brought to a due Sense of the Duty they owe to His Majesty's Commands.

---

[90] Barret Visscher, a trader.

I am sorry you have had so much trouble about the Brigantine Sally; from what you have been pleased to send me, I can't but think Captain Pryce has been very Unsteady through the Whole transaction. I am much obliged to You for the trouble you have given Yourself about the Affair, and I shall drop all thoughts of her being in the King's Service.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^{ble} L^{t}. Governor Hamilton.

Message of Gen. Amherst to the Indians, 1761.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors of the Many Nations.

Take notice of what I am going to say in the Name of the Chief Commander of all his Majesty's Forces on this Continent.

Brethren:

I let you know, that our Great King has sent me into this Country to lead and command all his Warriors, and that he has given me a Sword to protect and defend his Subjects, and to act against his Enemies.

Brethren:

As I have nothing more at Heart than the good and welfare of the Community, I do assure all the Indian Nations, That his Majesty has not sent me to deprive any of you of your Lands and Property; on the contrary, so long as you adhere to his Interest, and by your behaviour give proofs of the Sincerity of your attachment to his Royal Person and cause, I will defend and maintain you in your just rights, and give you all the aid and assistance you may stand in need of, to repress the Dangers you may be liable to from the Enemy, thro' your attachment to us.

This I firmly mean to adhere to, so long as you behave like good and faithful Allies. But on the other Hand, if any of you shou'd commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of his Majesty's Subjects, You are Sensible I must resent it and retaliate upon them, and you know that I have the might so to do, ten fold, for every breach of Treaty or Outrage you could be guilty of. And if any of his Majesty's Subjects, under my command, shou'd Kill or Injure any of our Indian Brethren, they shall, upon due proof thereof, receive equal Punishment.

As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors:

I mean not to take away any of your Lands, But as the necessity of his Majesty's Service obliges me to take Post, and build Forts in some parts of your Country to protect our Trade with you, and prevent the Enemy from taking possession of your Lands, and hurting both you and us, as you are sensible, that if we do not build Forts the French will. In that case I assure you, that no part whatever of your Lands joining the said Forts shall be taken from you, nor any of our People be permitted to Hunt or Settle upon them; But they shall remain your absolute Property, and I will even promise you some Presents, as a consideration for the Lands where such Forts and Trading Houses are or may be built upon; And as it is expensive and inconvenient for us to carry Provisions for our Warriors, from our Settlements to these Forts, and also to Supply our Brethren the Indians when they come to See us, if you will lay out a Space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn; In that case, fix yourselves the Limits of that part of your Lands so appropriated to us, and you will receive such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between you and Us, to your Satisfaction. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors of the several Indian Nations:

Those who will join His Majesty's Arms, and be aiding and assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded; and those that may not chuse to Act in conjunction with the Forces, shall be equally Protected, provided they do not join in any Act of Hostility with the Enemy, or carry them Intelligence which may prove prejudicial to the publick good. Upon these Terms you shall find me your fast Friend; But on a breach of them you would force me to treat you as our Enemies, the Consequences of which would be fatal to you, and very disagreeable to the King, my Master. I say this out of the tender regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of our Brethren, the Indians, and I chuse you should know what you have to trust to, since I intend to be as good as my word.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Arms, at Head Quarters, at Fort George, in the City of New York, this twenty seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty

JEFF. AMHERST, [L. S.]

By His Excellency's Command.

J. APPY.

New writs for electing a General assembly will be issued this Week, returnable in forty days after the Test: It is necessary you think of doing something in your Susquehana affairs Mr. Smith has put in two Petitions for Lands to border on the Pennsilvania Line on that side, and if the Purchase you made or agreed for be not located & known here, they may interfere. I have not recd the two Petitions. I hope you received my letter with the Commissions.

I am Dr Sr. Wm.
your obedient
hble Servant
GW BANYAR

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. Df. S.[1]

Castle Cumberland Janry. 2d.[2] *1761*

SIR

I received your favour of the 15th. Ulto. with the Commissions, which are right, as it is that Company which was Conins formerly, that I have now divided, and that wh. was Nichs. Hansens, now Vromans was divided last year, & not Conins as you imagine.

The Indians of Conojohare in full Council Sent me a Message some time ago, & desired I would come up to their Castle, haveing something of Moment to communicate to me, on my Arrival the whole Castle mett in form, and let me know that they had unanimously resolved to make me a present of a considerable Tract of Land, & desired a Deed of gift might be drawn for that purpose. I thanked them for their good Will shown towards me, and told them I could not draw one then, but would consider of it. in a few days after, ab^t. fifteen of them deputised by the rest came to my House, and executed a Deed of gift for a Tract of Land on the North Side of the Mohawk River[1] w^h. they desired I would Send up to their Castle that the rest might Sign it w^h. I accordingly did. this Grant includes all the Lands as yet unpattented between the Creeks called Takahyuharonwe, & Tinghtoghraron, the former falls into y^e. Mohawk River opposite almost to Fort Hendrick, the latter at Burnets feild, from the Mohawk River as it Runs, to a line, w^h. is to be Run from the North Westerly Corner of the Rear line of a Tract of Land (last Autumn) laid out or surveyed for M^{rs}. M^{c}Gin &^{ca}. to the Canada Kill or Creek at Burnets feild, w^h. Rear line is to be the Same Course of S^d. M^{rs}. M^c.Gins Rear Line, & will make the length from the Mohawk River to S^d. Line ab^t. 13 Miles, containing ab^t. 40 thousand Acres.— for w^h. I would willingly get out a Pattent as Soon as I could, and for that End, I would be glad You would take, or direct the proper Steps. I should also be oblidged to You for Abstracts of the Severall Petitions for Lands now lying before y^e. Council. I have no other view in desireing this than to be able to See, or have Common Justice done to y^e. Ind^s. who in the most earnest manner begged, I would take care that they were not imposed on for the future in the Sale of such Lands as they still were Owners of, & further, that I would let them know what Lands were Pattented, so as to prevent any disputes. thinking their request reasonable I wrote M^r. Alexander Colden[2] lately for an exact Survey of all the Lands Pattented from Albany or Schenectady to Fort Stanwix on Both Sides of the Mohawk River, w^h. I shall readily pay him for, as it will be the best means of removeing y^{e}. doubts they have concerning severall Tracts, and w^{h}. they have been many years very uneasy about.

---

[1] In New York Public Library, Emmet Collection, 8053. This letter is substituted for the copy of a draft in the Library Collection, dated January 6th, as exhibiting corrections made in the interest of precision. In that draft, which was destroyed, Johnson mentions the refusal of the Indians to sell the land to Ury Klock; and in postscript speaks of the death of George II.

[2] *See* the indorsement for a different date.

---

[1] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 302, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 404.

[2] Johnson to Colden, December 29, 1760.

I should be oblidged to You for y^{r}. opinion in an Affair often complained of to me, & w^{h}. I think a verry Villainous one, it is this, The Troop at Albany formerly employed one Martin Garretson their then Capt^{n}., and gave him money to take out a Pattent for a Pasture near Albany for the use of the Said Troop, so that their Horses might be always ready on any emergency. He the Said Garretson went to York & took out a Pattent in his own name and kept the Land ever since, and also the Money as I understand, would it not be proper to give this Affair to the Kings Attorney? or if not, how is it to be prosecuted? I wrote you twice lately to w^{h}. I impatiently expect an Answer, as also to this. I am now a good deal hurried, so cannot write as full as I could wish to do and am Sir

Y^{r}. Sincere freind
& Humble Servant
W^{M}. JOHNSON

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^{r}.

INDORSED BY JOHNSON: Letter to Golds Borrow
Banyar,
Janr^{y}. 6th. 1761.

FROM FRANCIS WADE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 107, occur a letter of January 4, 1761, from Francis Wade, at Philadelphia, explaining an account presented by the writer and apologizing for recommending Mr Fury for employment; and Francis Wade's account current with Johnson, dated Philadelphia, January 4th.

(6

1761 Febry

he was fully resolved to go [illegible] much as [illegible] into the Christian Religion as they probably could, and hoped by the time of his arrival at their Castle they would be ready to hear him, that they had not neglected it but made some progress therein.

After which he took his leave.

On Sir William's return to Fort Johnson he received the following Letter from Governour Hamilton of Pensilvania

Philadelphia 10th February 1761

Sir

Teedyuscung on his return here lately, made me [illegible] me a Letter from you of the [illegible] to [illegible] acquainting him that his Majesty has ordered you to examine thoroughly into the [illegible] complaints made by him in the Conferences at Easton in July and August 1757, and desires to know when and where it would be most convenient for him and the Indians concerned to meet you and the sooner you knew the better, that you might give notice to the Proprietary Commissioners to attend."

He further told me that this Letter was brought to him by his son just as he was setting out on his western journey, and that he had hitherto made no answer to it.

Then taking a string of Wampum he expressed great unwillingness to have these complaints heard by one, who he said was a stranger to him, and acquainted me that the Indians were all desirous it should be heard by me as Governor of this Province, and that there would be a good opportunity of doing it at the great Meeting of Western Indians which was intended to be at Philadelphia the next Summer, where all the Indians concerned in those complaints had agreed to have them heard and adjusted.

I know not whence this strange notion of Teedyuscung's arises, but cannot help suspecting that it may be suggested to him by some people here with whom he is very intimate; and who might give him this advice, that they might have the entire management of him and their whole affair during the Treaty, in opposition to and dislike of the Proprietor. He made me express great reluctance at the proposal, and returned him no other answer than that I would take his request into consideration —

I have ever been of opinion that you, who are His Majesty's Agent for Indian affairs, and are perfectly well acquainted with the Rights, Sentiments and Interests of the Six Nation Indians, should not only hear and determine this, but all other matters relating to Indians; and, were I to follow my Inclinations as well as Judgment, I would have rejected the proposal; but if nevertheless these officious people would not interfere, and you shall judge, from the present circumstances of affairs and the minds of the Six Nation Indians who may be consulted as being concerned to support their own rights and proceedings, that my hearing it will contribute to the general good I will not decline it. But then should you advise me to undertake this — I beg leave to use the precaution of assuring you, that, if I see any undue influence or any partial interferings from the people of this City, I will desist and leave it to be heard by you. —

L3

I am further to acquaint you, that we are likely to have fresh troubles, and I am afraid the renewal of the Indian war from a most wicked measures of the Connecticut claimants. These restless spirits have actually come at the close of the last Summer and laid out Townships on the west side of Delaware river on lands not purchased of the Indians, and left some of their people to claim the possession during the winter, intending to join them with vast numbers in the spring, and to carry it into effect — as soon as I was informed that there were some Connecticut people settling over against Cushietunk, in the upper part of Northampton County opposite to

the

1761
Feb 7

the Jersey Petition points, I sent the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to enquire into their pretensions & proceedings, and to warn them off — and on their return they made me a Report in writing of which I enclose you a Copy that you may see what wild work they are carrying on and what imminent [illegible] purposes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they think of [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but we are [illegible] [illegible] that belongs neither of us, but to them.

I at once sent my dispatches to the Sheriff and Magistrates [illegible] [illegible] great concern to inform me of this settlement and to insist that the Government these people came from should be [illegible] to recall them, and if they refused, that I should remove them, and if neither Government would do it, he assured me that the Indians would do themselves Justice —

Accordingly I have wrote a Letter to Governor Fitch to use his utmost influence to recall the people already settled, and to prevent them from coming, and have set before him the bad consequences that may arise as well from the Indians as from the opposition they will certainly meet with from this Government —

As I expect that nothing Governour Fitch can say or do in my [illegible] will [illegible] any thing, I am thinking to write an account of this unhappy proceeding to General Amherst and desire his interposition with the Colony of Connecticut, as it may obstruct the Kings Service to have such a flagrant piece of Injustice offered to the Indians who may thereupon be induced to withdraw their friendship from the English [illegible] [illegible] Enemies; but it may be better perhaps [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —

I am under very great concern lest the six Nations should lay any thing to the charge of this Province and therefore request that you will be, be pleased to represent this attempt to them; together with what I am doing to prevent it, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to vindicate their and the proprietary Rights from these mischievous set of Intruders, and if any thing occurs to you that you shall think proper for me to do I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will be pleased to communicate it. I am with very great respect

Sir, Your most Obedient
humble Servant
James Hamilton,

Honble Sir Wm Johnson Bart.

Copy of Sir William Johnsons Answer to the before mentioned Letter, Dated Fort Johnson [illegible]th March 1761

Sir

The Letter which Teedyuscung [illegible] you, was wrote in obedience to his Majesties order in Council to me, dated the 29th of August 1759, altho' not received until a few days before the date of my Letter to Teedyuscung. From the tenor of said order I cannot dispense meeting with and hearing the complaint of the Delawares &c. as well as the proprietaries defence, by their Commissioners, whenever Teedyuscung & the tribe, or them Indians concerned, will appoint the time and place, which I am surprized they have not as yet done.

[illegible] unwillingness to have the matter heard by me because he is not personally acquainted [illegible] really very trifling reasons and carried with it a strong suspicion of his having been tampered with, as well as an unbecoming opposition to the attempt of his Majesties order, and hindering the inquiry, which he must not be indulged in, especially as it was his own request that the affair might be decided by his Majesty, who, by the advice of his Council was pleased to order that method as the most likely of finding out, and

DEDIMUS POTESTATEM TO ADMINISTER OATHS, 1761.

[L. S.] By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To William Peters and Richard Peters, of the City of Philadelphia, Esq^rs, Greeting:

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty & Integrity, I have authorized and impowered, and by these presents do authorize and impower you, the s^d William Peters and Richard Peters, or either of you, to administer to all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners and all other Officers, Civil and Military, and all other person and persons whatsoever, within the said City of Philadelphia, as well the Oaths of Office, as also the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, & other the usual Declarations, Tests, and Qualifications required by Law to be taken by the said several Officers, Civil and Military to qualify them, every or any of them, for the entering upon and execution of their several and respective Offices to which they are or shall be Commissioned, or as any other occasion may make it requisite & proper to Tender or Administer the said several Oaths, Tests and Qualifications, or any of them, to such Officers and other persons, until my pleasure shall be further known therein.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of February, Anno Domini, 1761, and in the first Year of our Reign.

R. PETERS TO SIR WM. JOHNSTON, 1761.

Philadelphia, 12th February, 1761.

Sir,

Mr. Croghan has no doubt given you, from time to time, a parcular Account of Indian Affairs on and to the Westward of the Ohio, and that there is a general Disposition in all the Tribes of Western Indians to come to Philadelphia next Summer, which will produce a numerous meeting. He will further have informed you of the very bad behaviour of Teedyuscung, at Pittsburgh, and in the other places were he had any thing to do, and that he is in very low repute among his Ohio Brethren of the Delaware Nations. In fact, Chingass and his Relations have the best pretensions to the Lands, concerning which the Complaints were made at Easton, in 1757, and neither Teedyuscung or any of his Jersey Basket makers ever made the least pretence to Lands on the West side of the River Delaware. However abundance will be said by them at the ensuing Treaty, and many things which may affect the Rights and former proceedings of the Six Nations, and therefore it may be absolutely necessary that there shou'd be a very respectful Body of Deputies properly instructed and impowered by the Council at Onondago present at this meeting, and with them I hope and earnestly entreat that Mr. Clause may be sent, cloathed with the Authority of a Deputy, and as Interpreter likewise; for poor Mr. Weiser is no more,* he dyed suddenly in the Summer, and has not left any one to fill his place as Provincial Interpreter, His Son Samuel has almost forgot what little he learned. Considering these Circumstances, and the Connections the Proprietaries, as well as myself, claim to have with Mr. Clause, on all necessary Occasions, I flatter myself you will readily spare him to assist this unhappy Province, or at least the Government, in this important meeting; And if any thing happens to him that he cannot come, or he is necessarily employed in other publick Concerns, I beseech you to send as able a Minister and Interpreter, and honour me with a Letter by him. I shall write to Mr. Clause with your Leave, as soon as I am favoured with your answer.

The Connecticut People are making their grand push both in England for a new Grant from the King, and in this province for a forceable Entry and Detainer of the Indian Lands, on no other pretence than that their Charter extends to the South Seas, and so like mad Men they will cross New York & New Jersey, and come and kindle an Indian War in the Bowels of this poor Province.

Mr. Clause will be necessary as a Witness on this occasion, because he knows all the particulars of the vile management of Lidyus in the Year 1754, and the sentiments and purposes of the Six Nations with respect to that Deed that was signed at Lidyus's House by the Indians, as Lidyus cou'd bribe them or get them Drunk.

The Governor has wrote you at large on this wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims, and I wish either You or General Amherst cou'd fall on some means to have it laid aside, for it will breed a Civil War among our Back Inhabitants, who are sucking in, all over the Frontiers, the Connecticut poison and Spirit, and will actually, in my Opinion, go into Rebellion in the opening of the Spring.

I could heartily wish that the Delaware Complaints were heard and adjusted, for as I am determin'd to quit all Public business, I shou'd be glad, before this be done, to vindicate myself, as well as the Proprietaries, against all aspersions and accusations.

If by mistake any Error has been committed it would give me a pleasure to have it detected and rectified; but I know of none, nor has there been so much as a Secret in Indian Affairs during my management.

---

* Since 1744, he has acted a prominent part between the Indians and the Government, by whom his loss will be severely felt. A faithful sketch of him by some of his descendants would be exceedingly interesting.

May the Almighty preserve your Life, that in case of a general peace, the Colonies may avail themselves of your Influence and Judgment, in the settlement of all matters between the Indian Nations and his Majesties Subjects in every part of North America.

I imagine Instructions shou'd be given by the Onondago Council to their Deputies about this Connecticut mad attempt, Or if it was mentioned to the Six Nations, they wou'd of themselves come to some Resolutions, & transmit them to the Connecticut Government.

I most heartily congratulate You on the Surrender of Canada, and on the most favourable situation of all our Affairs.

I am with very cordial esteem,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

SUPERSEDEAS OF THOS. YORKE, AS JUDGE, 1761.

George y^{e} Third, by y^{e} Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of y^{e} Faith, and so forth: To Thomas Yorke, of the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsilvania, Gentleman, Greeting:

Whereas by a Comission, bearing date the twentieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty nine, under the Great Seal of the said Province, you, the said Thomas Yorke, now assigned and appointed by Our late Royal Grandfather George the Second of Great Britain, &c., to be one of our Judges of the County Court of Comon Pleas for the said County of Philadelphia, as, in and by the same Comission (reference thereto being had) more at large appears, Nevertheless, Know you, that for certain Causes, specially moveing us, it is our pleasure that you, the said Thomas Yorke, shall no longer hold, exercise, or enjoy the said Office of one of the Judges of the said County Court of Comon Pleas for the County of Philadelphia; And we do hereby strictly comand and enjoin you, the said Thomas Yorke, that from further acting in the said Office, or exerciseing, executeing or intermedleing in any of the Powers or Authority granted or expressed in the said Comission, or incident or appertaining to the said Office, you intirely supersede, desist and forbear, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril, the said Comission, or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, James Hamilton, Esquire, by virtue of a Comission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, Head and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and with our Royal Ap-having since quarrelled with the Connecticut People) have been transmitted to England of the said Proprietaries purchasing the said Tract of Land bona fide from the Indians and of this Nottingham's being present when the purchase Money was paid. That the Soil of the said Lands is said to be good in general; of the three Townships the upper and lower is said to be very good the Middle Township where they are settled being but indifferent. But the deficiency of the Land is abundantly compensated by the goodness of timber especially the White Pine hard Maple or Sugar Tree Beech wild Cherry and Black Birch the finest and plentifullest in the world. That a right hath sold here for £40 a Right is supposed to contain 5.000 Acres.

Here follow the names of some of the Committee who are also Proprietaries viz:

— Fitch Son to the present Governor of Connecticut

Isaac Tracey	Benijah Geers
Gebish Fitch	Hezekiah Huntington Esq. late Governor
John Curtiss	Stephen Kinney
Elisha Tracy Clerk	Robert Kinnsman
Benyah Parks	John Burchard
J. Peabody Surveyor	
Moses Thomas	

Here follow the names of some of the settlers — Hunton, — Trim, Samuel Skinner, Timothy Skinner, Simon Corkins who hath been a Justice and Lieutenant in Connecticut, (a busy fellow and a Ringleader) — Kelly, John Smith, John Corkins, Jedediah Willis, Jedediah Willis jun.r, James Adams, Benjamin Ashley, Nathan Chapman, Doctor Payne — Killick. That having given these people previous Notice that we had something of importance to deliver to them about a dozen of them assembled in one of their Houses where M.r Gordon addressed them to this purpose. That the Governor of Pennsylvania being informed that some people from Connecticut had presumed to settle themselves on Lands at Cushietunck within his Province but without his knowledge or permission and as yet not purchased from the Indians — had sent us, declaring who we are to enquire if the said Information was true and if we found any person there to warn them off immediately: Which M.r Gordon, after claiming as well those Lands at Cushietunck as the large Tract by the said Government of Connecticut laid out and surveyed on Sasquehannah, as the uncontested Right and property of the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania accordingly did. To this it was answered that they claimed under the Connecticut Government & the Indian purchase and that they would hold their Lands, until it was decided by the highest Authority in whom the true title was vested.

Dated the fifteenth day of October Anno Domini 1760

Aaron Depui
Lewis Klotz
John Moor
Lewis Gordon

The Governor's Proclamation

Whereas Divers persons the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies have lately come into this Province and without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries or Authority from this Government have presumed in a body to possess themselves of and settle upon a large Tract of Land in this Province not yet purchased from the Indians near Cushietunck on the River Delaware and in the upper parts of Northampton County and are endeavouring to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous Designs

And

Pennsylvania 1761

And to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong Hand. And Whereas the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung hath made a very earnest and formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said Practices insisting that the intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me and declared if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force and do themselves justice with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand that they might not pre-tend Ignorance: which has been since accordingly done by my order.

Wherefore as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, and to preserve the peace and friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and prevent the terrible consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by force the Intruders on the said Lands as also to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said intruders in their intended design of making Settlements in the said Indian Country I have judged it proper by and with the Advice of the Council to issue this proclamation hereby Strictly requiring and enjoining in his Majesty's Name all and every person and Persons already settled or residing on the said Lands immediately to depart and move away from the same. And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony on any pretence whatsoever to intrude upon settle or possess any of the said Lands or any other the Lands within the Limits of this province not yet purchased of the Indians. as they will answer the contrary at their peril and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And I do hereby also strictly charge enjoin and require all Sheriffs. Magistrates Peace Officers and all other His Majesty's Liege people within this Province to exert themselves and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice and condign Punishment all offenders in the premises.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Pro-vince at Philadelphia the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty One And in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King defender of the faith &ca

James Hamilton

By his Honours Command.
Richard Peters Secretary

God save the King

Pennsylvania 1761

A Letter from Governor Hamilton to the Governor of Connecticut

Philadelphia 10th Feby 1761.

Sir,

You may please to remember that in the begining of the year 1754 I did myself the Honour to inform Governor Wolcot and you that some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut were met going to Wyomink an Indian Town on the Sasquahannah near the Center of this Province; and in their way gave out that they had made a Purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indians and had the Authority of their Government to come and settle them as being included within the Boundaries of the Connecticut Charter.

Sensible of the mischiefs that would arise to the publick from this rash proceeding I earnestly requested that an immediate Stop might be put to it; And both Mr Wolcot and you in your Answer were pleased to aſsure me that your Government knew nothing of it; and that you would use your endeavours to prevent any farther progreſs of what you justly termed so wild a Scheme.

Mr Morris who succeeded me that year in the Government of this Province on of your peoples continuing to raise great disturbances in the minds of our Inhabitants and of the Indians by the prosecution of that design wrote to you a second Letter wherein he fully sat forth the repeated covenants made by the Six Nations with the proprietaries of this Province that they would not sell any of the Lands comprised within the Charter of Pennsylvania to any other person or persons as well as the several Grants made by the Sasquahannah Indians of the Lands lying on that River and its Branches and many other particulars that paſsed at Albany in the year 1753 respecting this design and remonstrated so strongly against the execution of it as he judged it would infallibly bring on an Indian War.

I was in great hopes the matters contained in these Letters when communicated to the persons concerned in that most illegal and chimerical Scheme would have opened their Eyes and made them desist intirely from any farther prosecution of it. But to my great surprize I have been lately informed that some of your people have begun to revive that project and are actually making Settlements in the Indian Country near Cushietunck on the river Delaware and in the upper parts of Northampton County.

On receipt of this intelligence I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to go thither with orders to warn the Intruders off, to claim those Lands for our proprietaries and fully apprize them of the mischievous Consequences that must attend their attempting to make Settlements there. They were scarce set out on their Journey before Tedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares came to me and in a very earnest and formal manner acquainted me that the Indians had heard of a Settlement being begun by some people from the Eastward on their Lands; and insisted that they should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me and sayed that if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force and do themselves Justice with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand that they might not pretend ignorance. I pacified him for the present by aſsuring him that every Measure in the power of this Government should be taken to prevent such a Settlement, acquainting him that on my being informed of this unexpected Invasion of the Indian and Proprietary rights I had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County to inquire into it and would let him know on their Return all that had been done.

I am further to acquaint you that those Gentlemen on their Return have reported to me that they went to the place and found about twenty Families settled there by some of whom they were informed that the Government of

Connecticut

Pennsylvania 1761 ——

Connecticut in virtue of their original Charter from the Crown had about 6 or 7 years ago granted to a great Number of their people (not less than 8 or 900 Who are Called proprietaries) of a large of Land within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania extending on the River Delaware 30 Miles (within which the Lands at Cushietunck are included) with full power to the said proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians and that in consequence of that Grant they had purchased it from the Indians laid it out in Townships and were about to settle it as fast as they could expecting 100 Families more from Connecticut to join them in the Spring ——

The claim and strong Remonstration made by the Gentlemen Commissioned by me for that purpose had no effect on your people who still declared they were resolved to settle and hold those under the said Grant from your Government and their said Indian purchases till it should be determined against them by the Crown ——

Their Claim under the Connecticut Charter is, I think fully answered in mine and Mr. Morris's former Letters on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you; And as to their pretended purchases of that Land from the Indians the Circumstances of that affair and Lydias's Management in obtaining those Deeds at Albany from single Indians or parties of Indians as they happened to come there on other occasions, are too well known to us and to Sir William Johnson and the principal Six Nation Indians to give us any apprehension of that part of your peoples Claim availing them any thing. And with respect to their pretentions under a purchase from Jersey Indians it is notorious they never had any Right to those Lands ——

I cannot persuade myself Sir notwithstanding what these Setlers are pleased to say that they have received any Countenance or Encouragement from your Government in taking Possession of Lands which undoubtedly belong to the proprietaries of this Province by the Royal Charter, wherefore I think it my duty once more to request that you will be pleased to use your utmost Influence with them to desist from prosecuting their unjust Scheme any further and to remove immediately with their Families without running the Risque of being cut off by the Indians and involving us in a new War with them which is an Event very much to be dreaded, or putting me to the disagreeable Necessity of using legal Measures to remove them: I am further to request you will please to favour me with your Answer hereto as soon as with convenience you can advising me of any Steps you shall think proper to take upon the occasion in which you will much Oblige

Your most Humble Serv.t ——

James Hamilton

A Letter from Governor Hamilton to Sir William Johnson

Sir

Teedyuscung in a visit he lately made me shewed me a letter from you of the 1st of March last wherein "after acquainting him that His Majesty "had ordered you to examine thoroughly into the Matters complained of by him "in the Conferences at Easton in July and August 1757 you desired to know when "and where it would be most Convenient for him and the Indians concerned to "meet you and the Sooner you knew the better that you might give Notice to "the Proprietary Commissioners to attend ......

[illegible] that this Letter was brought to him by his Son

Just as he was setting out on his Western Journey, and that he had hereto made no Answer to it - - - - -

Then taking a String of Wampum he expressed great unwillingness to have this Complaint heard by one who he said was a Stranger to him and acquainted me that the Indians were all desirous it should be heard by me, as Governor of this province and that there would be a good opportunity of doing it at the great Meeting of Western Indians which was intended to be at Philadelphia the next Summer where all the Indians concerned in those Complaints had agreed to attend expecting to have them heard and adjusted. - - - - - - -

I know not whence this Change in Teedyuscung arises but cannot help suspecting that it may be suggested to him by some people here with whom he is very intimate and who, might give him this Advice that they might have the entire management of him and this whole Affair during the Treaty in opposition to and dislike of the Proprietaries. This made me express great reluctance at his proposal and I returned him no other answer than that I would take his request into Consideration - - - -

I have ever been of opinion that you who are his Majesties Agent for Indian Affairs and are perfectly well acquainted with the Rights Sentiments and Interests of the Six Nation Indians should not only hear and determine this but all other Matters relative to Indians and was I to Follow my Inclination as well as Judgment I would have rejected the proposal but if nevertheless these officious people would not interfere and you shall judge from the present Circumstances of affairs and the minds of the Six Nation Indians who may be consulted as being concerned to support their own Rights and proceedings that my hearing it will contribute to the General good I will not decline it. But then should you advise me to undertake this I beg leave to use the precaution of assuring you that if I find any undue influence or any partial interferings from the people of this City I will desist and leave it to be heard by you. . . . .

I am further to acquaint you that we are like to have fresh trouble and I am afraid the renewal of the Indian War from a most wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims. These restless Spirits have actually come at the Close of the last Summer and laid out Townships on the West Side of Delaware River on lands not purchased of the Indians and left some of their people to retain the possession during the Winter intending to join them with vast Numbers in the Spring and to carry all before them by force. As soon as I was informed that there were some Connecticut people settling over against Cushietunck in the upper parts of Northampton County opposite to the Jersey Station point I sent the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to enquire into their Pretention and proceedings and to warn them off. and on their return they made me a Report in writing of which I inclose you a Copy, that you may see what wild work they are carrying on and what imminent danger there is of our provoking the Indians to fresh hostilities. Indeed what can they think of us when they see the blood of our Inhabitants scarce covered but we are quarelling for Land that belongs to neither of us, but to them. - - -

I had scarce sent my Dispatches to the Sheriff and Magistrates but Teedyuscung came in great concern to inform me of this Settlement and to insist that the Government these people came from should be desired to recall them and if they did not that I should remove them and if

Neither Government would do it he assured me the Indians would do themselves Justice

Accordingly I have wrote a Letter to Governor Fitch to use his utmost influence to recall the people already settled and to prevent others from coming and have set before him the bad consequences that may arise as well from the Indians as from the opposition they will certainly meet with from this Government

As I expect nothing Governor Fitch can say or do on my Letter will avail any thing I was thinking to write an Account of this unhappy Proceeding to General Amherst and desire His Interposition with the Colony of Connecticut as it may obstruct the Kings Service to have such a flagrant piece of Injustice offered to the Indians who may thereupon be induced to withdraw their friendship from the English interest and again become our Enemies; but It may perhaps be better if you will be so good as to take that task upon you and set it in its true light before the General and desire him to use his Influence with Governor Fitch to have this dangerous attempt laid aside

I am under very great concern least the Six Nations should lay any thing to the charge of this Province and therefore request that you will be pleased to represent this Attempt to them together with what I am doing to prevent it and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to vindicate their and the Proprietary Rights from this mischievous set of Intruders. And if any thing occurs to you that you shall think proper for me to do I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will be pleased to communicate it. I am with very great respect

Sir

Your most Ob^t. Humble Serv^t.

James Hamilton

This day the Governor received the following Message from the Assembly

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly

May it please your Honour,

After we had considered the Matters recommended to us in your Message of the Twenty eighth of January last, respecting the Service of the Crown and the defence of the Province we immediately proceeded upon the Consideration of your other Message of the Same date relating to the Engagements entered into by our Agents in the Council Books but as the Matters contained in those Engagements are of such a Nature as to require a Disquisition into a Number of Facts in order to enable us to form a Judgment of what may be proper to be done therein and of the manner of doing it a Committee was immediately appointed to make the necessary Enquiries and to report the same to the House: This Committee though they have made a Considerable progress in the Business referred to them have not been able as yet to make their Report but as soon as that Shall be done and the House have come to a

Determination thereon your Honour shall be made acquainted with our Resolutions on this Head

Signed by order of the House
Isaac Norris Speaker

February 17th 1761 - - -

On the 20th February 1761. The House sent to the Governor for his Concurrence Three Bills viz.t
One for regulating the Assize of Bread. Another for regulating Waggoners Carters Draymen and Porters within the City of Philadelphia. And a third to enable Thomas York Daniel Rundle James Child Peter Chevalier Junior and Enoch Story to sell the Provincial Ship of War - - -

---

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 23d day of February 1761 - - - -

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

Benjamin Shoemaker
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwalader
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Minutes of Council from the 6th of January last were read and approved.
Chester Court coming on next Week the List of the Justices in the last Commission was read and after considering the same and the Characters of such as were recommended for the new Commission the following List was agreed upon viz.t Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton, Chief Burgess of Chester Alexander Johnston, John Morton, John Culbertson, William Clingham, William Parker, Timothy Kirk, John Hannum, John Price, Roger Hunt, John Fairlamb, George Currie, Henry Hale Graham - - -

The Governor issued Supersedeas to Samuel Lightfoot Edward Brenton Thomas Worth and John Morton to forbear the exercise of the Office of Judge of the Common Pleas for the said County of Chester under the late Act Entituled a Supplement to the Act Entituled An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province which has been repealed by his late Majesty - - - - - - -

Records of Indian affairs

Continued from Folio 7.

1761. Tuesday February 17th

On Sir William Johnson's arrival at Conajoharee, the Sachems and Chiefs of that Castle came to his quarters and after their usual ceremony of welcome were performed, their Speaker Aragheadecka, alias Brant, spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come to you as his Majesties Agent and our friend, to lay our complaints and grievance before you. We understand from several of our Neighbours the White people that George Klock (who lives at Conajoharee) has offered Lands of ours to sale, altho' we are entirely ignorant of any right which he has so to do, we likewise hear that he has forbid some people residing thereon to pay us any more rent, ordering them to bring, or pay the same to him. If this is allowed of, we must become miserable, and foresee our ruin approaching. We therefore beg you will enquire into it and procure us Justice.

To which Sir William made them the following Answer

Brethren of Conajoharee

I am glad to see you all assembled here at my quarters, although it gives me concern to find you have any cause of uneasiness. With regard to your complaint concerning Klock, I shall, as His Majesties Agent endeavour to procure you all the justice which the case deserves, and shall tomorrow morning send for Klock, in order to hear what he says thereon, least it might have been misrepresented to you. If I find that you are injured, I promise you

1761
Febr 7,

you that I shall take the proper steps to have you redressed for I have in charge from the King your Father, to see that neither you nor any of his allies be imposed upon with regard to your Lands, which are his instructions to that effect many years ago to the Governour of this Province —

The Tuscaroras [illegible] Sir William heartily thanks for all he had [illegible] in their favour [illegible] [illegible] —

Wednesday 18th

Sir William wrote a Letter to George Klock which he dispatched by two Indians [illegible] after them in order to inform him concerning the affair the Indians had complained. On their return in the evening they reported that Klocks had gone out the way, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

All the Schoharies assembled at Sir William's quarters where after condoling their losses, he acquainted them of his late Majesty's approbation of their conduct last campaign in the reduction of Canada, of his death, and of his present Majesty's accession to the Throne, assuring them that his present Majesty's intentions were very favourably towards all peaceable Indians, who might depend on his favour & protection as long as they remained his Friends, and in alliance with the British Crown.

Gave a Belt of wampum

[illegible]

Brethren.

I have considered your late request for a Schoolmaster to instruct your Young people and agree to allow you one. This what I much approve of, and hope you will make a proper use of him which will be an encouragement to me to afford you farther assistance.

You should therefore find out a proper School house, and I shall

procure

great a people, with our fervent Prayers that your Reign may be long and happy over them, and may we be permitted, in all Humility, to add the most earnest Assurances of our continual Endeavours to demonstrate our Loyalty, Duty, and Obedience by every Act in our power.

"'By Order of the Governor and Council, in Council, the Thirtieth day of January, in the first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-One.

'"RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*'"

The Governor being reminded that the Courts of Quarter Session and Common Pleas in all the Counties were coming on, and that next week the Court would be held at Lancaster for that County, he issued supersedents under the great Seal to the persons who had exercised the Offices of Judges of the Common Pleas in that County, under the Law lately passed and repealed, Entituled "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province," viz$^{t.}$: to Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, Calvin Cooper, John Hobson, and John Douglass.

He likewise issued a General Commission of the peace for Lancaster County, wherein the following persons were appointed Justices of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, viz$^{t.}$: Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, William Jevon, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, Edward Shippen, Andrew Work, John Allison, Calvin Cooper, Adam Reed, Thomas Foster, Isaac Richardson, John Hay, Zacheus Davis, William Hamilton.

The Governor ordered the Clerk of the Peace to record the Supersedents, and read them in open Court before the Qualification of the new Justices.

February 7th, 1761.

A new Commission of the peace issued under the great Seal for the County of Berks, wherein the following Persons were appointed Justices of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, viz$^{t.}$: Francis Parvin, Jonas Seely, William Bird, William Maugridge, Jacob Levan, James Read, Peter Spycker, Joseph Millard, Benjamin Lightfoot, George Webb.

February 14th, 1761.

The Governor, not having received an Answer from the Assembly, to his Message of the 28th January, thought proper to press the House for an Answer by the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"With my Message of the twenty eighth of January last, I laid before you his late Majesty's Order in Council, containing a Repeal of Six Acts of Assembly passed in this Province, in the Year One thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-Nine.

"At the same time I laid before you the Report of a Committee of his Majesty's most Honourable privy Council, with respect to one other Act Intituled 'An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner hereinafter directed, and for providing a fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a tax on all Estates, real and personal, and Taxables within this Province,' By which said Report it appears that your Agents in England, in order to prevent the Repeal of the said Act at that time, did propose and undertake, by an agreement signed by them in the Books of the Council Office, that in Case the said Act should not be repealed, the Assembly of Pennsylvania would prepare, pass, and offer to the Governor of this Province, an Act to amend the aforementioned Act according to the Amendments proposed in the Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council, now lying before you; In consequence of which Engagement, and a Representation made to him by the Lords of the said Committee, that he might Safely rely on this Undertaking for the Assembly by their Agents, His said late Majesty was graciously pleased to permit the said Act to stand unrepealed.

"And I acquainted you in my said Message, that whenever you should think proper to prepare and offer to me such a Bill, I should be ready to concur with you in It, by enacting it into a Law.

"But as I have received no Answer from you on this head, and am under the necessity of transmitting an Account to England as early as possible, whether you will, or will not comply with the Engagement your Agents have entered into on your behalf, I must press you to take this Matter into your immediate Consideration, and acquaint me with your Determination thereon.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"February 14th, 1761."

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th February, 1761.

PRESENT:

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Richard Peters,	}	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Thoˢ Cadwalader,	}	

The Governor by Letter acquainted the Council that he was two much indisposed to venture out into the cold Air, and desired they would proceed to consider the Matters that they were called for, which would be laid before them by the Secretary, and accordingly, he by order of the Governor, informed the Council that some people from the Colony of Connecticut had made a Settlement in the upper parts of Northampton County towards the Close of the last Summer, and that the Governor as soon as he had received an Account of it, sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County to the place were they were settled in order to apprise them of the Consequences of such Settlement, and to warn them off, and that he had scarce given these Orders, but Teedyuscung came to complain of it in a formal manner, that the Magistrates had made a report of their proceedings in writing, Copy of which he had sent to Sir William Johnston, and likewise, a Letter to the Governor of Connecticut, to desire him to recall such as had settled in this Province, and to prevent others from setling; but as it was not likely that Mr. Fitch could prevail with these disorderly people to forbear carrying into execution so favourable a Scheme, he proposed to make this matter known to the publick by proclamation, and had therefore prepared a draught of one for their Consideration, and after reading the Conferences with Teedyuscung, the Report of the Sheriff & Justices of Northampton County and the Governor's Letter to the Governor of Connecticut, the draught of the Proclamation was considered and approved, and they advised the Governor to publish it forthwith, and insert it at the head of the Pennsylvania Gazettee.

" *The Report of the Sheriff and Justices of Northampton County.*

" *To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, &ca.*

" We, Aron Dupui, Lewis Klotz, John Moor, and Lewis Gordon, beg leave to Report to your Honour.

" That in obedience to your Honour's Command, We having joined Company at the House of Mr. Dupui, set out from thence on Wednesday the 8th Instant, on our Journey to Cushietunk, where we arrived on Saturday following, and collected the following Intelligence, viz': That the Government of Connecticut, by virtue of their original Charter from the Crown, about six or seven years ago, granted unto a great number of Persons not less than eight or nine Hundred, who are called Proprietaries of a large Tract of Land in the Province of Pennsylvania, extending on the River Delaware thirty Miles, Horrizontal Measure, beginning nearly opposite to one Peter Kuykendahl's, in New Jersey, and so running Northwards the said extent, and Westwards to a Mountain lying something more than half way between Cushietunck and Susquehannah, in which Tract the Lands at Cushietunck are included, With full power to the said Proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians. That in Consequence of the said Grant, the said

Proprietaries did empower and appoint two of their own Number, Namely, Eldrickens and Whitney, to purchase the same or part thereof, from the Delaware Indians, the names of some of them follow, viz^{t}: Mayhios, Mastohop, Attamesick, Westcrank, Christias, Mictauk, Wiselawah, Nolotock Pooth, the King Cattacool, Lawichcomet, Maudlin, Coloelateb, Makeshacomas, Quanaloch, Tangol, Metuxing, Monkychiss, Mechukings; which said purchase was made about Six years ago; That afterwards a second purchase was made for the said Proprietaries, by John Curtius & Peebody, Surveyor (who are also of the number of Proprietaries) from the said Indians, either as a farther purchase in extent, or in confirmation of the former; That the said Proprietaries have selected a certain number of themselves, whom they have appointed to be a committee to manage and transact all Business relating to the said Lands; who have accordingly laid out and surveyed the Same, and at Cushietunck have erected three Townships, each of which is to extend in length on Delaware ten Miles, and in breadth eight Miles. In the middle Township a large Town is laid out, consisting of eighty and odd Lots, two Hundred acres in each Lott, to each of which a Water Lott of ten Acres appertains; On the Lowlands are built three Logg Houses, One Saw Mill, one Grist Mill almost finished, and about thirty Cabbins for working people, their Number at present is about twenty men, besides Women and Children; about twenty more are gone home for want of Provisions; But they are in full expectation to be joined by One Hundred Families at least, in the Spring; That it is strongly affirmed that every individual Member of the upper House, and Chief part of the lower House of Assembly of Connecticut, are interested and concerned in the said purchase; the Governor has not yet thought proper to suffer his name to be made use of, but his Son, whose name is Fitch, is one of the Proprietaries; That the Lands are sold for 8 or 10 Dollars in hand for 200 Acres, twelve whereof to be cleared and improved, and a House built in three years, otherwise to be forfeited; That a large Sum of Money hath been raised and Sent home, in order to sollicit a Confirmation of this Grant to the said Proprietaries, or to get the ancient Charter renewed, which is said to be forfeited; and the better to affect the same, Affidavits (particularly the Affidavit of one Thomas Nottingham, who speaks the Delaware Tongue well, and negociated this Bargain with the Indians, and hath been of singular Service to us in collecting these Accounts, having since quarrelled with the Connecticut people),have been transmitted to England, of the said proprietaries purchasing the said Tract of Land, bona fide from the Indians, and of this Nottingham's being present when the purchase Money was paid; That the soil of the said Lands is said to be good in general, of the three Townships, the upper and lower is said to be very good, the Middle township, where they are settled, being but indifferent. But the deficiency of the Land is abundantly compensated by the goodness of timber, especially the White Pine, hard Maple, or Sugar Tree, Beech, wild Cherry, and

Black Birch, the finest and plentifulest in the world; That a right hath sold here for £40; a Right is supposed to contain 5,000 Acres.

"Here follow the names of some of the committee, who are also proprietaries, Viz$^{t.}$:

"——— Fitch, Son to the present Governor of Connecticut.

"Isaac Tracey,
"Gebish Fitch,
"John Curtius,
"Elisha Tracey, Clerk,
"Benejah Parks,
"——— Peebody, Surveyor,
"Moses Thomas,
Benijah Geers,
Hezekiah Huntingdon, Esq$^{r.}$ late Governor,
Stephen Kinney,
Robert Kinnsman,
John Burchard.

"Here follow the names of some of the settlers: ——— Stanton, ——— Trim, Daniel Skinner, Timothy Skinner, Simon Corking, who hath been a Justice and Lieutenant in Connecticut, (a busy fellow and a ringleader), ——— Holly, John Smith, John Corkins, Jedediah Willis, Jedediah Willis, jun$^{r.}$ James Adams, Benjamin Ashley, Nathan Chapman, Doctor Payne, ——— Kellick; That having given these people previous Notice that we had something of importance to deliver to them, about a dozen of them assembled in one of their Houses, where Mr. Gordon addressed them to this purpose: That the Governor of Pennsylvania being informed that some people from Connecticut had presumed to settle themselves on Lands at Cushiotunk, within his Province, but without his knowledge or permission, and as yet not purchased from the Indians, had sent us (declaring who we are) to enquire if the said Information was true, and if we found any person there to warn them off immediately; Which Mr. Gordon (after claiming as well those Lands at Cushietunk as the large Tract by the said Government of Connecticut, laid out and surveyed on Sasquehannah, as the undoubted Right and property of the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania), accordingly did. To this it was answered that they claimed under the Connecticut Government & the Indian purchase, and that they would hold their Lands until it was decided by the highest Authority in whom the true title was vested.

"Dated the fifteenth day of October, Annoque Domini, 1760.

"AARON DUPUI.
"LEWIS KLOTZ.
"JOHN MOOR.
"LEWIS GORDON."

The Governor's Proclamation.

"WHEREAS, Divers persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighboring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, and without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a body to possess themselves of and settle upon a large Tract of Land in this Province, not yet purchased from the Indians near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Provinces, to confederate and join with in their illegal and dangerous Designs, And to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong Hand: *And whereas*, the Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung hath made a very earnest and formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said Practices, insisting that the intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and declared if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted beforehand, that they might not pretend Ignorance, which has been since accordingly done by my order.

"Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, and to preserve the peace and friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and prevent the terrible consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by force the Intruders on the said Lands, as also to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said intruders in their intended design of making settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby Strictly requiring and enjoining in his Majesty's Name all and every person and Persons already settled or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart and move away from the same; And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess any of the said Lands, or any other of the Lands within the Limits of this province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law; And I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's Liege people within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice and condign Punishment all offenders in the premises.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty-One, And in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &ca.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"By his Honour's Command.
"Richard Peters, Secretary.
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

A Letter from Governor Hamilton to the Governor of Connecticut.

"PHILADELPHIA, 10th Feb^{ry}. 1761.

"Sir:

"You may please to remember that in the beginning of the year 1754, I did myself the Honour to inform Governor Wolcot and you 'that some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut were met going to Wyomink, an Indian Town on the Sasquehannah, near the Center of this province, and in their way gave out that they had made a purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indians, and had the Authority of their Government to come and settle them, as being included within the Boundaries of the Connecticut Charter.'

"Sensiable of the mischiefs that would arise to the publick from this rash proceeding, I earnestly requested that an immediate Stop might be put to it; And both Mr. Wilcot and you in your Answer were pleased to assure me that your Government knew nothing of it, and that you would use your endeavours to prevent any farther progress of what you justly termed so wild a Scheme.

"Mr. Morris, who succeeded me that year in the Government of this Province on of your people, continuing to raise great disturbances in the minds of our Inhabitants and of the Indians by the prosecution of that design, wrote to you a second Letter, wherein he fully sat forth the repeated covenants made by the Six Nations with the proprietaries of this Province, that they would not sell any of the Lands comprized within the Charter of Pennsylvania to any other person or persons, as well as the several Grants made by the Sasquehannah Indians of the Lands lying on that River and its Branches, and many other particulars that passed at Albany in the year 1753 respecting this design, and remonstrated strongly against the execution of it, as he judged it would infallibly bring on an Indian War.

"I was in great hopes the matters contained in those Letters when communicated to the persons concerned in that most illegal and chimerical Scheme, would have opened their Eyes and made them desist intirely from any further prosecution of it; But to my great surprise, I have been lately informed that some of your people have begun to revive that project, and are actually making Settlements in the Indian Country near Cushietunck, on the river Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County.

"On receipt of this intelligence, I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to go thither, with orders to warn the Intruders off, to claim those Lands for our proprietaries, and fully apprize them of the mischievous Consequences that must attend their attempting to make Settlements there.

"They were scarce set out on their Journey, before Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, came to me, and in a very earnest and formal manner acquainted me that the Indians had heard of a Settlement being begun by some people from the Eastward on their Lands, and insisted that they should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and sayed that if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend ignorance; I pacified him for the present by assuring him that every Measure in the power of this Government should be taken to prevent such a settlement, acquainting him that on my being informed of this unexpected invasion of the Indian and proprietary rights, I had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County to inquire into it, and would let him know on their return all that had been done.

"I am further to acquaint you that those Gentlemen on their return have reported to me that they went to the place and found about twenty Families settled there, by some of whom they were informed that the Government of Connecticut, in virtue of their original Charter from the Crown, had about 6 or 7 years ago granted to a great Number of their people (not less than 8 or 900, who are Called proprietaries) of a large [tract] of Land within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania, extending on the River Delaware 30 miles (within which the Lands at Cushietunck are included), with full power to the said proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians, and that in consequence of that Grant, they had purchased it from the Indians, laid it out in Townships, and were about to settle it as fast as they could, expecting 100 Families more from Connecticut to join them in the Spring.

"The claim and strong Remonstration made by the Gentlemen Commissioned by me for that purpose, had no effect on your people, who still declared they were resolved to settle and hold those under the said Grant from your Government and their said Indian purchases, till it should be determined against them by the Crown.

"Their Claim, under the Connecticut Charter, is, I think fully answered in mine and Mr. Morris's former Letters on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you; And as to their pretended purchases of that Land from the Indians, the Circumstances of that affair, and Lydices's Management in obtaining those Deeds at Albany from Single Indians or parties of Indians, as they happened to come there on other occasions, are too well known to us and to Sir William Johnson and the principal Six Nation Indians, to give us any apprehensions of that part of your people's Claim availing them any thing. And with respect to their pretensions under a purchase from Jersey Indians, it is notorious they never had any Right to those Lands.

"I cannot perswade myself, Sir, notwithstanding what these Settlers are pleased to say, that they have received any Countenance or Encouragement from your Government in taking possession of

Lands which undoubtedly belong to the Proprietaries of this Province by the Royal Charter, wherefore I think it my duty once more to request, that you will be pleased to use your utmost Influence with them to desist from prosecuting their unjust Scheme any further, and to remove immediately with their Families, without running the Risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with them, which is an Event very much to be dreaded, or putting me to the disagreeable Necessity of using legal Measures to remove them. I am further to request you will please to favour me with your Answer hereto as soon as, with convenience, you can, advising me of any steps you shall think proper to take upon the occasion, in which you will much oblige.

"Your most Humble Servt.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

A Letter from Governor Hamilton to Sir William Johnson.

"Sir:

"Teedyuscung, in a visit he lately made me, shewed me a Letter from you of the 1st of March last, wherein: 'After acquainting him that His Majesty had ordered you to examine thoroughly into the Matters complained of by him in the Conferences at Easton, in July and August, 1757, you desired to know when and where it would be most Convenient for him and the Indians concerned to meet you, and the Sooner you knew the better, that you might give Notice to the Proprietary Commissioners to attend.'

"He further told me that this Letter was brought to him by his Son Just as he was setting out on his Western Journey, and that he had hereto made no Answer to it.

"Then taking a String of Wampum he expressed great unwillingness to have this Complaint heard by one who he said was a Stranger to him, and acquainted me that the Indians were all desirous it should be heard by me as Governor of this province, and that there would be a good opportunity of doing it at the great Meeting of Western Indians which was intended to be at Philadelphia the next Summer, where all the Indians concerned in those Complaints had agreed to attend, expecting to have them heard and adjusted.

"I know not whence this change in Teedyuscung arises, but cannot help suspecting that it may be suggested to him by some people here, with whom he is very intimate, and who might give him this Advice that they might have the entire management of him, and this whole Affair, during the Treaty, in opposition to and dislike of the proprietaries. This made me express great reluctance at his proposal, and I returned him no other answer than that I would take his request into Consideration.

"I have ever been of opinion that you, who are his Majestie's Agent for Indian Affairs, and are perfectly well acquainted with the Rights, Sentiments, and Interests of the Six Nation Indians, should not only hear and determine this, but all other Matters relative to Indians, and was I to Follow my Inclination as well as Judgment, I would have rejected the proposal; but if nevertheless, these officious people would not interfere, and you shall judge from the present Circumstances of affairs, and the minds of the Six Nation Indians, who may be consulted as being concerned to support their own Rights and proceedings, that my hearing it will contribute to the General good, I will not decline it; But then, should you advise me to undertake this, I beg leave to use the precaution of assuring you that if I find any undue influence, or any partial interferings from the people of this City, I will desist, and leave it to be heard by you.

"I am further to acquaint you that we are like to have fresh trouble, and I am afraid the renewal of the Indian War, from a most wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims. These restless Spirits have actually come at the Close of the last Summer, and laid out Townships on the West Side of Delaware River, on lands not purchased of the Indians, and left some of their people to retain the possession during the Winter, intending to join them with vast Numbers in the Spring, and to carry all before them by force. As soon as I was informed that there were some Connecticut people settling over against Cushietunck, in the upper parts of Northampton County, opposite to the Jersey Station point, I sent the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to enquire into their Pretention and proceedings, and to warn them off, and on their return they made me a Report in writing, of which I inclose you a Copy, that you may see what wild work they are carrying on, and what imminent danger there is of our provoking the Indians to fresh hostilities. Indeed, what can they think of us when they seee the blood of our Inhabitants scarce covered but we are quarelling for Land that belongs to neither of us, but to them.

"I had scarce sent my Dispatches to the Sheriff and Magistrates, but Teedyuscung came, in great concern, to inform me of this Settlement, and to insist that the Government those people came from should be desired to recall them, and if they did not, that I should remove them, and if Neither Government would do it, he assured me the Indians would do themselves Justice.

"Accordingly, I have wrote a Letter to Governor Fitch to use his utmost influence to recall the people already settled, and to prevent others from coming, and have set before him the bad consequences that may arise, as well from the Indians as from the opposition they will certainly meet with from this Government.

"As I expect, nothing Governor Fitch can say or do, or my Letter will avail any thing, I was thinking to write an Account of this unhappy Proceeding to General Amherst, and desire his Interposition with the Colony of Connecticut, as it may obstruct the King's Service to have such a flagrant piece of Injustice offered to the Indians, who may, thereupon, be induced to withdraw their friendship from the English interest, and again become our Enemies; but it may, perhaps, be better if you will be so good as to take that task upon you and set it in its true light before the General, and desire him to use his Influence with Governor Fitch to have this dangerous attempt laid aside.

"I am under very great concern, least the Six Nations should lay any thing to the charge of this Province, and therefore request that you will be pleased to represent this Attempt to them, together with what I am doing to prevent it, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to vindicate their and the proprietary Rights from this mischievous set of Intruders; And if any thing occurs to you that you shall think proper for me to do, I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will be pleased to communicate it.

I am, with very great respect, Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ Hum$^{e.}$ Servant,
"JAMES HAMILTON."

This day the Governor received the following Message from the Assembly:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"After we had considered the Matters recommended to us in your Message of the Twenty-eighth of January last, respecting the Service of the Crown and the defence of the Province, we immediately proceeded upon the Consideration of your other Message of the same date, relating to the Engagements entered into by our Agents in the Council Books, but as the Matters contained in those Engagements are of such a Nature as to require a Disquisition into a Number of Facts, in order to enable us to form a Judgment of what may be proper to be done therein, and of the manner of doing it, a Committee was immediately appointed to make the necessary Inquiries, and to report the same to the House. This Committee, though they have made a Considerable progress in the Business referred to them, have not been able as yet to make their Report, but as Soon as that Shall be done, and the House have come to a Determination thereon, your Honour Shall be made acquainted with our Resolutions on this Head.

"Signed by order of the House.
"ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker*.

"February 17th, 1761."

On the 20th February, 1761, The House sent to the Governor for his Concurrence Three Bills, viz^{t}:

One for regulating the Assize of Bread.

Another for regulating Waggoners, Carters, Draymen, and Porters, within the City of Philadelphia. And a third, to enable Thomas York, Daniel Rundle, James Child, Peter Chevalier, Junior, and Enoch Story, to sell the Provincial Ship of War.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Munday the 23d day of February, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &^{ca}

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Minutes of Council from the 6th of January last, were read and approved.

Chester Court coming on next Week, the list of the Justices in the last Commission was read, and after considering the same, and the Characters of such as were recommended for the new Commission, the following list was agreed upon, viz^{t}: Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton, Chief Burgess of Chester, Alexander Johnston, John Morton, John Culbertson, William Clingham, William Parker, Timothy Kirk, John Hannum, John Price, Roger Hunt, John Fairlamb, George Currie, Henry Hale Graham.

The Governor issued Supersedeas to Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brenton, Thomas Worth and John Morton, to forbear the exercise of the Office of Judge of the Common Pleas for the said County of Chester, under the late Act Entituled "a Supplement to the Act Entituled 'An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the province,'" which has been repealed by his late Majesty.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 24th February, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esq^{r}, Lieutenant Governor, &^{ca}

Benjamin Shoemaker,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The several Bills that had been presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, were read, vic^{t}:

to their Deputies about this Connecticut mad attempt, Or if it was mentioned to the Six Nations, they wou'd of themselves come to some Resolutions, & transmit them to the Connecticut Government.

I most heartily congratulate You on the Surrender of Canada, and on the most favourable situation of all our Affairs.

I am with very cordial esteem

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[Feb. 17-18, 1761]

Tuesday February 17th.

On Sir William Johnson's arrival at Conajoharee, the Sachems and Chiefs of that Castle came to his quarters and after their usual ceremonys of wellcome were performed, their Speaker Araghiadecka, (alias Brant), spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come to you as his Majesties Agent, and our friend, to lay our complaint and grievance before you. We understand from several of our Neighbours the White people that George Klock (who lives at Conajoharee) has offered Lands of ours to sale, altho' we are entirely ignorant of any right which he has, so to do, we likewise hear that he has forbid some people residing thereon to pay us any more rent, ordering them to bring, or pay the same to him, if this is allowed of, we must become miserable, and foresee our ruin approaching, we therefore beg you will enquire into it and procure us Justice.

To which Sir William made them the following Answer

Brethren of Conajoharee

I am glad to see you all assembled here at my quarters, although it gives me concern to find you have any cause of uneasiness —

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

with regard to your complaint concerning Klock, I shall, as His Majesties Agent endeavour to procure you all the justice which the case deserves, and shall tomorrow morning send for Klock in order to hear what he says thereon, least it might have been misrepresented to you. If I find that you are injured, I promise You that I shall take the proper steps to have you redressed — As I have it in charge from the Great King your Father, to see that neither you, nor any of his Indian allies be imposed upon with regard to your Lands, he has likewise given instructions to that effect many years ago to the Governour of this Province —

The Indians returned Sir William hearty thanks for what he had sayed, and then took leave for that night —

Wednesday 18th.

Sir William wrote a Letter to George Klock which he dispatched by two Indians, desiring he would attend him, in order to inform him concerning the affair of which the Indians had complained — On the Messengers return they reported that Klock had gone out of the way, and delivered back to Sir William his Letter

All the Sachems &c assembled at Sir William's quarters where after condoling their losses, he acquainted them of his late Majesty's approbation of their conduct last campaign in the reduction of Canada, of his death since, and of his present Majesty's succession to the Throne, assuring them that his present Majesties intentions were very favourable towards all friendly Indians, who might depend on his favour & protection so long as they remained his Friends, and in alliance with the British Crown —

Gave a Belt of wampum

He then proceeded —

Brethren,

I have considered your late request for a Schoolmaster to instruct your Young people, and agree to allow you one, as it is what I much approve of, and hope you will make a proper use of him, which will be an encouragement to me to afford you farther assistances.

You should therefore find out a proper Schoolhouse, and I shall procure you Paper, Pens, Ink, &c, having already made choice of a Master to whom I have promised 20£ a year to instruct you — I have employed Mr. Colden the Surveyor General[1] (agreable to your late request) to make out a proper map of this part of the Country, whereby I may be the better enabled to ascertain what Lands remain yet in your power to dispose of —

I have likewise notified the late Kings death, and the Succession of his present Majesty George the third, to the five Nations by Messengers whom I have sent for that purpose, and whom I have instructed to insist on the Senecas making satisfaction for their ill behaviour to some of Major Rogers's Men lately passing through their Castle.

Sir William then acquainted them with what had passed between Mr. Croghan his Deputy, and the several Nations of Indians about the Detroit: and also with the proceedings of Lieut. Claus his Deputy in Canada; & concluded by letting them know that Genl. Amherst had wrote to inform him that the Medals which he intended for those Indians who had accompanied the Army to Montreal last Campaign were almost finished, and should shortly be sent to him, who was to distribute them —

After Consulting amongst one another near two hours, their Speaker Araghiadecka addressed Sir William as follows —

Brother

We most sincerely thank you for the condolence you were pleased to perform for our late losses, and we on our parts now do the same well knowing your loss of people here, and over the great Lake, must also have been considerable. —

gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother

The death of the Great King George must be a very severe loss to his people especially at this time, of which we are all thoroughly sensible, but as we have the pleasure to hear from you that his Grandson now King, is a Good man, we hope the loss will be in a great measure made up in him, and we heartily wish he may live long, and be successful over his Enemies —

---

[1] Alexander Colden, son of Cadwallader Colden.

A black, & white Belt

Brother

We are greatly obliged to you for the care which you shew of us, and our Children, by procuring us a Man to instruct our young people, and agreable to your desire that we should find out a proper place for a School, we have considered thereof, and cannot think of a better or more convenient place than one of the empty blockhouses within the Fort where drunken people cannot disturb them. we should therefore be glad you would speak to the Commanding Officer concerning the same

2 Strings of Wampum

Brother

We return you thanks for communicating to us the news which you have received from your several Deputies, and 'tis with pleasure, we now hear that you have at length been enabled to bring all Your Enemies to reason, and one way of thinking, and we earnestly wish proper measures may be taken to continue them therein —

Sir William then adressed them

Brethren

Altho I approve of the blockhouse which you mention, for a Schoolhouse yet you cannot be able to make use thereof until I have acquainted General Amherst therewith, and can procure his approbation — which I make no doubt of obtaining, to encourage so necessary a work. I went to George Klock agreable to your desire, but he not being at home, I shall take another opportunity of hearing from him concerning you complaints, and shall acquaint you therewith.

The Indians all expressed a suspicion of Klocks trifling and keeping out of the way on purpose; — saying, they knew him to be a bad man. They then earnestly begged Sir William would look into the affair, and not suffer them to be ruined. After which the Conference ended —

P.M. — an old Mulatto Woman named Eve Pickerd waited on Sir William with a Deed of gift (for a parcel of low, and wood land containing about 1100 acres) which she had, which was dated last September, and which Sir William discovered had been executed only two days ago, by three Indians whom she called to her house, & whom she, and her Grandson (who sell liquor) had made drunk, & then prevailed on them to sign the Deed, without having a License from the Governour, or President, with which unjust proceedings Sir William made some of the Chiefs of that Castle acquainted, to whom the Land belonged, which threw them into a violent passion, and made them Exclaim against the deceitfullness, and unbrotherlike behaviour of the white people towards them, who they sayed, dayly took all advantages of their ignorance, and seemed to aim at their entire extirpation, — which they added, was a most cruel, and unchristianlike return for their adherence to the English, and charitable conduct towards their Neighbours, when they were unable to assist themselves

Eod. Die — A Tuscarora Sachem named Gawehe, delivered Sir William a Letter from one Edw^{d}. Johnson[1] living at their town, to acquaint him of his having began to instruct those Indians, & the Oneidas in the Christian Religion, and as they were very desirous thereof, hoped he would sent them some books, paper &^{c} mentioned in his letter; the Indian sayed a good deal on the subject, and seemed an entire proselite. whereupon Sir William gave him a Letter for such things as he wanted, told him he should soon go to their Country and if he found they made a good progress in Religion, and Learning he would give them all the assistance in his power towards perfecting so good a work.

---

[1] See letter of Edward Johnson to Sir William Johnson, *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, 4:310-11 (quarto, 4:200).

The Indian then went thro' the ceremony of condolance, with three Strings of wampum. next returned many thanks for the order for the books &^{c} and assured Sir William that their Nation, and the Oneidas were fully resolved to get as much inseit[1] into the Christian Religion as they possibly could, and hoped by the time of his arrival at their Castle, they should be able to shew him, that they had not neglected it, but made some proficiency therein — After which he took his leave —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[2]

[*Fort Johnson, February 22-23, 1761.*]

Sunday February 22^{d}. — Two Onondagas, and three Cayugas arrived at Fort Johnson, the chief of the Cayugas named Skanarady. on their entring the Council Room, Sir William bid them wellcome, told them that the five Nations were great strangers of late, and after ordering them some provis^{ns}. informed them, he should be ready next day to hear what they had to say —

Monday 23^{d}. — They assembled when Skanarady addressed Sir W^{m}. as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I am come hither to acquaint you that the five Nations are to have a Council at Onondaga within a few days, on several matters of some consequence to them, after which I am desired to acquaint you, they purpose to come down, and report their proceedings to you —

You told me yesterday we were great strangers of late, it is very true Brother we have been so, and some evil reports we have amongst us from our Brethren the English towards Pensilvania, is the cause thereof. We are told from thence, that the English intend to destroy us, for what reason, we know not, however, some foolish people amongst us, are credulous enough to think it true, as we are not allowed Powder &c. as formerly, for which

---

[1] Insight.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

1761
Septr

you that I shall take the proper steps to have you redressed. As I have been charged from the great King your Father, to see that neither you nor any of his Indian allies be imposed upon with regard to your Lands — he has already given instructions to that effect many years ago to the Governour of the Province —

The Indians returned Sir William hearty thanks for what he had said, and then [illegible] [illegible] —

Wednesday 16th

Sir William wrote a Letter to George Klock which he dispatched by two Indians, who are to attend him in order to inform him concerning the affair of which the Indians had complained. On the Messengers return they reported that Klocks had gone out [illegible] way, and [illegible] back Sir Williams his Letter

All the Sachems &c. assembled at Sir William's quarters when after lighting their Pipes, he acquainted them of his late Majesty's approbation of their conduct last campaign in the reduction of Canada, of his death since, and of his present Majesty's succession to the Throne, assuring them that his present Majesty's intentions were very favourable towards the faithful Indians, who might depend on his favour & protection as long as they remained his Friends, and in alliance with the British Crown.
Gave a Belt of wampum

He then proceeded.

Brethren,

I have consented to your late request for a School master to instruct your young people and agree to allow you one. This what I much approve of, and hope you will make a proper use of him which will be an encouragement to me to afford you farther assistances.

You should therefore find out a proper School house, and I shall procure your Paper, Pens, Ink &ca having already made choice of a Master to whom I have promised 20 £ a year to instruct you.

I have employed Mr Colden the Surveyor General agreable to your late request to make out a proper map of this part of the Country, whereby I may be the better enabled to ascertain what Lands remain yet in your power to dispose of.—

I have likewise notified the late Kings death, and the succession of his present Majesty King George the third, to the five Nations by Messengers whom I have sent for that purpose, and whom I have instructed to insist on the Senecas making satisfaction for their ill behaviour to some of Major Rogers's men lately passing through their Castle.—

Sir William then acquainted them with what had passed between Mr Croghan his Deputy, and the several Nations of Indians about the Detroit: and also with the proceedings of Lieut Claus his Deputy in Canada; & concluded by letting them know that Genl Amherst had wrote to inform him that the Medals which he intended for those Indians who had accompanied the Army to Montreal last Campaign were almost finished, and should shortly be sent to him, who was to distribute them.—

After Consulting amongst one another near two hours, their Speaker Araghiadecka addressed Sir William as follows

Brother

We most sincerely thank you for the condolence you were pleased to perform for our late losses, and we on our parts now do the same well knowing your loss of people here and over the great Lake must also have been considerable.—

gave 3 strings of Wampum

Brother

The Death of the Great King George must be a very severe loss to his people, especially at this time, of which we are all thoroughly sensible, but as we have the pleasure to hear from you that his Grandson

now

1761 Febr 4 the King [illegible] Government [illegible] hope the [illegible] will be in a great measure [illegible] may live long and be successfull over the Enemies. A Black & White Belt

Brother

We are greatly obliged to you for the care which you have shewn and ... in procuring ... to instruct our young people and agreeable to your desire that we should find out a proper place for a School we have considered thereof, we cannot think of a better or more convenient place than one of the empty Block houses within the [illegible] where the drunken people cannot disturb them, we should therefore [illegible] you would speak to the commanding Officer concerning the same

Brother 2 Strings of Wampum

We return you thanks for communicating to us the news which you have received from your Six Nations Deputies, and it is with pleasure we are told that you have at length been enabled to bring all your Nations to one way of thinking, and we earnestly wish proper measures may be taken to continue them therein —

Sir William then addressed them

Brethren

Altho' I approve of the Block house which you mention for a Schoolhouse yet you cannot be able to make use thereof until I have acquainted General Amherst therewith, and can procure his approbation — which I make no doubt of obtaining to encourage so necessary a work, I sent to George Klock agreeable to your desire but he not being at home, I shall take another opportunity of hearing from him concerning your complaints, and shall acquaint you therewith.

The Indians then expressed a jealousy of Klocks trifling and keeping out of the way on purpose, saying, they knew him to be a bad man. They then earnestly begged Sir William would look into the affair and not suffer them to be ruined. After which the Conference ended —

P.M. an old Mulatto Woman named Eve Pickerd waited on Sir William with a Deed of gift for a parcel of low, and woodland, containing about 1100 acres, which she said was dated last September, and which Sir William discovered had been executed only two days ago, by three Indians whom she called to her house, whom she, and her Grandson (who sell liquor) had made drunk, & then prevailed on them to sign the Deed without having a License from the Governour or President. with which unjust proceedings Sir William made some of the Chiefs of that Castle acquainted, to whom the Land belonged, which threw them into a violent passion, and made them exclaim against the deceitfulness, and unbrotherlike behaviour of the white People towards them, who they said dayly took all advantages of their ignorance, and seemed to aim at their entire extirpation; which they added was a most cruel, and unchristianlike return for their adherence to the English, and charitable conduct towards their Neighbours, when they were unable to assist themselves.

Eod. Die A Tuscarora Sachem named Yaweho, delivered Sir William a Letter from one Edwd. Johnson living at their town, to acquaint him of his having began to instruct those Indians, & the Oneidas, in the Christian Religion, and as they were very desirous thereof, hoped he would send them some Books, paper &c mentioned in the letter; the Indian said a good deal on the subject, and seemed an entire proselite. whereupon Sir William gave him a Letter for such things as he wanted, told him he should soon go to their Country, and if he found they made a good progress in Religion, and Learning he would give them all the assistance in his power, towards perfecting so good a work.

The Indian then went thro' the ceremony of condolance with three strings of wampum, next returned many thanks for the order for the Books &c. and assured Sir William that their Nation, and the Oneidas were

1761
Febry [illegible]

[illegible] resolved to [illegible] into the Indian-[illegible] probably [illegible] hoped by the time of his arrival at their [illegible] they would [illegible] to show him that they had not neglected it but [illegible] therein.
After which he took his leave.

On [illegible] he received the following Letter from governor Hamilton of [illegible]

Philadelphia the 10th February 1761

Sir,

[illegible] lately made me receive a Letter [illegible] acquainting him that his Majesty [illegible] you to examine thoroughly into the [illegible] complaint [illegible] in the Conference at Easton in [illegible] 1757 [illegible] and the Indians concerned to meet you and the sooner you know the better, that you might [illegible] to the Proprietary Commissioners to attend."

He further told me that this Letter was brought to him by [illegible] just as he was setting out on his western journey and that he had [illegible] made no answer to it.

Then taking a string of Wampum he expressed great [illegible] complaint heard by one who he said was a stranger to him, and acquainted me that the Indians were all [illegible] of this [illegible] Province and that there would be a [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] at the next meeting of the [illegible] which was intended to be at [illegible] the Indians concerned in those complaints [illegible] to have them heard and adjudged.

I know not [illegible] but cannot help suspecting that [illegible] suggested to him by some people here

1761
Febr.y

(10)

and laying before him (for his Royal decision) the just and true state of that case, which I shall suppose you will join in opinion with me, that there [illegible] impropriety from said order.

I am extremely sorry to see you so much embarrassed by the Connecticut people, and so apprehensive of the ensuing of an Indian war on your borders; [illegible] in my power to [illegible] mediation in settling the difference between the two governments, I do assure you, Sir, none would take a greater pleasure in so good a work.

General Amherst's influence and interposition (which doubtless he would in such case readily afford) would in my opinion be the most effectual method that could at present be used for accommodating that affair and preventing the ill consequences which you apprehend may arise from it, if not timely prevented. I [illegible] with you some of my writing and laying the same before the General at that, I am certain it would come with much more propriety from you [illegible] it in a truer and clearer light than I.

Should the affair unhappily go so far as to cause any emotions amongst the Indians which I hope will be prevented, I shall then use every method in my power toward a reconciliation; in the mean time should anything occur to me which may be necessary for you to know, be assured I shall not be wanting in communicating it to you, as I am

very respectfully
Sir
Your most obed.t humble Servant,
W.m Johnson

Sunday February 22.

Two Onondagas and three Cayugas arrived at Fort Johnson, [illegible] Kanadasady, on their entering the Council Room, Sir William bid them welcome, told them that the five Nations [illegible] speak [illegible], and after ordering them some presents informed them he would be ready next day to hear what they had to say.

Monday 23d. They assembled when Skanaiadey addressed Sir Wm. as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I am come hither to acquaint you that the five Nations are to have a Council at Onondaga within a few days on several matters of some consequence to them, after which I am desired to acquaint you they purpose to come down and report their proceedings to you.

You told me yesterday we were in a great Starving state, it is very true. Brother we have been so and some evil reports we have amongst us from our Brethren the English towards Schenectady is the cause thereof. We are told from thence, that the English intend to destroy us, for what reason we know not. However, some foolish people amongst us were credulous enough to think it true, as we are not allowed Trade there as formerly, for which reason we were obliged to have recourse to our bows and arrows. I should hardly have come down at this season of the year, were it not to excuse myself to you for my not joining you last Campaign, as I was informed you were very much displeased with those that did not. I therefore assure you that I was at the time of your marching and for two months after laid up with a spear in my breast, otherwise nothing should have prevented me from accompanying you, therefore I hope you will not attribute it to any thing else. By that sickness, and the weakness which followed it, you may perceive I am reduced very low, and am become destitute of every thing which I hope you will take into Consideration and allow us some Ammunition.

We have no news amongst us except that the Governour of Pensilvania has sent three belts of invitation to the six Nations, desiring very pressingly that we should go to Philadelphia in the Spring, to a meeting he is to have there. And after the Council at Onondaga is ended, you will hear their resolutions thereon.

Sir William then addressed them.

Brethren of Onondaga and Cayuga

I am glad to hear that the five Nations are about holding a Council at Onondaga

on

1761
March

(12)

[illegible] the great matter of [illegible]

[illegible] thereof.

After the many [illegible] from time to time given your [illegible] and assurances [illegible] intentions towards you, and all [illegible] that [illegible] friendship [illegible] at your foreign [illegible] [illegible] them. [illegible] of British humanity who [illegible] the French [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. How then [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] nation [illegible] that you [illegible] [illegible] more

Brother

I [illegible] sensible of your attachment to his Majesties interest, I am [illegible] satisfied [illegible] the reasons which you have given me for not joining the [illegible] last Campaign and [illegible] you some Cloathing, with a little ammunition.

[illegible] the result of your general meeting at Onondaga [illegible] it may turn out to our mutual advantage &c.

[illegible] some Cloathing, Ammunition [illegible] money to [illegible] the Onondagas [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible]

March 1st At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with [illegible] Chiefs of the [illegible]

Present, Sir William Johnson Bart.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the 17th Regt

Little Abraham [illegible] spoke [illegible]

that

The Indian then went thro' the ceremony of condolance, with three Strings of wampum. next returned many thanks for the order for the books &c and assured Sir William that their Nation, and the Oneidas were fully resolved to get as much inseit[1] into the Christian Religion as they possibly could, and hoped by the time of his arrival at their Castle, they should be able to shew him, that they had not neglected it, but made some proficiency therein — After which he took his leave —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[2]

[*Fort Johnson, February 22-23, 1761.*]

Sunday February 22d. — Two Onondagas, and three Cayugas arrived at Fort Johnson, the chief of the Cayugas named Skanarady. on their entring the Council Room, Sir William bid them wellcome, told them that the five Nations were great strangers of late, and after ordering them some provisns. informed them, he should be ready next day to hear what they had to say —

Monday 23d. — They assembled when Skanarady addressed Sir Wm. as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

I am come hither to acquaint you that the five Nations are to have a Council at Onondaga within a few days, on several matters of some consequence to them, after which I am desired to acquaint you, they purpose to come down, and report their proceedings to you —

You told me yesterday we were great strangers of late, it is very true Brother we have been so, and some evil reports we have amongst us from our Brethren the English towards Pensilvania, is the cause thereof. We are told from thence, that the English intend to destroy us, for what reason, we know not, however, some foolish people amongst us, are credulous enough to think it true, as we are not allowed Powder &c. as formerly, for which reason we are obliged to have recourse to our Bows, and arrows. I should hardly have come down at this season of the year, were it not to clear up to you the cause of my not joyning you last Campaign, as I was informed you were very much displeased with those that did not. I therefore assure you that I was at the time of your marching, and for two months after, bedrid, with a pain in my breast, otherwise, nothing should have prevented me from accompanying you, therefore I hope you will not attribute it to anything else — By that sickness, and the weakness which followed it, you may perceive I am reduced very low, and am become destitute of every thing, which I hope you will take into Consideration, and allow me some Ammunition —We have no news amongst us, except that the Governour of Pensilvania has sent three belts of invitation to the six Nations, desiring very pressingly that we should go to Philadelphia in the Spring, to a Meeting he intends to hold there, and after the Council at Onondaga is ended you will hear their resolutions thereon —

---

[1] Insight.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Sir William then addressed them —

Brethren of Onondaga, and Cayuga —

I am glad to hear that the five Nations are about holding a Council at Onondaga on matters of importance. I hope they may maturely deliberate thereon, and when ended I shall expect to hear the result thereof. After the many admonitions I have from time to time given your Confederacy, and assurances of the Kings good intentions towards you, and all the Indians who by their behaviour shall merit his friendship and protection, I am surprized at your folly in listening to such idle, & wicked reports. Have you not sufficient reason to discredit them. don't you all know, and have you not daily proofs of British humanity, who not only give quarter to their most inveterate Enemies the French, & their Indians on their making proper submission, but even afford them more reasonable terms than their behaviour could give them hopes of expecting from any Nation less generous, & Humane than the English? How then can you become as infatuated as to harbour the least suspicion of their having any bad designs against you? Drop therefore, all Jealousy of that nature, and behave yourselves as Brethren should do least you give us cause to think that your fears proceed from a consciousness of your having deserved ill at our hands —

Brother,

As I am sensible of your attachment to his Majesties interest, I am therefore the easier satisfied with the reasons which you have given me for not joyning the Army last Campaign, and shall order you some cloathing, with a little ammunition —

I shall wait the result of your general meeting at Onondaga, and heartily wish it may turn out to our mutual advantage

Then delivered out some Cloathing, Ammunition with a little money to Skanarady, & the Onondagas, who attended the Army last Campaign, after which they took their leaves —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*Fort Johnson, March 1, 1761.*]

March 1st. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson
with all the Sachems, & Chiefs of the Lower Mohock Castle
Present, Sir Willm. Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr.
Ensign Carden of the 17th. Regt.

Little Abraham their Speaker stood up, and acquainted Sir William that they were ready to proceed. Sir Willm. thereupon answered them that he judged it proper after the many losses they had sustained to condole with him thereon, agreable to the custom, and rules prescribed by their forefathers, which done, they might then speak —

They answered it was very proper, whereupon Sir William began with wiping away the blood of their friends &c. from their sight —

gave three strings of wampum

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

1761 (12)

March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mutually deliberate [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] expect to hear the result thereof.

After the many admonitions [illegible] from time to time given you [illegible] and assurances of his Majesty's good intentions towards you, and all [illegible] who are [illegible] that merit his friendship and protection, I am surprized at your [illegible] listening to such idle, [illegible] reports. [illegible] [illegible] at a loss to credit them. don't you all know and have you not [illegible] proofs of British humanity, who [illegible] quarter to their most inveterate Enemies the French & their Indians [illegible] [illegible] out even after them more [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] of escaping [illegible] the [illegible]. How then can you [illegible] as to harbour the least suspicion of this [illegible] ? [illegible] [illegible] nation [illegible] is as [illegible] would do [illegible] that your fears proceed from a consciousness [illegible] towards us [illegible].

Brother,

[illegible] sensible of your attachment to his Majesties interest, I am [illegible] satisfied with the reasons which you have given me for not joining the Army last Campaign, and shall order you some Cloathing, with a little ammunition.

I shall [illegible] the result of your general meeting at Onondaga and heartily wish it may turn out to our mutual advantage.

[illegible] delivered out some Cloathing, Ammunition with a little money to [illegible] & the Indians who attended the Army [illegible] campaign, after which they took their leave.

March 1st. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with all the Sachems & Chiefs of the Lower Mohawk Castle.

Present, Sir Willm Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr
Ensign [illegible] of the 17th Regt

Little Abraham their Speaker stood up and acquainted Sir William that they were ready to proceed. Sir Willm thereupon answered them that he judged it proper after the many losses they had sustained to condole with them thereon agreeable to the custom, and rules prescribed by their forefathers, which done, they might then speak—

They answered it was very proper. whereupon Sir William began with wiping away the tears from their Eyes &ca. clearing their Speech and wiping away the blood of their friends &ca. from their sight—

gave three strings of wampum

He next covered the grave of Thomas, or Ganughsaddeike, Chief Warrior of their Castle, who died the last week—

gave a very large black belt of wampum

After which the Indians returned Sir William many thanks for his kind remembrance and observance of the antient Customs of their wise Ancestors. Then Little Abraham stood up, and condoled the losses of the English, which he said they were sensible must have been very considerable during the War. gave three strings

After which he proceeded in manner following

Brother Warraghiyagey

It is now upwards of five Months since the great Spirit above was pleased to give the whole Country of Canada into the hands of our Brethren the English, and thereby restored peace to this part of the World, which affords us all great pleasure, as we may now have rest, and enjoy the benefit of hunting on our grounds without molestation; and our Brethren the English may follow their several occupations in peace. We cannot avoid observing to you our expectations of your having ere now taken that hatchet out of our hands, which you gave us in the beginning of the war, as the French against whom we took it up are no more—

Delivered a black belt given by Sir William to them (at the time Fort Bull was destroyed) desiring them all to follow him thither, in order to oppose the enemy)

Brother

It is with great concern we daily hear of the troubles our Brothers of Conajoharee are now involved in, as we are given to understand that the very Lands

on

1761
March

On which they live and out of which they get their maintenance, are now likely to be snatched from them by people whom they assisted and nourished like children when unable to help themselves. this is a grievance which we do not think can be borne, wherefore we wish it may be soon redressed

Brother

It is now several years since we of the Lower Mohawks did by our chiefs (some lost in his Majesty's service) make known to the Governor of New York and you of our having been imposed upon by some of those who call us Brothers, by their taking Patents for our Lands without the knowledge or consent of those to whom they belonged, and without paying any consideration for the same, which is the case with that patent of Kanaderusseras, also for Lands whereon we live, which we are told the People of Albany have a Deed for, and claim a right to it by only making those persons who reside there pay rent for the same which we think very hard, and more than the King will allow

We last year renewed our complaints to you, and most earnestly requested you to look into them and procure us Justice therein you then assured us that you would write to England concerning it but we have heard nothing from you since, relative thereto; we fear your Letters are sunk in the great Lake, or that there is no notice taken of them at home by the great King, on whom we rely for justice —, Pray Brother let us know how that affair is, as also our people are very uneasy concerning it —

gave a belt

Sir William answered them as follows.

Brethren of the Mohawks

We as well as you rejoice at the success of his Majesty's arms in the reduction of Canada, and its Dependencies a Country inhabited by such a troublesome and ambitious Nation, who until conquered would not permit their Neighbours to enjoy any peace.

As they are now in our power, & become subjects to the Crown of England both you, and we are thereby enabled to follow our several occupations unmolested, and may at our leisure improve and extend our alliances amongst all the Nations throughout the continent, so as to become in time of one heart, and one mind together, a period which I hope is not far distant, and which shall greatly contribute to our mutual happiness & security.

I cannot with propriety take the hatchet out of your hands, as you have expected, until all matters are entirely over, or I receive orders from the Commanding Officer for that purpose, when either happens, you may depend on my doing what is right and customary.

Brethren, and Friends

It is with equal concern I hear the constant complaints of the Conajoharees concerning their Lands, and I am resolved to do every thing in my power to have justice for them therein.

You may remember that about six years ago I wrote home to the Lords of Trade concerning the complaints which you then made, and tho' some attention was then paid thereto, yet, the war in which his Majesty has ever since been engaged, has so occupied the thoughts, and time of his Ministers, and those whose Province it is to enquire into and redress such grievances that nothing has been done therein.

You likewise know that I have remitted home your complaint made to me last summer on the same affair, to which I have as yet received no answer, tho' I daily expect one, and hope it may prove agreable to you; whenever I receive it, you may depend on my acquainting you without loss of time, with his Majesties pleasure thereon, in the mean time, I must recommend patience to you, as affairs of that nature cannot be so speedily determined as you may imagine.

The Mohocks returned Sir William thanks for what he had said and promised them, and concluded with hoping that their cause would not be neglected nor themselves slighted when the war was over. after which they departed

March 4th On the evening arrived at Castle Cumberland, (a seat of Sir William Johnson's) twenty one, of the chief men of Conajoharey, & the first Woman of the Wolf tribe, named Esther, all in sleds, and after the usual ceremony

ats

against you? Drop therefore, all Jealousy of that nature, and behave yourselves as Brethren should do least you give us cause to think that your fears proceed from a consciousness of your having deserved ill at our hands —

Brother,

As I am sensible of your attachment to his Majesties interest, I am therefore the easier satisfied with the reasons which you have given me for not joyning the Army last Campaign, and shall order you some cloathing, with a little ammunition —

I shall wait the result of your general meeting at Onondaga, and heartily wish it may turn out to our mutual advantage

Then delivered out some Cloathing, Ammunition with a little money to Skanarady, & the Onondagas, who attended the Army last Campaign, after which they took their leaves —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*Fort Johnson, March 1, 1761.*]

March 1st. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson
with all the Sachems, & Chiefs of the Lower Mohock Castle
Present, Sir Willm. Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr.
Ensign Carden of the 17th. Regt.

Little Abraham their Speaker stood up, and acquainted Sir William that they were ready to proceed. Sir Willm. thereupon answered them that he judged it proper after the many losses they had sustained to condole with him thereon, agreable to the custom, and rules prescribed by their forefathers, which done, they might then speak —

They answered it was very proper, whereupon Sir William began with wiping away the blood of their friends &c. from their sight —

gave three strings of wampum

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

He next covered the grave of Thomas, or Ganughsaddishe, Chief Warrior of their Castle, who died the last week —

gave a very large black belt of wampum

After which the Indians returned Sir William many thanks for his kind remembrance and observance of the antient Customs of their wise Ancestors. Then Little Abraham stood up, and condoled the losses of the English, which he said they were sensible must have been considerable during the War —

gave three strings

After which he proceeded in manner following —

Brother Warraghiyagey

It is now upwards of five Months, since the great Spirit above, was pleased to give the whole Country of Canada into the hands of our Brethren the English, and thereby restored peace to this part of the World, which affords us all great pleasure, as we may now have rest, and enjoy the benefit of hunting on our grounds without molestation, and our Brethren the English may follow their several occupations in peace. We cannot avoid observing to you our expectation of your having ere now taken that hatchet out of our hands, which you gave us in the beginning of the war, as the French against whom we took it up are no more —

Delivered a black belt given by Sir William to them (at the time Fort Bull[1] was destroyed) desiring them all to follow him thither, in order to oppose the Enemy —

Brother

It is with great concern we daily hear of the troubles our Brothers of Conajohare are now involved in, as we are given to understand that the very Lands on which they live, and out of which they get their maintenance, are now ready to be snatched from them, by people whom they assisted, and nourished like Children when unable to help themselves — This is a grievance which we all think cannot be borne, wherefore we wish it may be soon redressed —

---

[1] Fort Bull, on Wood Creek, in present Oneida County, N. Y., was destroyed, with its garrison, by a detachment of French and Indians under de Lery, on March 27, 1756.

Brother

It is now several years since we of the lower Mohocks did by our chiefs (since lost in his Majesties service) make known to the Governor of New York, and you of our having been imposed upon by some of those who call us Brothers, by their taking Patents for our Lands without the knowledge or consent of those to whom they belonged, and without paying any consideration for the same, (which is the case in that patent of Kaniaderusseras)[1]. also for Lands whereon we live, which we are told the People of Albany have a Deed for, and claim a right to it thereby making those persons who reside thereon pay rent for the same which we think very hard, and more than the King will allow. We last year renewed our complaints to you, and most earnestly requested you to look into them and procure us Justice therein. You then assured us that you would write to England concerning it but we have heard nothing from you since, relative thereto; we fear your Letters are sunk in the great Lake, or that there is no notice taken of them at home by the great King, on whom we rely for justice — Pray Brother let us know how that affair is, as all our people are very uneasy concerning it —

gave a belt

Sir William answered them as follows —

Brethren, of the Mohocks

We have all reason to rejoyce at the success of his Majesties Arms in the reduction of Canada, and its Dependencies, a Country inhabited by such a troublesome, and ambitious Nation who until conquered would not permit ther Neighbours to enjoy any peace —

---

[1] Kayaderosseras.

As they are now in our power, & become Subjects to the Crown of England both you, and we are thereby enabled to follow our several occupations unmolested, and may at our leisure improve, and extend our alliances amongst all the Nations throughout the continent, so as to become in time of one heart, and one mind together, a period which I hope is not far distant, and which will greatly contribute to our mutual happiness & security. I cannot with propriety take the hatchet out of your hands, as you have expected, until all matters are entirely over, or I receive orders from the Commanding Officer for that purpose, when either happens, you may depend on my doing what is right and customary. —

Brethren, and Friends

With equal concern I hear the constant complaints of the Conajoharees concerning their lands, and I am resolved to do every thing in my power to have justice for them therein — You may remember that about Six years ago I wrote home to the Lords of Trade concerning the complaints which you then made and tho' some attention was then paid thereto, yet, the war in which his Majesty has ever since been engaged, has so occupied the thought, and time of his Ministers, and those whose Province it is to enquire into and redress such grievances that nothing has been done therein — You likewise know that I transmitted home, your complaint made to me last summer on the same affair, to which I have as yet received no answer, tho' I daily expect one, and hope it may prove agreable to you; whenever I receive it, you may depend on my acquainting you without loss of time with his Majesties pleasure thereon, in the mean time I must recommend patience to you, as Affairs of that nature cannot be so speedily determined as you may imagine. —

The Mohocks returned Sir William thanks for what he had said, and promised to them, and concluded with hoping that their cause would not be neglected nor themselves slighted when the War was over — after which they departed

be pleased to represent the attempt to them; together with what I am
very sensible of, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting
on my part to prevent them and the proprietary Rights from these
mischievous sorts of behaviour, and if any thing occurs to you that
you shall think proper for me to do I shall be infinitely obliged to you
if you will be pleased to communicate it. I am with very great respect

Sir, Your most Obedient
humble servant
James Hamilton,

Honble Sir Wm Johnson Bar

Copy of Sir William Johnsons answer to the before mentioned
Letter, Dated Fort Johnson 4th March 1761

Sir

The Letter which Teedyuscung shewed you, was wrote in obedience to his Majesties order intimated to me, dated the 29th of August 1759, altho not received until a few days before the date of my Letter to Teedyuscung— from the tenor of said order I cannot dispense meeting with and hearing the complaint of the Delawares &c. in such as the proprietaries Agents by their Commissioners, whenever Teedyuscung &c. tribe, or them Indians concerned, shall appoint the time and place, which I am surprised they have not yet done.

[illegible] wishing to have his complaint heard by me because he is not personally acquainted [illegible] very trifling reasons and came [illegible] [illegible], they having been tampered with, [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the attempt of his Majesties [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cannot but be prejudiced in agreeing [illegible] request that the affair might be decided by his Majesty and by the advice of his Council was pleased to order that method as the most likely of finding out

and

1761
Febr 4

[illegible] being taken [illegible] by the [illegible] and true [illegible] of that [illegible] shall [illegible] you [illegible] with me, that they [illegible] with [illegible]

I am [illegible] managed by the [illegible] measures [illegible] the [illegible] an [illegible] in your [illegible] by [illegible] my [illegible] in allowing the [illegible] [illegible] as from you, to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] embrace the [illegible] and interpositions which doubtless [illegible] the case [illegible] in my opinion be the most effectual method that could at present be used for accomodating that affair [illegible] the consequences which you apprehend may [illegible] not [illegible]. [illegible] may [illegible] with your [illegible] laying the case before the General [illegible] with much more propriety [illegible] as well as [illegible] and [illegible] light [illegible].

[illegible] happily go so far as to cause any emotions amongst the Indians which [illegible] represented [illegible] every method in my power towards reconciliation [illegible] them [illegible] there [illegible] man [illegible] force [illegible] [illegible] I am

very respectfully

Sir

Your most obed^t humble Servant,

W^m [illegible]

Sunday February 22. [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] them welcome [illegible] them that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] Monday both you, and we, are thereby enabled to follow our several occupations unmolested, and may at our leisure improve and extend our alliances amongst all the Nations throughout the continent, so as to become in time of one heart, and reunited together, a period which I hope is not far distant and which will greatly contribute to our mutual happiness & security.

I cannot with propriety take the hatchet out of your hands, as you have expected, untill the wars are entirely over, or I receive orders from the Commanding Officer for that purpose, when either happens, you may depend on my doing what is right and customary.

Brethren, and Friends

It is with equal concern I hear the constant complaints of the Conajoharees concerning their lands, and I am resolved to do every thing in my power to give justice for them therein.

You may remember that about six years ago I wrote home to the Lords of Trade concerning the complaints which you then made, and tho' some attention was then paid thereto, yet, the war in which his Majesty has ever since been engaged has so occupied the thoughts and time of his Ministers, and those whose business it is to enquire into and redress such grievances that nothing has been done therein.

You likewise know that I transmitted home your complaint made to me last summer on the same affair to which I have as yet received no answer, but I daily expect it one, and hope it may prove agreable to you; whenever I receive it, you may depend on my acquainting you without loss of time, with his Majesties pleasure thereon, in the mean time I must recommend patience to you, as affairs of that nature cannot be so speedily determined as you may imagine.

The Mohocks returned Sir William thanks for what he had said and promised them, and concluded with hoping that their cause would not be neglected, nor themselves slighted when the war was over. after which they departed

March 4th In the evening came at Castle Cumberland, the seat of Sir William Johnson, twenty one of the chief men of Canajoharey, & the first woman of the Wolf tribe, named Esther, & her suite, and after the usual ceremony

&c

17
Ma 1763
March

At Meeting, Old Abrant als [illegible] their Speaker stood up and spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

We sent you three strings of wampum two days ago by one of our young men to acquaint you with the villainous and underhand like proceedings of George Klock, as we have seen no answer thereupon, and he still persevering in his wicked schemes, we in a full Council of all our People yesterday, judged it best to come to, and acquaint you with his behaviour, and to beg your interposition; which we wish may be speedy and successfull; if not, we fear the consequences may prove bad, as all our young Men are highly enraged at Klocks and some other people's conduct towards us, & with which we shall now inform you. We need not repeat to you, what has been concerning the Lands we live upon, & plant, having when you was lately at our Castle, given you an account thereof— since that time he met with three, or four of our young Men who were going to hunt, and invited them to his house, where after making them drunk, he proposed to them his desire of purchasing some of their lands on the north side of the river and prest them to execute a Deed for the same; which they for some time refused to do (tho' in liquor) as sensible it was improper for them to do; but supplying them with more liquor, (which you know it is almost impossible for them to resist and they being some of the most idle & thoughtless of any of our people) he at length prevailed on them to consent thereto; after which at parting he gave to each of them a bottle of Rum as earnest for the bargain, and desired they would come to his house on the [illegible] day following to execute a Deed for the Land which he now immediately send to Albany to have money; we think it all in our power to prevent their going to his house as usual, and we beg you will write to him about it, & forbid him from using such unfair methods for depriving us of our lands, you having frequently told us, the King would not permit any of his subjects to cheat us thereof.

Gave three Strings

Brother
Another part of our business here is likewise to assure you, that the Lands which we gave you sometime ago, was the unanimous act of our whole Nation, which we are determined to abide by, and desire that you may not listen to any idle reports, or lying talk of the Country people, of which there is too often a great deal.

We do now in behalf, and in the name of all our people ratify and confirm (by this belt of wampum) to you, the Lands for which we have given you sometime ago a Deed, and beg you will not regard what any idle body may say concerning it, or us.

Gave a black & white belt

Brother
The Block-House which we told you when up at our Castle, we thought was the properest place for a school, we now find it will not answer, being made use of as a stable by the Commanding Officer of the Fort, so that we have been obliged to look out for another, and Nickas, here present offers the use of his house, for that purpose, provided he be allowed something reasonable for it, which we hope you will take into consideration.

Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Conajoharee
I heartily wellcome you all here, and am glad to see so many of your Chiefs at this my new settlement.

Your message by one of your people I received two days ago, and in consequence thereof, I imediately wrote to George Klock desiring him to desist from acting the villainous part he has hitherto done, which I hope he will, if not, I will take such measures as the Law directs.

I have also wrote to the President of this Province concerning the affair, and doubt not in the least but he will (by following his Majesties instructions concerning the purchase of lands) put a Stop to, & prevent Klock, or any other persons imposing on you.

You may rest assured his Majesty the great King George will

not

1761 March, not Countenance the unlawfull purchases of your Lands by any of his Subjects, so that you, and your young men may rest satisfied on that head until I may hear from home, which I expect will be within a little time, and with which you shall then be made acquainted—

Brethren

I thank you for the mark of regard shewn to me, and the assurances which you now make of being unanimous in what you have done— I never in the least doubted of its being otherwise than a voluntary act of your own, after the solemn declarations you all made to me at the time when you executed the Deed, and you may be assured I shall not in regard the idle stories of any ill or bad people concerning the same.

I am glad you have found a proper place for a School, and you may depend on its meeting with all due encouragement from me, as nothing can afford me more satisfaction than to see those improve in Religion and Learning who are put under my care and direction—

Then the Meeting was dissolved—

March 8th, At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with several Sachems of the Senecas, Oneidas, and Mohocks,

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr.
John Johnson Esqr.
Capt. Jelles Fonda   Wm. Printup Interpreter

On the Indians coming to the Council Room, Sir William Johnson agreeable to their custom condoled with them, and wiped away the tears from their Eyes   gave three strings

Being informed that [illegible] the Chief Sachem of the Senecas was deceased lately, he [illegible] condoled his death, and covered his grave so as to remove from their sight, whatever might countenance their grief—   Gave a black & white belt

This ceremony having been performed by Little Abraham, a Sachem of—

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*March 4, 1761*]

March 4th. — In the evening arrived at Castle Cumberland, (a Seat of Sir Willm. Johnsons) twenty one of the chief men of Conajoharee, & the first Woman of the Wolf Tribe, named Esther, all in sleds, and after the usual ceremony at Meeting, Old Brant, al• Araghiadecka, their Speaker stood up and spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

We sent you three strings of wampum two days ago by one of our young men to acquaint you with the villainous, and unbrotherlike proceedings of George Klock, as we have had no answer thereupon and he still persevering in his wicked Schemes, we in a full Council of all our People yesterday, judged it best to come to, and acquaint you with his behaviour, and to beg your interposition, which we wish may be speedy and successfull, if not, we fear the consequences may prove bad, as all our young Men are highly enraged at Klocks, and some other people's conduct towards us & with which we shall now inform you. We need not repeat to you his behaviour concerning the Lands we live upon, & plant, having when you were lately at our Castle given you an account thereof — Since that time, he met with three, or four of our Young Men who were going to hunt, and invited them to his house, where after making them very drunk, he proposed to them his desire of purchasing some of their lands on the north side of the river and pressed them to execute a Deed for the same; which they for some time refused to (altho' in liquor) as sensible it was improper for them to do; but he plying them with more liquor, (which you know it is almost impossible for them to resist) and they being some of the most addicted thereto of any of our people, he at length prevailed on them to assent thereto; after which at parting he gave to each of them a bottle of Rum as earnest for the bargain, and desired they would come to his house on the Saturday following to execute a Deed for the Land, which Deed he would imediately send to Albany to have drawn — We shall do all in our power to prevent their going to his house as desired, and we beg you will write to him about it, & forbid him from using such unfair methods for depriving us of our lands, You having frequently told us, the King would not permit any of his Subjects to cheat us thereof —

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Gave three Strings

Brother

Another part of our business here is likewise to assure you, that the Land which we gave you sometime ago, was the unanimous act of our whole Nation, which we are determined to abide by, and desire that you may not listen to any idle reports, or lying talk of the Country people, of which there is too often a great deal — We do now in behalf, and in the name of all our people ratify and confirm (by this belt of wampum) to you, the Land for which we have given you some time ago a Deed, and beg you will not regard what any idle body may say concerning it, or us —

Gave a black, & white belt

Brother

The Block-House[1] which we told you when up at our Castle,[2] we thought was the properest place for a School, we now find will not answer, being made use of as a Stable by the Commanding Officer of the Fort, so that we have been obliged to look out for another, and Nickas, here present offers the use of his house, for that purpose, provided he be allowed something reasonable for it which we hope you will take into consideration —

Sir William addressed them as follows —

Brethren of Conajoharee

I heartily wellcome you all here, and am glad to see so many of your Chiefs at this my new settlement —

---

[1] Probably at Fort Hendrick, on the south side of the Mohawk River.

[2] See Journal of Indian Affairs, Feb. 17-18, 1761, *ante* p. 216.

Your message by one of your people I received two days ago, and in consequence thereof, I imediately wrote to George Klock desiring him to desist from acting the villainous part, he has hitherto done which I hope he will. If not, I shall take such measures as the Law directs —

I have also wrote to the President of this Province concerning the affair, and doubt not in the least but he will (by following his Majesties instructions concerning the purchase of lands) put a stop to, & prevent Klock, or any other persons imposing on you — You may rest assured his Majesty, the great King George will not Countenance the unlawfull purchase of your lands, by any of his subjects, so that you, and your young men may rest satisfied on that head, until I may hear from home which I expect will be within a little time, and with which you shall then be made acquainted —

Brethren

I thank you for the mark of regard shewn to me, and the assurances which you now make of being unanimous in what you have done — I never in the least doubted of its being otherwise than a voluntary act of all your people after the solemn declaration you all made to me at the time when you executed the Deed, and you may be assured I shall not now regard the idle reports of busy, or bad people concerning the same — I am glad you have found a proper place for a School, and you may depend on its meeting with all due encouragement from me as nothing can afford me more satisfaction than to see those improve in Religion, and Learning who are put under my care and direction —

Then the Meeting was dissolved —

1761 March, not Countenance the unlawfull purchases of your lands, by any of his Subjects, so that you, and your young men may rest satisfied on that head until I may hear from home, which I expect will be within a little time, and with which you shall then be made acquainted —

Brethren

I thank you for the marks of regard shewn to me, and the assurances which you now make of being unanimous in what you have done — I never in the least doubted of its being otherwise than a voluntary act, of your people, after the solemn declarations you all made to me at the time when you executed the Deed and you may be assured I shall not in any regard the idle reports of envy, or bad people concerning the same. I am glad you have fixed on a proper place for a School, and you may depend on its meeting with all due encouragement from me as nothing can afford me more satisfaction than to see those improve in Religion and Learning who are put under my care and direction —

Then the Meeting was disolved —

March 8th. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with several Sachems of the Senecas, Onondagas, and Mohocks,

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr.
John Johnson Esqr.
Captn. Jelles Fonda — Wm. Printup Interpreter

On the Indians coming into the Council Room, Sir Willm. Johnson agreeable to their custom, condoled with them, & wiped away the tears from their Eyes — gave three Strings

being informed that Tagethrose Chief Sachem of the Senecas was dead lately, he with a belt condoled his death, and covered his grave so as to remove from their sight, whatever might countenance their grief — Gave a black & white belt

This ceremony having been performed by Little Abraham, a Sachem

Of the Mohocks — Sir William then told them they might proceed to the business on which they had been dispatched, whereupon Anaroongo Speaker of Onondaga addressed him as follows —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

We return you many thanks for your consolance, on account of our losses which are really very great; and as yours (especially at this time) must have been very considerable, we likewise condole with you in return —

Then returned Sir William and the Mohocks thanks for covering the graves of the deceased Seneca in manner before mentioned, and afterwards proceeded

Brother

We are desired by Teyoquando, Chief warrior of the Onondagas, and your great friend, to acquaint you, that since his return from Canada, death has deprived him of all his Family and party, (except an old Woman) which losses have so dispirited, and cast him down that he is determined to lay aside all business. wherefore he has directed us to deliver you this Medal, & Colours which you gave him when you raised him to be one of our Sachems, at the same time he desired us to assure you that he would ever remain a true friend to the English and that nothing should ever turn his head, or heart from them.

Gave three strings of wampum, and laid down Teyoquando's Medal, and flag.

Brother

I beg your attention to what I am going to say, as I likewise do yours, Brethren of the Mohocks who are the head of our Confederacy. I am charged by the Council who lately sate at Onondaga to remind you, Brother Warraghiyagey of the many fair promises made to us since the commencement of the present war, by all the Generals who have been here, as well as by yourself. First, that we should have a free plentiful trade, carried on for our advantage, as soon as the French were subdued, or the war was ended. Secondly, that the

Covenant

1761 March

Covenant Chain of friendship should ever be kept bright, and strong, and the communication free, and open between us. thirdly, that we should not want for the necessaries of life if we joyned his Majesties arms which we have done more, or less every campaign; yet, we are sorry to say those promises are not fulfilled; nay, we are now by the dearness of goods sold to us in our Country, and at the different posts, obliged to pay such exorbitant prices, that our hunting is not sufficient to purchase us as much cloathing as is necessary to cover us, & our families, indeed our hunting is not so great as usual— altho there is more game through the want of ammunition which we can by no means procure. To you therefore, Brother we apply as the person appointed by the King to the direction of us, and hope you will take our wants into consideration and let us have some ammunition that we may be enabled to hunt for the support of our families, otherwise, we must suffer greatly, and may wish the war had never began, neither can the trade with your people, without such assistance, be as considerable as heretofore— Gave a belt

Sir William then returned them the Medals, and Flag desiring they would give them back to Teyaquando, and tell him from me that he should wear the same, & continue to act as he had hitherto done so long as he lived. That his [illegible] among of his people was the [illegible], for which he should not be dejected; nor neglect the affairs of his Nation, He then laid down the Flag, & Medals, & spoke to them as follows

Brethren of the six Nations,

As all my promises & proceedings with you are recorded, you need not to have reminded me of them, since I can be no stranger thereto— I heartily wish you had all followed my advice, and manifested more zeal for his Majesties Interests than you have done, which had you done, you might then with more propriety have taken

Notice of our not entirely fullfilling our promises, but the Records are full of your promises, which were never performed, and will remain as an everlasting evidence against you.

After the great expences which the Government was at last year in cloathing, arming, and supplying you, and your families with provisions, you basely abandonned his Majesties forces, imediately after the reduction of Isle Royale, which could not fail to exasperate the General against you, and occasion his entertaining a very bad opinion of you; however, by a letter which I received from him a few days ago, he declares he is willing to forget all, provided your future conduct be such as becometh brethren and friends, and he is now about establishing an open and free trade to be carried on by his Majestys subjects, with all friendly Indians, which trade, will I dare assure you be settled on such a proper footing as will convince them that his Majesty has the welfare of all Indians at heart, [illegible], and deserve his protection. When that plan for trade is once regulated (which I believe will be in the ensuing summer) you may then have goods reasonable and the more so whenever the war is entirely ended.

The scarcity of gunpowder of which you complain is owing to two reasons, first, your deserting the General as I have already mentioned, & secondly that our traders are discouraged from bringing any powder amongst you, from the prejudice which you entertained allways that French powder was better than English, on which account they never imported any for trade, but probably when they find a demand for it, they will bring that article amongst you as well as other things; In the mean time I shall so far consider your wants as to supply you with a little to hunt with, & support your families. — Gave a Belt in Order.

Brethren

As you have been unjustly charging us with breach

of

1761
March

of promises. I must now tell you that you have broken your word with me, in not delivering up all the prisoners in your custody who have been taken during the war, notwithstanding I have, with several belts of wampum now in your custody, requested you would immediately deliver all such prisoners up, which you frequently promised to do, but have not yet complied with my demand. our (former) enemy Indians have delivered up all our people who were amongst them; and how you, who now talk of renewing the covenant chain as brethren, can presume to detain any, I cannot account for, unless you suppose us to be a very foolish, easy people, and that we have no regard for our flesh and blood, neither of which is the case. I therefore once more desire you will deliver up to me or the Governments they belong to all his Majesties subjects, and also all the horses and Cattle which your young people have for sometime past stolen and pick'd up from the distressed inhabitants of the several provinces. when these demands are complied with, you may with more propriety talk of renewing the Covenant Chain, and you may then find us ready and willing to have it renewed and strengthened. A belt.

Brethren

You likewise find fault with my not sending oftener to your Nations with news. Your bad behaviour last campaign, and lately to some of his Majesty's troops under the Command of Major Rogers, is a sufficient reason for my not chusing to send any of my people amongst you. and as to indulgencies which you have formerly met with, they are not at all applicable to the present times, as in them days, the behaviour of the 6 Nat.s was much better than at present, tho' they then never received one fourth part of the presents &c. which you have received from his Majesty since my appointment to the Managem.t of Ind.n affairs.

Ordered a cask of 50 weight to each Nation present, with lead in proportion, also pipes, Tobacco, Rum, & some Money for their journey, after which they parted.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[Fort Johnson, March 8-15, 1761.]

March 8th. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with several Sachems of the Senecas, Onondagas, and Mohocks. —

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
Warren Johnson Esqr.
John Johnson Esqr.
Capt. Jeles Fonda
Wm. Printup Interpreter

On the Indians coming into the Council Room, Sir Willm. Johnson agreable to their custom, condoled with them, & wiped away the tears from their Eyes —

gave three Strings

being informed that Tagethsadde Chief Sachim of the Senecas had died lately, he with a belt condoled his death, and covered his grave, so as to remove from their sight, whatever might countenance their grief —

Gave a black, & white belt

This ceremony having been performed by Little Abraham, a Sachem of the Mohocks — Sir William then told them they might proceed to the business on which they had been dispatched, Whereupon Anaroongo Speaker of Onondaga addressed him as follows —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

We return you many thanks for your condolance, on account of our losses, which are really very great, and as yours (especially at this time) must have been very considerable, we likewise condole with you in return —

---

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

> Then returned Sir William, and the Mohocks thanks for covering the grave of the deceased Seneca in manner before mentioned, and afterwards proceeded —

Brother

We are desired by Teyoqúando, Chief warrior of the Onondagas, and your great friend, to acquaint you, that since his return from Canada, death has deprived him of all his Family and party, (except an old Woman) which losses have so dispirited, and cast him down that he is determined to lay aside all business, wherefore he has directed us to deliver you this Medal, & Colours which you gave him when you raised him to be one of our Sachems, at the same time he desired us to assure you that he would ever remain a true friend to the English, and that nothing should ever turn his head, or heart for them. —

> Gave three Strings of wampoum, and laid down
> Teyoqúando's Medal, and flag. —

Brother

I beg your attention to what I am going to say, as I likewise do yours, Brethren of the Mohocks who are the head of our Confederacy — I am charged by the Council who lately sat at Onondaga to remind you, Brother Warraghiyagey of the many fair promises made to us since the commencement of the present war, by all the Generals who have been here, as well as by yourself. First, that we should have a free plentiful trade, carried on for our advantage, so soon as the French were subdued, or the war was ended. Secondly, that the Covenant Chain of friendship should ever be kept bright, and Strong, and the communication free, and open between us — thirdly, that we should not want for the necessaries of life if we joyned his Majesties arms, which we have done more, or less every campaign; yet, we are sorry to say these promises are not fullfilled, nay, we are now (by the dearness of goods sold to us in our Country, and at the different posts,) obliged to pay such exorbitant prices, that our hunting is not sufficient to purchase us as much cloathing as is necessary to cover us, & our families, indeed, our hunting is not so great as usual — (altho there is more game) through the want of ammunition which we can by no means procure. To you therefore, Brother, we apply, as the person appointed by the King to the direction of us, and hope you will take our wants into consideration and let us have some ammunition that we may be enabled to hunt for the support of our families; otherwise, we must suffer greatly, and may wish the war had never began, neither can the trade with your people, without such assistance, be as considerable as heretofore —

Gave a belt

Sir William then returned them the Medal, and Flag, desiring they would give them back to Teyaqúando, and tell him, it was his desire that he should wear the same, & continue to act as he had hitherto done so long as he lived. That his looseing so many of his people was the will of God, for which he should not be dejected, nor neglect the affairs of his Nation.

Then laid down the Flag, & Medals, & Spoke to them as follows

Brethren of the six Nations

As all my promises & proceedings with you are recorded, you need not to have reminded me of them since I can be no stranger thereto, I heartily wish you had all followed my advice, and manifested more zeal for his Majesties Interest than you have done, which had you done, you might then with more propriety have taken notice of our not entirely fullfilling our promises, but the Records are full of your promises, which were never performed, and will remain as an everlasting evidence against you —

After the great expence which the Government was at last year in Cloathing, arming, and supplying you, and your families with provisions, you basely abandonned his Majesties forces, imediately after the reduction of Isle Royale,[1] which could not fail to exasperate the General against you, and occasion his entertaining a very bad opinion of you; however, by a letter which I received from him a few days ago, he declares he is willing to forget all provided your future conduct be such as becometh brethren and friends, and he is now About establishing an open and fair trade to be carried on by his Majestys subjects, with all friendly Indians, which trade, will I dare assure you be settled on such a proper footing as will convince them that his Majesty has the welfare of all Indians at heart who shall merit, and desire his protection. When that plan for trade is once regulated (which I believe will be in the ensuing summer) you may then have goods reasonable and the more so whenever the war is entirely ended.

The scarcity of gunpowder of which you complain is owing to two reasons, first, your deserting the General as I have already mentioned, & secondly that our traders are discouraged from bringing any powder amongst you, from the prejudice which you entertained allways that French powder was better than English, on which account they never imported any for trade, but probably when they find a demand for it, they will bring that article amongst you as well as other things; In the mean time I shall so far consider your wants as to supply you with a little to hunt with, & supply your families

Gave a belt in Exch^{ge}.

Brethren

As you have been unjustly charging us with breach of promises; I must now tell you that you have broken your word with me, in not delivering up all the prisoners in your custody who have been during the war, notwithstanding I have with several belts of wampum now in your custody, requested you would imediately deliver all such prisoners up, which you frequently promised to do, but have not yet complied with my demand. our (former) enemy Indians have delivered up all our people who were amongst them, and how you (who now talk of renewing the covenant chain as brethren) can presume to detain any I cannot account for, unless you suppose us to be a very foolish, easy people, or that we have no regard for our flesh and blood, neither of which is the case — I therefore once more desire you will deliver up to me or to the Governments they belong to all his Majesties Subjects, as also all the horses, and Cattle which your young people for some time past stolen, and picked up from the distressed inhabitants of the several provinces. when these demands are complied with, you may with more propriety talk of renewing the Covenant Chain, and you may then find us ready and willing to have it renewed and Strengthened

---

[1] Now Chimney Island in the St. Lawrence River, three miles below the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A belt

Brethren

You likewise find fault with my not sending oftener to your Nations with news. Your bad behaviour last Campaign, and lately to some of his Majesties troops under the Command of Major Rogers is a sufficient reason for my not chusing to send any of my people amongst you, and as to indulgencies which you have formerly met with, they are not at all applicable to the present times, as in them days, the behaviour of the 6 Nat^s^. was much better than at present, tho' they then never received one fourth part of the presents &c. which you have received from his Majesty since my appointment to the Managem^t^. of Ind^n^. affairs —

Ordered a Cask of 50. weight to each Nation present with lead in proportion, also pipes, Tobacco, Rum, & some Money for their journey, after which they parted —

Friday March 13th. — Aaron, Zacharias, and Lawrence, three Mohocks, waited on Sir William at his Seat at Castle Cumberland with a Message from the Chiefs of that Castle, desiring to have a Meeting at Fort Johnson as soon as 'twas convenient, they having something of moment to communicate —

Gave 3 Strings of wampum

Sir William informed them that he would be at home on Sunday the 15th. in order to hear what they had to say

& returned 3 Strings

Sunday 15th. At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with all the Chiefs, and Warriors, together with the Women of the Mohocks —Abraham their Chief, and Speaker addressed Sir Willm. as follows

C

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

We are assembled at present to disclose our minds to you and let you know our unhappy situation —

Sometime before the last war, the King was so good as to allow us a Minister for our instruction in Religion, at which we greatly rejoyced, and in order to make his Mission the more agreable, we, in a meeting of our Chief Sachems concluded it would be necessary to give him a piece of Land for a House, Garden, and Pasture &c. which we accordingly did, and thereupon he assured he would continue to reside thereon and preach to us, so long as he lived. but to our great concern he soon left us tho' we could never learn the cause except that we heard it was for a better living which we think strange in a Minister — Long after this, Mr. Ogilvie came amongst us, and told us much to the same purpose, but he has also left us, and we are now like a lost people, having no person to instruct either us, or our Children, who are like the wild Creatures in the woods, having no knowledge of the great Spirit above, nor even regard for their parents, besides, we are now all left at liberty to act as we are inclined, and our grown people have become so addicted to liquor that unless some stop be put thereto, we shall soon be a ruined people, and as the only method of reclaiming them must be by the help of a Minister, we most earnestly request that his present Majesty will be so indulgent as to allow us a Minister to remain constantly amongst us, and not to act as the former, which was as soon as they had acquired a little of our language to abandon us —

We also beg that the land which we intended as a Glebe may be given up by Mr. Barclay[1] for that purpose, as we should soon be without a foot of land for our own use, were we to give every Minister as much — We have formerly sent several belts of wampum to the great King to enforce our[2] but have been so unlucky as neither to see our belts returned nor our request granted, wherefore we entreat you Brother to take our case in hand, and try what you can do therein, as we imagine from what you have often told us that the great King will not deny this, our humble request, since it is the only means we have left to render us happy in this, and the next World — We have observed last Campaign in Canada, that the French have really a great regard for the happiness of their Indians, allowing every village a Minister, or two — according to their largeness, — and we flatter ourselves, we have been as hearty in the great King George's interest, as ever they were, in that of the French, which induces us to hope we will not be refused so reasonable a demand

Gave a belt

Sir William answered them that he would transmit their request home, and made no doubt it would be complyed with; adding that he was very glad to find them so well disposed towards instruction, and observed, that their former petitions of that head, must have miscarried, or else not been sent, otherwise his Majesty would have granted them — and as he knew somewhat concerning the Land formerly given to Mr. Barclay he promised to write to the Governor of the Province concerning it. adding that Mr. Barclay had offered some years ago, to give up his title to the land provided he was reimbursed his expences for building an house thereon, this proposal the Governour might lay before the House of Assembly, in whose power it was to pay Mr. Barclay his demand, after which the affair would be settled to their satisfaction —

gave a belt

---

[1] The Reverend Mr. Henry Barclay as missionary at Fort Hunter was given a grant of land by the Indians. See Barclay to Johnson, Aug. 8, 1763, *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:332-2, respecting this farm, or glebe.

[2] A word is omitted here in the manuscript.

At a Council held at the State House, on saturday the 14th March, 1760.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.

The Governor sent the following verbal Message to the House by the Secretary:

"The Governor commands me to acquaint the House, that as a Considerable number of Indians may be expected to come and treat with the Government some time in the Summer in consequence of the Invitations that have been sent to them, he desires the House will appoint a Committee to attend the treaties, and to make provision for the Expence that will attend them."

The Governor required the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber immediately, in order to enact into Laws the several Bills that have been agreed to, and the Speaker, with the whole House, accordingly waited on the Governor, and presented the following Bills, which were enacted into Laws, and after the great Seal was affixed to them they were lodged in the Roll's Office.

The Speaker presented to the Governor an order or Certificate for One Thousand Pounds, for which the Governor returned his thanks to the House.

"An Act to enable the owners and possessors of the Meadow at the West Side of the mouth of Darby Creek, by the River Delaware, in the Township of Ridley, in Chester County, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices and flood Gates in repair for ever, and to raise a fund to defray the Expence thereof."

"An Act to enable the owners and possessors of the Northren district of Kingsess Meadow Land, in the County of Philadelphia, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices and Flood Gates in repair, and to raise a fund to defray the Expence thereof."

"An Act to enable certain Trustees to sell Lands in the County of Philadelphia, in trust for the use of the Minister of Oxford, and to receive the voluntary donations of the Inhabitants, and with the Monies arising thereform to purchase other Lands to be settled to the same use."

"An Act for regulating Waggoners, Carters, Draymen and Porters within the City of Philadelphia, and for purposes therein mentioned."

"An Act to enable Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, Peter Chevalier, and Enoch Story, or any three of them to sell the provincial Ship of War."

"An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread."

"An Act for laying a duty on Negroes and Mulattoe Slaves imported into this Province."

"An Act for the preservation of Fish in the Rivers Delaware, Sasquehannah, and the Lehigh, commonly called the westren Branch of Delaware."

"An Act for making the River Schuylkill navigable, and for the preservation of the Fish in the said River.

"An Act for raising, paying, and Cloathing Three Hundred Men, properly officered, for releiving the several Forts and Posts within the Communication to Pittsburgh, and for Continuing the Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the pay of this Province."

A Message from the Assembly delivered to the Governor in Council was read in these words:

A Message from the Assembly to the Governor.

"May it Please your Honour:

"The report of the Committee of His late Majesty's most Honourable privy Council relating to the Act passed in this Province in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-Nine, intituled 'An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, &ca. and His late Majesty's Determination thereupon were no sooner laid before the House than we thought it our duty to appoint a Committee to enquire into the State of the Taxations under that Law, and particularly so far as it regarded the taxing the proprietary Estate which Committee, after a full and carefull Examination of the Taxes laid throughout the Province, have made their report, whereby it appears,

"First. 'that no part of the unsurveyed Waste Lands belonging to the proprietaries, have in any instance been included in the Estates taxed.'

"Secondly, 'That some of the located uncultivated Lands belonging to the proprietaries in several Counties, remain unassessed, and are not in any County assessed higher than the Lands under like Circumstances belonging to the Inhabitants.'

"Thirdly. 'That all Lands not granted by the Proprietaries within Boroughs and Towns remain untaxed, excepting in a few Instances, and in those they are rated as low as the Lands which are granted in the said Boroughs and Towns.'

"And 'that the whole of the Proprietary Tax of Eighteen pence Pr. pound throughout the Province in one Year amounts to Five Hundred & Sixty-Six pounds four Shillings and ten pence; and the Sum of the Tax of the Inhabitants for the Same Year, and at the same rate, amounts, through the Several Counties, to Twenty-Seven thousand One hundred and three Pounds twelve shillings and eight pence.'

"And it is the opinion of the said Committee 'that there has not been any Injustice done to the Proprietaries, or Attempts made to rate or assess any part of their Estate higher than the Estates of the kind belonging to the Inhabitants are rated and assessed, but on the contrary, the Committee find the proprietary Estates are rated in many instances below others.'

"This Report appears to the House, upon an Inspection into the provincial Assessments, now lying before us, to be just and true; and your Honour will permit us to add that the major part of the members of the present Assembly, having also been Members of the Assembly in the year One thousand Seven hundred and fifty-Nine, when the Act was passed, are well assured that it never was the intention by that Act either to tax the Proprietaries' unlocated lands, or to contravene the Stipulations and Agreements entered into with the Proprietaries for the payment of their Quit-Rents, but that those Stipulations and Agreements should remain as binding upon all the parties concerned therein, as they were or could be before the passing of that Act.

"And we beg leave further to remark, that by the Law now under our consideration, the Commissioners and Assessors are obliged to lay before the Assembly, for the time being, their Rates and Taxations for every Year, whereby the Assembly will he enabled to judge of any Variations from the present Mode of Taxation, and if it shall then appear that any injustice is offered to the Proprietaries, or if the Governor, in behalf of the Proprietaries, can point out any injury they may receive in the execution of the said Act, we doubt not the then Assembly will chearfully and readily offer a Bill to the Governor to do them justice.

"In the mean time, as the Taxes are now assessed, and no other or further Assessment can be made till the next Year, we apprehend the Proprietaries can receive no damage from the Law as it now stands, and which must soon expire by its own Limitation, we request the Governor will be pleased to lay a fair and Candid State of this matter before our Superiors, in which case we have great reason to hope and believe that the Act passed by your honour in the Year One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty, may and will receive the royal approbation, and by that means satisfy the Proprietaries, and prevent the great Evils and Confusion which the repeal of that Law might bring upon this Province.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"March 14th, 1761."

The Members that delivered the Message, acquainted the Governor that the House having finished the principal Business before them, inclined to adjourn to the 7th of September, if his Honour had no objection thereto.

The following resolve of the House, in answer to the Governor's Verbal Message relating to the approaching Indian Treaty, was delivered by two Members:

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Speaker, the provincial Commissioners, Mr. Ashbridge, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Potts, be a Committee to attend the said Treaty, and that the provincial Commissioners do, with the assent of the Governor, defray any reasonable Expences that may be incurred by the same."

The Governor ordered the Minutes to be entered that were taken of what passed between Jo Peepy and him, on the 9th Instant.

A Conference with Jo Peepy, a Delaware Indian, on the 9th March, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c$^{a.}$

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Jo Peepy waited on the Governor and told him he was sent by the Three Nations of Indians, who lived in an Indian Town situate half way between Wyomink and Diahogo, on the River Sasquehannah, with a Message to the Government, which he delivered in these words:

"Brother:

"We are three Nations of us, Nanticokes, Conoys, and Oneidas; We all three join in this Belt to desire you would take the pipe and fill it and light it, and after you have light it, we desire you will smoke it and look towards us; We design to come to see you in the Spring; we do not tell you at what particular time, but when we are ready to sett out, we will send you a Messenger to acquaint you that we are coming."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"Papoonan sent you this String of Wampum, and thereby informs you that he is doing his utmost endeavours to gather together all the English Prisoners that are in the Indian Towns, with intent to bring them with him; There are more among the Minisink than in any other Nation; Among these he will go, as they are the most backward at returning the Prisoners; He knows of five that are among them, and two at French Margaret's."

Here he gave a String.

On the 14th Instant, Jo Peepy having let the Governor know that he would go out of town to-morrow, The Governor, by a String, desired him to return his hearty thanks to the three Nations of the Nantycokes, Conoys, & Oneidas, and to tell them that he should always be glad to see them when they had any material Business to do with him.

He likewise desired him to return his hearty thanks to Papoonan, for his diligence and Zeal in collecting the Prisoners together, and assure him he could not do a more acceptable Service to him and the People of this Province.

—

MEMORANDUM:

On the 17th Instant, the Great Seal was affixed to the following Proclamation, to encourage men to enlist, and it was dispersed, and also published in the News Papers:

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, by an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed at Philadelphia, on the 14th Instant, it is provided, That there shall be forthwith raised Three hundred effective men, properly officered, to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's regular Forces, within the Communication to Pittsburgh, until the twenty fifth day of November next, or the conclusion of a peace with France, which shall first happen; As an Encouragement, therefore, for able bodied men to enlist in the said service, I do hereby offer a Bounty of Six Pounds as a free gift to each person so enlisting, as also Nine Pounds advance money, including their Clothing, which is to be provided for them by the Government; and to each Officer, properly authorized to enlist Men, twenty Shillings for every able bodied man he shall enlist into the Service, after he has passed Muster at the Town of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, with the following Rates, to pay to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, to wit: to Serjeants, Two Shillings P. Day; and to each private man, Forty five Shillings Per Month. I have, therefore, thought fit to make this known, by Proclamation, to all his Majesty's Subjects, earnestly inviting them to enlist, and promising to all those who shall enter into this Service, the Bounty & other encouragements above mentioned.

"*Given* under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of March, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca., and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

"By his Honour's Command.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Friday March 13th Aaron, Zacharias, and Lawrence, three Mohocks, waited on Sir William at his seat at Castle Cumberland with a Message from the Chiefs of that Castle, desiring to have a meeting at Fort Johnson as soon as it was convenient, they having something of moment to communicate. — gave 3 Strings of wampum.

Sir William informed them that he would be at home on Sunday the 15th in order to hear what they had to say. — returned 3 Strings

Sunday 15th At a Meeting held at Fort Johnson with all the Chiefs and Warriors, together with the Women of the Mohocks.

Abraham their Chief and Speaker addressed Sir Will^{m} as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are assembled at present to disclose our minds to you and let you know our unhappy situation.

Some time before the last war the King was so good as to allow us a Minister for our instruction in Religion, at which we greatly rejoiced, and in order to make his Mission the more agreeable, we, in a meeting of our Chief Sachems concluded it would be necessary to give him a piece of Land for a House, Garden, and Pasture &c. which we accordingly did, and thereupon he assured he would continue to reside thereon and preach to us so long as he lived, but to our great concern he soon left us tho' we could never learn the cause, except that we heard it was for a better living which we think strange in a Minister. Long after this, Mr Ogilvie came amongst us, and told us much to the same purpose, but he has also left us, and we are now like a lost people, having no person to instruct either us or our Children, who are like the wild Creatures in the woods,

having

1761
March

Having no knowledge of the great Spirit above, nor even regard for their parents, besides, we are now all left at liberty to act as we are inclined, and our grown people have become so addicted to liquor that unless some stop be put thereto, we shall soon be a ruined people; and as the only method of reclaiming them must be by the help of a Minister, we most earnestly request that his present Majesty will be so indulgent as to allow us a Minister to remain constantly amongst us, and not to act as the former, which was as soon as they had acquired a little of our language to abandon us.—

We also beg that the land which we intended as a glebe may be given up by Mr Barclay for that purpose, as we should soon be without a foot of land for our own use, were we to give every Minister as much. We have formerly sent several belts of wampum to the great King to enforce our but have been so unlucky as neither to see our belts returned nor our request granted; wherefore we entreat you Brother to take our case in hand, and try what you can do therein, as we imagine from what you have often told us that the great King will not deny this our humble request, since it is the only means we have left to render us happy in this, and the next World.— We have observed last Campaign in Canada, that the French have really a great regard for the happiness of their Indians, allowing every Village a Minister, or two according to their largeness, and we flatter ourselves, we have been as hearty in the great King George's interest, as ever they were in that of the French; which induces us to hope we shall not be refused so reasonable a demand

Gave a belt

Sir William answered them that he would transmit their request home, and made no doubt it would be complyed with; adding that he was very glad to find them so well disposed towards instruction; and observed, that their former petitions on that head must have miscarried, or else not been sent, otherwise his Majesty would have granted them — and as he knew somewhat concerning the Land formerly given to Mr Barclay he promised to write to the Governor of the Province concerning it; adding that Mr Barclay had offered some years ago, to give up his title to the lands provided he was reimbursed his expences for building a house thereon, this proposal the Governour might lay before the House of Assembly, in whose power it was to pay Mr Barclay his demands, after which the affair would be settled to their satisfaction — gave a belt

Proceedings At a Meeting held at Albany

June 18th 1761 by George Croghan Esqr Depy Agent for Indian affairs with the Deputys of the Caghnawagas, Canassadagas, & other Nations of Indians by order of Sir William Johnson Bart

Mr Croghan first Welcomed them with the usual ceremonies; & condoled with them for the loss of the Sachem who died the last spring at Canassadaga After the Indians after going through the same ceremony spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

When you spoke to our Nations in Canada, you cleared the road between you & us, & buried every thing that was evil, & desired us to forget what was past this war. We now assure you Brother that we have acted as you desired us, we assure you of our sincerity, & hope you will always direct us, how to promote the friendship subsisting between us. A belt 8 rows

Brother Since the beginning of the present war great Numbers of our People and Friends have tempted by the instigation of the Evil Spirit, with their [illegible] gather up the bones on both sides, & bury them, that what has happened may be forgot

A belt 9 rows

The Governor ordered the Minutes to be entered that were taken of what passed between Jo Peepy and him on the 9th Instant.

A Conference with Jo Peepy a Delaware Indian on the 9th March 1761.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
Richard Peters Esquire.

Jo Peepy waited on the Governor and told him he was sent by the three Nations of Indians who lived in an Indian Town situate half way between Wyomink and Diahoga on the River Susquehannah with a Message to the Government which he delivered in these words.

Brother,

We are three Nations of us, Nanticokes, Conoys and Oneidas. We all three join in this Belt to desire you would take the Pipe and fill it and light it and after you have light it, we desire you will smoke it and look towards us. We design to come to see you in the Spring, we do not tell you at what particular time but when we are ready to sett out, we will send you a Messenger to acquaint you that we are coming.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

Papoonan sent you this String of Wampum and thereby informs you that he is doing his utmost endeavours to gather together all the English Prisoners that are in the Indian Towns with intent to bring them with him. There are more among the Minisinks than in any other Nation. Amongst these he will go as they are the most backward at returning the Prisoners. He knows of five that are among them and two at French Margarets.

Here he gave a String

On the 11th Instant Jo Peepy having let the Governor know that he would go out of Town to morrow, The Governor by a String desired him to return His hearty thanks to the three Nations of the Nanticokes Conoys & Oneidas and to tell them that he should always be glad to see them when they had any material Business to do with him.

He likewise desired him to return his hearty thanks to Papoonan for his diligence and Zeal in collecting the Prisoners together and assure him he could not do a more acceptable Service to him and the People of this Province.

Memorandum. On the 17th Instant the Great Seal was affixed to the following Proclamation, [illegible] and it was dispersed and also published in the News Papers.

By

Pennsylvania 1761.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A Proclamation

Whereas by an Act of Assembly of this Province passed at Philadelphia on the 14th Instant it is provided That there shall be forthwith raised Three hundred effective men, properly officered; to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's regular Forces, within the Communication to Pittsburgh, until the twenty fifth day of November next; or the conclusion of a peace with France, which shall first happen: As an Encouragement therefore for able bodied men to enlist in the said service I do hereby offer a Bounty of Six pounds, as a free gift to each person so enlisting; as also Nine pounds advance money, including their Cloathing which is to be provided for them by the Government; and to each Officer, properly authorized to enlist Men, Twenty Shillings for every able bodied man he shall enlist into the Service after he has passed Muster at the Town of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland with the following Rates of pay to the Non commissioned Officers and Men, to wit, to Serjeants Two Shillings p Day, and to each private man Forty five Shillings per Month. — I have therefore thought fit to make this known, by Proclamation to all his Majesty's Subjects, earnestly inviting them to enlist, and promising to all those who shall enter into this Service the Bounty & other encouragements above mentioned.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of March, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

James Hamilton

By his Honour's Command
Richard Peters, Secretary.

God save the King.

Montreal 18th March 1767.

Sir

I have at last found out the Pany y^t run away from the Ind^rs last Fall, and obtained Gen^l order
to demand him & his Master who after some words consented to deliver him up, but yesterday Evening
Gen^l Gage sent for me and
told me that the Owner came
to him with a long Story
that his Pany only came
out to fetch water and so
was taken. I assured him
of the contrary & told him
that Gen^l Amherst's [illegible]
not give him any hearing
ab^t it & let the Ind^rs keep him.
He replied, that as y^e fellow
was afraid of the Ind^rs killing
him for running away, I would
find it difficult to bring him
down now without his Escape.
At last
says Gen^l Amh^st would [illegible]
him early in the Spring he
might settle it when he could
be sent up by water. He said
Great

~~I have sent the Pany Ind^n~~
~~who deserted from the Ind^rs last Fall he says they were~~
~~drunk when he run off and he was afraid they would~~
~~kill him, he was sent along by the Officers of the Posts this~~
~~way who gave him Provis^s & passport as I can learn.~~
~~When I found & demanded him of his Master I had more~~
~~than a half an hours Oration from him but I shortly told him~~
~~I had the Gen^ls Ord^r to take him & our Ind^s would either have~~
~~him or a Frenchman w^ch damped the Blind fellows passion & he~~
~~consented to deliver him up.~~

The Caghnawageys & Canesahsadageys have lately been with
me and renewed their Engagem^t entered into last Fall, and
added that they had since considered & thought upon that the
English by their ~~and~~ Behaviour ~~towards~~ them might not take them sincere
in w^t they promised They therefore had firmly & unanimously resolved upon in
publick Council that let Times & Events be as they would they never
again would take up the Hatchet ag^st the English but would steadily
mind their hunting and begged it might be recorded for the Memory of
war and their Posterity

I also had the chief of the Nipisins with me whom I reminded
as near as I could of what was transacted last fall, ~~[illegible]~~
& desired him to deliver up every Eng^sh Pris^r left am^g his People.
He assured me that it would have been done last Fall
had not the Ind^rs that had ~~been~~ some been upon the hunt
when the rest were delivered up. but as soon as they
came home w^ch would be the latter End of May he would
convince the Gen^l of the Sincerity of ~~his~~ his Promises to
~~deliver up every Pris^r of ours~~. Gen Gage told me that
the Com^d Officer near those Ind^rs is Capt^n Balfour of 2^d Inf^y mentioned
to

to him that he heard those Ind.ns were apprehensive ~~afraid~~ we would revenge their former Conduct. I spoke to him upon it and assured him of our Sincere Friendship as long as they behaved well: He asked for some Powd.r for ~~se~~ his People who were eighty odd in Number ~~&~~ the Gen.l ord.d him a Barrel.

All the Indns here ~~no~~ are now going upon the Beaver hunt till the end of May, & the Women begin to make Sugar.

Mrs Des Musseaux the Officers Wife at Caghnawa: Died lately. The old Gentl.n & his 2 Daughters presents their Compl.mts

Mr Welles mentioned to me of his intending to have some Ind.n Prayer Books printed it would be a necessary to have them ~~if they were not~~ correct[illegible] as there are many Errors in printing w.ch I could correct if I had a Book

There are likewise several Manuscripts of Catechisms &c.a among the Mohawks w.ch would be a pity to be lost and would be of vast Service towards Promoting Religion among the Ind.s in having them Printed in Primars &c.a

N.B. Annexed a Paragraph of my having Leave to purchase a Company and asked for S.r W.m Assistance in the Advancing the Cash—

Letter to S.r W.m Johnson
10th March 1767

the Motives and Reasons of the present Requisition are so particularly set forth, that any thing by way of addition, from me, might be justly deemed superfluous.

It therefore only remains from me to recommend to You, as I hereby do, in the warmest manner, a speedy and effectual compliance with the King's Demand; by which alone the delay, occasioned by the loss of the first Dispatches, can be repaired; for I cannot entertain the least doubt of your readiness to testify the same duty and affection to his present Majesty, on his accession, which to his late Royal Grandfather, of glorious Memory, were so repeatedly manifested by former Assemblies.

April 3rd 1761.

James Hamilton

On Monday 6th April 1761

At a Conference with Teedyuscung and some of ye Wyomink Indians

Present.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
Richard Peters Esquire

Teedyuscung Papasycaman or Andrews Chickingquikaman Chagghackinham Nicholas Tillamy	Delawares
Jullamaack	Mohickon
Wyweentunt Nakawelloang	Opies

Isaac Stille Delaware Indian Interpreter.

Teedyuscung spoke as follows with a String.

Brother,

I have for four or five Years been constantly employed in promoting the good work of Peace & now some things look darkish, and unless what makes it look so be removed, it may be hurtful to our old Men, Women & Children, notwithstanding all that has been done.

Brother,

I never did hide any thing in my heart, and I desire of the

Governor has any thing in his heart, that he would not hide it. This is the way to keep all things right between us, which cannot be done if we hide from one another any thing that is upon our minds.

Brother,

You may remember that when I was here in the Fall of the Year, I informed you that some New England People were settling the Indians Lands near a place called Cushietunck and expressed a great deal of uneasiness at it. You told me that you had likewise heard something of it, and had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of the County bordering on these Lands to the place with orders to see what was doing and to warn any persons off whom they should settling there. You likewise said that as soon as you should be informed by these People of what they should find doing there, you would send a Message to the Government of Connecticut to know if they were abetted by it & what were their future designs.

Brother,

I have not heard any thing from you since that time and our People are become so uneasy at this new Settlement that several of them are moved away to other places and those now present are come on purpose with me to hear what you have to say about this affair.

Brother,

Some of the Opies were coming to settle at Wyomink, but being disturbed at what they hear; they have sent their King that they may hear what you have to say & know the matter from you before they proceed further.

So many stories were brought to Wyomink that I myself was almost ready to leave my house, but I thought I would come and see you first and consult with you about it.

Brother,

The reason why we were so uneasy is this. About three weeks ago Robert White came to our Town along with Thomas King one of the Six Nation Indians and told us that they had been at Cushietunck among these People and that Sir William Johnson had sent to warn them off if they intended to settle there; if only to trade then he desired they would use the Indians well and give them no offence, but they made very light of it and said they would not regard either what Sir William Johnson should say nor the Governor of Pennsylvania, nor the Magistrates, but only what should come from their own Governor. They said they had bought that Land from some Indians who were at the last Treaty at Easton and would settle there. They said likewise that in the Spring when there should be plenty of Grass they would come & settle the Lands at Wyomink and that Thomas King had given them leave to settle the Wyomink Land, and if the Indians who lived there should hinder their Settlement they would fight it out with them, and the strongest should hold the Land. Robert White added that they told him that they should be four thousand Strong in the Spring and would all come to Wyomink

Robert White told us further that they kept continual Watch for fear the Indians should shoot them.

Teedyuscung being asked how many Robert White found there, he answered that Robert White told them there were thirty Families.

April the 8th: 1761

A Bill Entituled "An Act for laying a duty on Negroes and Mullatta Slaves imported into this Province" was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence.

"It, therefore, only remains from me to recommend to You, as I hereby do, in the warmest manner, a speedy and effectual compliance with the King's Demand, by which, alone, the delay occasioned by the loss of the first Dispatches can be repaired; for I cannot entertain the least doubt of your readiness to testify the same duty and affection to his present Majesty on his accession, which to his late Royal Grandfather, of glorious Memory, were so repeatedly manifested by former Assemblies.

"**JAMES HAMILTON.**

"April 3rd, 1761."

On Monday, 6th April, 1761.

At a Conference with Teedyuscung, and some of y^{e} Wyomink Indians.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor, &c$^{a.}$

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Teedyuscung,
Quyasycamon, or Audowroff,
Chickingquikamon, } Delawares.
Chagyhyckinham,
Nicholas Tittamy,
Guttamaack, Mohickon.
Wyoweenhunt, } Opies.
Makawelloang,

Isaac Stille, Monday Indian, Interpreter.

Teedyuscung spoke as follows, with a string:

"Brother:

"I have for four or five Years, been constantly employed in promoting the good work of Peace, & now somethings look darkish, and unless what makes it look so be removed, it may be hurtful to our old Men, Women, & Children, notwithstanding all that has been done.

"Brother:

"I never did hide any thing in my heart, and I desire if the Governor has any thing in his heart, that he would not hide it. This is the way to keep all things right between us, which cannot be done if we hide from one another anything that is upon our minds.

"Brother:

"You may remember that when I was here in the Fall of the Year, I informed you that some New England People were settling the Indians Lands, near a place called Cushietunck, and expressed a great deal of uneasiness at it. You told me that you had likewise heard something of it, and had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of the County, bordering on these Lands, to the place with orders to see what was doing, and to warn any persons off whom they should [find] settling there. You likewise said that as soon as you should be informed by these people of what they should find doing there, you would send a Message to the Government of Connecticut to know if they were abetted by it, and what were their future designs.

"Brother:

"I have not heard any thing from you since that time, and our People are become so uneasy at this new Settlement that several of them are moved away to other places, and these now present are come on purpose with me to hear what you have to say about this affair.

"Brother:

"Some of the Opies were coming to settle at Wyomink, but being disturbed at what they hear, they have sent their King that they may hear what you have to say, & know the matter from you before they proceed further.

"So many stories were brought to Wyomink, that I myself was almost ready to leave my house, but I thought I would come and see you first, and consult with you about it.

"Brother:

"The reason why we were so uneasy is this: About three weeks ago, Robert White came to our Town along with Thomas King, one of the Six Nation Indians, and told us that they had been at Cushietunck among these People, and that Sir William Johnson had sent to warn them off if they intended to settle there; If only to trade then he desired they would use the Indians well, and give them no offence, but they made very light of it, and said they would not regard either what Sir William Johnson should say nor the Governor of Pennsylvania, nor the Magistrates, but only what should come from their own Governor. They said they had bought that Land from some Indians who were at the last Treaty at Easton, and would settle there. They said likewise that in the Spring when there should be plenty of Grass they would come & settle the Lands at Wyomink, and that Thomas King had given them leave to settle the Wyomink Land, and if the Indians who lived there should hinder their Settlement they would fight it out with them, and the strongest should hold the Land. Robert White added that they told him that they should be four thousand Strong in the Spring, and would all come to Wyomink.

"Robert White told us further that they kept continual Watch for fear the Indians should shoot them."

Teedyuscung being asked how many Robert White found there, he answered that Robert White told them there were thirty Families.

April the 8th, 1761.

A Bill Entituled "An Act for laying a duty on Negroes and Mullatta Slaves imported into this Province," was presented to the Governor for his Concurrence.

[Large blank in Council Book.]

10th April, 1761.

The following Message from the Assembly was delivered to the Governor by two Members:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"Your Message of the third Instant, with the Secretary of State's and General Amherst's Letters attending it, we took into immediate Consideration, & actuated by the same Zeal and Loyalty to his present most Excellent Majesty, with the same Regard to the welfare of the Nation in general and his American Colonies in particular, which we have so often heretofore demonstrated, we were most sincerly disposed, as far as in us lay, to comply with the Requisition signified to your Honour in those letters; but, upon taking a view of the present Circumstances of the province; the load of Debt already imposed on the people, the mode pointed out to us for granting Supplies, contrary to those rights which we hold ourselves indispensably bound to preserve; the injury which must attend the property of our Constituents, should we pursue that mode, and the great insecurity of our Bills of Credit, should we deviate from it; we are of opinion it is not in our power to grant the aids required, consistent with that justice and duty we owe to the people we represent.

"Since the commencement of the present War, the Assemblies of Pennsylvania have granted to the Crown upwards of half a million of money, a part of which was given out of a particular Fund, of which they had then the sole Disposition, contrary to the Will and express Declarations of the then Governor; other great part thereof at a time when proprietary Instructions restrained that Discretion and free exercise of judgment in the Governor, which was absolutely necessary for the safety of the Colony—Instructions that occasioned such Impediments to the Supplies then repeatedly offered, that, had not the Assemblies waved their just rights, and formed their bills agreeable to them, no Aids could have been granted, or the Country defended against the Enemy then ravaging its Frontiers.

"In the Years 1757 and 1758, two Laws were passed, granting to the Crown the sum of one hundred thousand Pounds each, in which the Proprietary Estates were exempted from bearing any part of the Burthen, which Laws received the Approbation of the Crown. In the Year 1759, the Assembly, moved by their usual Zeal for his Majesty's Service, again complied with the full requisition of the Crown, and granted another Hundred thousand Pounds fer the service of that Year. And in the Year 1760 the same sum was granted for like purposes; and, in order to give his Majesty the immediate Benefit of the sums granted, the respective Assemblies prepared two several Bills for striking the same in Bills of Credit, & for establishing a Fund for sinking the same in such just and reasonable manner as had before received the Royal Approbation, with this only difference, that the Proprietary Estate was included, & directed to bear a proportionable Part of the sums which had been and were to be expended for its protection.

"The Bills, your Honour well knows, received the Assent of the respective Governors. The people of the Province, reposing a Confidence in the Approbation of the Representatives of the Crown, thus given to the said Laws, and trusting that Aids so chearfully granted would receive the Royal Approbation, as our former Acts had done, did, with the utmost readiness, receive the Bills of Credit thereby made Current, and pay in lieu thereof, to the servants of the Crown, a full and valuable Consideration.

"The Law passed in the Year 1759, your Honour is well informed, has been presented to his Majesty for his royal Approbation, and notwithstanding the assent of the Governor so given, and the approbation of the Crown to our former Laws, and the Confidence thereby created in the People, notwithstanding the Bills of Credit made Current by the said Law were actually issued for their full value, the Lords of his late Majesty's Council were pleased to report the said Law to his Majesty, as 'fundamentally wrong and unjust, and that it ought to be repealed,' unless certain Amendments and Alterations proposed by them, should be made therein by the Assembly of the province, in regard to Taxing the Propriciary Estates. To these proposals our Agents thought themselves under a necessity of acceding, in order to avert from the Province that Confusion in Trade and Commerce, & loss to the Brittish Merchants, as well as to the People to whom those Bills of Credit were issued, which a sudden Annihilation of them by a Repeal of the Law, must of necessity occasion.

"As soon as we received the Report of the Council, and the engagements of our Agents, we appointed a Committee to enquire into the reasonableness of them, and the State of the Proprietary Taxes under that Law, from whose Report, already presented to your Honour, we find that no kind of injustice has been done in the mode of taxing their Estates; but, on the contrary, that they have been rather rated and assessed, in many instances, lower than others under like Circumstances.

"It is, may it please your Honour, with the utmost concern we reflect that the other Act, granting One hundred Thousand Pounds

Rights and Privileges we are bound in duty to preserve; it would be reducing, at least, if not giving up one of their most reasonable and essential privileges, besides doing them great injury, with respect to their proportion of Taxes: These things appear, from the Report of the Lords of the Council, & of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Proprietary Taxes, so evidently, that we apprehend it cannot be necessary to add on the Subject.

Under these Difficulties, it is with great regret we inform your Honour, that we cannot further comply with his Majesty's Requisition, than we did at the last sitting, by granting upwards of Three hundred men, for garrisoning the Fortifications on the Frontiers.

Signed by Order of the House,
April 10th 1761. Isaac Norris, Speaker.

At a Conference held at Philad.a on the 11th April 1761.

Present.

The Governor, Mr. Peters, and the same Indians as on the 6th Instant.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would now give him an Answer to his Speech and then began as follows.

Brother,

I readily acknowledge the Zeal with which you have for some Years past concurred with this Government in promoting the good work of Peace, and it is owing in a great measure to your endeavours that the same has been brought to an happy conclusion.

Brother,

You will please to observe that the People who are attempting to settle your Lands, and in so doing justly give you so much uneasiness are none of them of this Province, they come from a distant Government and set up pretentions for this Land partly under the Charter of Connecticut, the Colony from whence they came, and partly under what they call Indian Purchases, for besides what they told Robert White that they had purchased that Land from some Indians that were at the last Treaty at Easton, they did assure the Gentlemen whom I sent to warn them off that they had bought it from Delaware Indians and gave them the very names of the Indians who had signed their Deeds for it, which I shall read to you, that you may enquire into the truth of this matter, their names are as follows viz.: Maykeas, Naalahop, Allamesick, Kestenank, Chuilias, Michtack, Misilawah, Nolatoch, Poot (the King) Callacol, Sawichcomen, Neudlen, Cotentalah, Makishacomas, Qualatoch, Ingel, Neturing, Moughyehoss, Nechuckingo.

Brother,

Pennsylvania 1761.

Brother,

You may depend upon it that this Government will strictly observe their Treaties with the Indians, and will spare no pains to hinder these people from settling these Lands. In proof of this I shall faithfully relate to you what I have done in consequence of the last Conference we had together on this Subject. I never did nor never will hide anything from you, being fully persuaded that openness on all occasions is the only way to confirm one another in a lasting Friendship.

Brother,

Agreeable to what I lately told you, as soon as it came to my knowledge that people were settling in the Upper parts of Northampton County, beyond the bounds of the Lands purchased by the Proprietaries of the Indians, I sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County to lay before them the dangerous consequences that might follow from such a proceeding and to desire they would desist and go away, and I was in hopes my Message would have had a good effect, but when it was reported to me by those Gentlemen that they said they would persist in their Settlement & that they were supported by the Government of Connecticut in what they did, I immediately sent a Letter to their Governor informing him of my Message to these Settlers and of their answer and did not fail in the strongest Terms I was able to represent to him that such a Settlement was not only against Law and the rights of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to whom the King has granted these Lands, but that you and your Indians at Wyomink had formerly complained of this Settlement as a Violation of your Right, the Lands not being purchased from the Indians, and that being done without the consent of the Indians it would endanger the peace so happily concluded between them and his Majesty's Subjects at Easton, and I did insist that the Governor of Connecticut should send for these people, put a stop to their Settlement and discountenance all such dangerous proceedings, & if nevertheless they should continue in their unjust attempts, they might depend upon it that in support of the proprietary and Indian rights I would oppose them with all my might. To this Letter I have as yet received no answer which keeps me in the dark, so that I know not what the Intentions of the Government of Connecticut are, nor what measures these people will take.

At the same time I wrote to Governor Fitch, I published a proclamation strictly forbidding all the Inhabitants of this Province from joining themselves to these Intruders and giving it in charge to all his Majesty's Subjects to bring any persons who shall be found settling these Lands or encouraging such as did before the proper Magistrates in order that they might be dealt with according to Law.

And you may assuredly rely on my carrying this Proclamation into execution and doing everything in my power to remove these unlawful Intruders, but then all this will be ineffectual, if whilst some Indians are complaining against them others as they say are encouraging them and are content to have them settle.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor and expressed great satisfaction therewith.

He asked what should be done if they should come to Wyomink in the Spring: The Governor gave them for answer that they should not suffer them to settle, and he expected to be informed of every thing that they should attempt either at Wyomink or in any other part of the Country, To which Teedyuscung replied that he looked upon himself as the Governors Eye and Ear, and that he would give him the earliest intelligence of every thing that should come to his knowledge.

Then Teedyuscung desired that as the people who came with him were poor and naked the Governor would order them Cloaths & Provisions for their Journey home, and the Governor promised to consult with the Provincial Commissioners and give him an answer.

*

At a Conference held at the State House on Monday 13th April 1761

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor &ca.

Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwalader
Joseph Fox
} Esquires

The Governor upon reconsidering that part of his Speech to Teedyuscung in which he desired him not to suffer the Connecticut people to settle at Wyomink was of opinion that they might possibly misunderstand his meaning and look upon it as an encouragement for them to use force in the preventing of their settlement by which means many murders might happen and an Indian War be revived, thought proper to explain himself more particularly on that head for which purpose he sent for Teedyuscung & explained himself in the following manner,

Brother,

By what I said to you the other day about your not suffering the Connecticut people to settle themselves at Wyomink or on any of the Indians Lands. I did not mean that you should use force or proceed to kill any of them for coming amongst you and attempting to settle your Lands but that you should rather collect the ancient and discreet men of your Nation and go to them in a peaceable manner and endeavour to persuade them to forbear settling these Lands till the right to the same should be settled by lawful authority and the Indians to whom the Land of right belongs shall consent to sell it.

Teedyuscung being asked if he understood what was said answered that he perfectly well understood it and was pleased with it to be sure he will do nothing more in this matter but will acquaint the

Governor

to the Crown, in the Year 1760, of the same nature remains, so far as we know, still unpresented, and in Suspence; and that, should we refuse to comply with the proposed Alterations and Amendments, we have reason to Apprehend the same measures may be essayed by the Proprietaries to procure a Repeal thereof, without regard to the mischief & confusion it must inevitably produce in its consequences to the Province; and should we comply therewith, that very compliance must be esteemed a high Breach of Trust by the People whose Rights and Priviledges we are bound in duty to preserve; it would be waving, at least, if not giving up one of their most reasonable and essential Priviledges, besides doing them great injury, with respect to their proportion of Taxes. These things appear, from the Report of the Lords of the Council, & of the Committe appointed to enquire into the State of the Proprietary Taxes, so evidently, that we apprehend it cannot be necessary to add on the Subject.

"Under these difficulties it is, with great regret, we inform your Honour that we cannot further comply with his Majesty's requisition, than we did at the last sitting, by granting upwards of three hundred men, for garrisoning the Fortifications on the Frontiers.

"Signed by order of the House,

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"April 10th, 1761."

At a Conference held at Philad^{a}. on the 11th April, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Governor, Mr. Peters, and the same Indians as on the 6th Instant.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would now give him an Answer to his Speech, and then began as follows:

"Brother:

"I readily acknowledge the Zeal with which you have for some Years past concurred with this Government in promoting the good work of Peace, and it is owing in a great measure to your endeavours that the same has been brought to an happy conclusion.

"Brother:

"You will please to observe that the People who are attempting to settle your Lands, and in so doing justly give you so much uneasiness, are none of them of this Province; they come from a distant Government, and set up pretentions for this Land, partly under the Charter of Connecticut, the Colony from whence they came, and partly under what they call Indian Purchases; for besides what they told Robert White, that they had purchased that Land from some Indians that were at the last Treaty at Easton, they did assure the Gentlemen whom I sent to warn them off that they had bought it from Delaware Indians, and gave them the very names of the Indians who had signed them Deeds for it, which I shall read to you, that you may enquire into the truth of this matter. Their names are as follows, viz^{t}: Maykeos, Mastohope Allamesick, Westcrank, Christias, Michtauk, Wisclawah, Nolotoch, Poot (the King), Cattacool, Lawichcomen, Maudlin, Colcutalab, Makeshacomas, Quataloch, Tongol, Mituxing, Monkychess, Mechuckings.

"Brother:

"You may depend upon it that this Government will strictly observe their Treaties with the Indians, and will spare no pains to hinder these people from settling these Lands. In proof of this, I shall faithfully relate to you what I have done in consequence of the last Conference we had together on this Subject. I never did, nor never will hide any thing from you, being fully persuaded that openness on all occasions is the only way to confirm one another in a lasting Friendship.

"Brother:

"Agreeable to what I lately told you, as soon as it came to my knowledge that people were settling in the Upper parts of Northampton County, beyond the bounds of the Lands purchased by the proprietaries of the Indians, I sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County to lay before them the dangerous consequences that might follow from such a proceeding, and to desire they would desist and go away, and I was in hopes my Message would have had a good effect, but when it was reported to me by those Gentlemen that they said they would persist in their Settlement, & that they were supported by the Government of Connecticut in what they did, I immediately sent a Letter to their Governor, informing him of my Message to these Settlers, and of their answer, and did not fail in the strongest Terms I was able to represent to him, that such a Settlement was not only against Law and the rights of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to whom the King has granted these Lands, but that you and your Indians at Wyomink had formerly complained of this Settlement as a Violation of your Right, the Lands not being purchased from the Indians, and that being done without consent of the Indians, it would endanger the Peace so happily concluded between them and his Majesty's Subjects at Easton; and I did insist that the Governor of Connecticut should send for these people, put a stop to their Settlement, and discountenance all such dangerous proceedings, & if nevertheless they should continue in their unjust attempts, they might depend upon it that in support of the Proprietary and Indian rights, I would oppose them with all my might. To this Letter, I have, as yet, received no answer, which keeps me in the dark, so that I know not what the Intentions of the Government of Connecticut are, nor what measures these people will take.

"At the same time I wrote to Governor Fitch, I published a Proclamation strictly forbidding all the Inhabitants of this Province from joining themselves to these Intruders, and giving it in charge to all his Majesty's Subjects to bring any persons who shall be found settling those Lands or encouraging such as did, before the proper Magistrates, in order that they might be dealt with according to Law.

"And you may assuredly rely on my carrying this Proclamation into execution, and doing every thing in my power to remove these unlawful Intruders, but then, all this will be ineffectual, if, whilst some Indians are complaining against them, others, as they say, are encouraging them and are content to have them settle."

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and expressed great satisfaction therewith.

He asked what should be done if they should come to Wyomink in the spring? The Governor gave them for answer that they should not suffer them to settle, and expected to be informed of every thing that they should attempt, either at Wyomink or in any other part of the Country. To which Teedyuscung replied that he looked upon himself as the Governor's Eye and Ear, and that he would give him the earliest intelligence of every thing that should come to his knowledge.

Then Teedyuscung desired that, as the people who came with him were poor and naked, the Governor would order them Cloaths & provisions for their Journey home, and the Governor promised to consult with the Provincial Commissioners, and give him an answer.

At a Council held in the State House, on Monday, 13th April, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters,	Joseph Fox,	Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Governor, upon re-considering that part of his Speech to Teedyuscung, in which he desired him not to suffer the Connecticut poeple to settle at Wyomink, was of opinion that they might possibly misunderstand his meaning, and look upon it as an encouragement for them to use force in the preventing of their Settlement, by which means many murders might happen, and an Indian War be revived, thought proper to explain himself more particularly on that head, for which purpose he sent for Teedyuscung, & explained himself in the following manner:

He asked what should be done if they should come to Wyomink in the Spring: The Governor gave them for answer that they should not suffer them to settle and he expected to be informed of every thing that they should attempt either at Wyomink or in any other part of the Country, To which Teedyuscung replied that he looked upon himself as the Governors Eye and Ear, and that he would give him the earliest intelligence of every thing that should come to his knowledge

Then Teedyuscung desired that as the people who came with him were poor and naked the Governor would order them Cloaths & provisions for their Journey home, and the Governor promised to consult with the Provincial Commissioners and give him an answer.

*

At a Conference held at the State House on Monday 13th April 1761

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor &c.

Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwalader
Joseph Fox } Esquires

The Governor upon reconsidering that part of his Speech to Teedyuscung in which he desired him not to suffer the Connecticut people to settle at Wyomink was of opinion that they might possibly misunderstand his meaning and look upon it as an encouragement for them to use force in the preventing of their settlement by which means many murders might happen and an Indian War be revived, thought proper to explain himself more particularly on that head for which purpose he sent for Teedyuscung & explained himself in the following manner,

Brother,

By what I said to you the other day about your not suffering the Connecticut people to settle themselves at Wyomink or on any of the Indians Lands. I did not mean that you should use force or proceed to kill any of them for coming amongst You and attempting to settle your Lands but that you should rather collect the ancient and discreet men of your Nation and go to them in a peaceable manner and endeavour to persuade them to forbear settling those Lands till the right to the same should be settled by lawful authority and the Indians to whom the Land of right belongs shall consent to sell it.

Teedyuscung being asked if he understood what was said answered that he perfectly well understood it and was pleased with it as to him he will do nothing more in this matter but will acquaint the

Governor with every thing that shall hereafter be attempted by these people and leave it to the Governor to do what is proper.

He then acquainted the Governor by a String of Wampum that some of the Opey and Mohiccon Nations were going to settle at Wyomink and when he looked that way he should see them sitting together as one people.

He will always do from his heart what shall be for the best & in an open way.

The Governor then enjoined again to him not to have recourse to violence least it should occasion fresh disturbances, but that since he has said he would refer the matter to him, he will take care to manage the matter so as may be most for the Interest of the Indians &c.

*April the 11. 1761

The Governor returned the Bill for laying a Duty on Negroes and Mullatoe Slaves imported into this Province with a Message that he was ready to pass it.

The same day a Bill entituled "An Act to prevent the Exportation of bad or "unmerchantable Staves, Heading, Boards and Timber" was presented to the Governor by two Members for his Concurrence.

* Memorandum. This Minute should have been inserted before the preceding Conference of the 18 April 1761.

"At the same time I wrote to Governor Fitch, I published a Proclamation strictly forbidding all the Inhabitants of this Province from joining themselves to these Intruders, and giving it in charge to all his Majesty's Subjects to bring any persons who shall be found settling those Lands or encouraging such as did, before the proper Magistrates, in order that they might be dealt with according to Law.

"And you may assuredly rely on my carrying this Proclamation into execution, and doing every thing in my power to remove these unlawful Intruders, but then, all this will be ineffectual, if, whilst some Indians are complaining against them, others, as they say, are encouraging them and are content to have them settle."

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and expressed great satisfaction therewith.

He asked what should be done if they should come to Wyomink in the spring? The Governor gave them for answer that they should not suffer them to settle, and expected to be informed of every thing that they should attempt, either at Wyomink or in any other part of the Country. To which Teedyuscung replied that he looked upon himself as the Governor's Eye and Ear, and that he would give him the earliest intelligence of every thing that should come to his knowledge.

Then Teedyuscung desired that, as the people who came with him were poor and naked, the Governor would order them Cloaths & provisions for their Journey home, and the Governor promised to consult with the Provincial Commissioners, and give him an answer.

At a Council held in the State House, on Monday, 13th April, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Richard Peters, Joseph Fox, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Governor, upon re-considering that part of his Speech to Teedyuscung, in which he desired him not to suffer the Connecticut poeple to settle at Wyomink, was of opinion that they might possibly misunderstand his meaning, and look upon it as an encouragement for them to use force in the preventing of their Settlement, by which means many murders might happen, and an Indian War be revived, thought proper to explain himself more particularly on that head, for which purpose he sent for Teedyuscung, & explained himself in the following manner:

"Brother:

"By what I said to you the other day, about your not suffering the Connecticut people to settle themselves at Wyomink or on any of the Indian Lands, I did not mean that you should use force or proceed to kill any of them for coming amongst You and attempting to settle your Lands, but that you should rather collect the ancient and discreet men of your Nation and go to them in a peaceable manner, and endeavour to persuade them to forbear settling those Lands till the right to the same should be settled by lawful authority, and the Indians, to whom the Land of right belongs, shall consent to sell it."

Teedyuscung being asked if he understood what was said, answered that he perfectly well understood it, and was pleased with it. As to him, he will do nothing more in this matter, but will acquaint the Governor with any thing that shall hereafter be attempted by these people, and leave it to the Governor to do what is proper.

He then acquainted the Governor by a String of Wampum that some of the Opey and Mohecion Nations were going to settle at Wyomink, and when he looked that way, he should see them sitting together as one people.

He will always do from his heart what shall be for the best, & in an open way.

The Governor then enforced again to him not to have recourse to violence, lest it should occasion fresh disturbances, but that since he has said he would refer the matter to him, he will take care to manage the matter so as may be most for the Interest of the Indians.

—

*April the 11th, 1761.

The Governor returned the Bill for laying a Duty on Negroes and Mullatoe Slaves imported into this Province, with a Message that he was ready to pass it.

The same day a Bill entituled "An Act to prevent the Exportation of bad or unmerchantable Staves, Heading, Boards and Timber," was presented to the Governor by two Members for his Concurrence.

---

*MEMORANDUM.

This minute should have been inserted before the preceding Conference of the 13th April, 1761.

Lastly my Brethren, Let my tears be wipd of, for the Death of my Brother Henry, by a letter to Great King George, wich i beseech you to subscribe in my Behalf, lest i might loose the Fruit of so many years' toil, trouble and charges. And i assure you, as soon as the Lord shall enable me, you shall not find me ungratefull. And as I have not been unmindfull hitherto, but remembered you at the Throne of Grace, so i shall in Times to come.

The Lord be with you and your Love with me, who am
Beloved Brethren your Loving Brother
Servant and Intercessor by God
John Christopher Hartwick.

taatsborough y^{e} 15th of January 1756.
(Addressed) To Abraham Petersen, Paulus Petersen,
Niclas and the Rest of the Brethren of
the Mohawks of the Castle at Canadsh[illegible]hare.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO THE KING IN FAVOR OF THE REV^{D} M^{R} HARTWICK.

To the Great Sachem of the Brittish Nation George the Second of Great Brittain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the pure Christian Faith Nursing Father of the seven Indian Nations of America

The humble Address of the Chiefs and others of the Mohawk Indians of Canad Schohary

May it please Your Majesty !

Whereas We from a long Experience, are convinced, not only of Your Majestys Power and Inclination, to defend your subjects from the Insults and Attacks of their Ennemies, but also of your Majesty's Faithfullness in Performing your Covenants with your Majesty's alliance and Protection before that of the French King against all attemts of the latter to intice and move us to the Contrary and therefore both formerly and now in particular lately, being moved thereunto, by our Brother General Johnsen have renewed the Covenant Chain subsisting between Your Majesty and the Six Nations, and increased it, with lincking another Nation to it, by wich means Your Majestys Interest is become ours, wich now, after the famous and glorious Battel and Victory fought and obtained against and over the French Army at Lake George, under the Wise Conduct of our brave Brother General Johnsen, since it costs us a good proportion of our best and noblest Blood, our Captain Henry besides more being killd in it, to wich Victory on this occasion we take the opportunity humbly and heartily to congratulate Your Majesty, is become still more so. Hence, and from many considerations more it is morally impossible for us, That we should undertake, do or advize any thing, to the Hurt of Your Majesty's or our Brethren's Your Faithful Subjects Interest.

And whereas We, who live between Your Majesty's and the French Kings Territories naturally must know better, what is conducive to the Defension of the Fronteer of Your Majestys Dominions in America, than those living remoter can know.

Therefore do we hope, that Your Majesty will graciously indulge us humbly to advize something concerning the Savety of the extreme Parts of Your Majesty's Dominions.

By long Experience we know, that the Guarding the Provinces of Your Majesty against the Incroachments and Insults of a foreign Enemy, by Means depending on an Assembly the Members whereof, for the greatest Part live remote from them, is a very precarious and ineffectual Method, and therefore humbly take upon us, to propose another, vizt.

That Your Majesty might be pleased, to grant, to such Persons, as were willing and able to settle and cultivate and to whom we should be inclined to sell, Tracts of Land sufficient to erect Towns and Forts thereon, under the Restrictions and Conditions, to settle thereon in Towns, and not in so scattered a Manner as is done in other Parts of the Country, to Fortify, Garrison and defend such Towns, to settle and maintain Ministers of the Gospel and Schoolmasters, both for themselves and the Indians living about them: and to free such Towns and Precincts from all other public Taxes Expenses and troubles, wherein they should not particularly be concerned.

And whereas we find John Christopher Hartwick minister of the Gospel inclined and conceive him able to promote both the kingdom of Christ and that of Your Majesty: therefore after he had obtained Your Majestys Lycence to purchase, we have sold to him in Your Majestys Name a Tract of Land the remotest, that hath been purchased yet. And whereas both by Reason of the great Distance from markett and because of the Nearness to the Enemies Country and the Adjoining Wilderness of the people that would undertake to settle it must labour under great Hardships and Difficulties, arising from the above mentioned Circumstances easily to be conceived and too tedious to mention to Your Majesty and whereas the far greater part of the Tract of Land aforesaid is not improvable, and what is so is much interrupted by Hills, so that the good cannot be seperated from the bad, without putting the undertaker to insupportable Charges, the Land must either remain waste to the Detriment of Your Majesty's Interest because it cannot make good the charges and Fees of Surveying and Patenting, wich are great, or bring up the Quitrent, wich is now higher than that wich is paid from good and conveniently and savely situated Land, or an Exemption must be granted.

For these Reasons and from such Considerations as these, as also from the Confidence we put in the Grace and Favour, wich Your Majesty hath allways been wont to bestow upon us We have taken upon us to intercede to Your Majesty in Behalf of the aforementioned John Christopher Hartwick humbly praying Your Majesty, to grant to the said John Christopher Hartwick the Tracts of Land sold to him by us; and more particularly described in the Deeds of Conveyance and Returns of the Surveyor, on such easy Terms as to Your Majesty in Your Grace and Wisdom shall seem most fit and expedient for the Intents and Purposes aforementioned, wich we forbear mentioning at Large being confident Your Majestys Wisdom will from this Hint easily infer them.

If Your Majesty shall be pleased to grant these our Prayers we shall thanckfully acknowledge it, as a Token of Your Majestys especial Grace and Favour towards us, and use our best Endeavours by a Faithfull Attachment to Your Majestys Crown to deserve it allways praying to the Heavenly Father to support Your Majesty in Your old age, with continual Supplies of Heavenly and Royal Gifts,Graces Power and Strength to the longest Period of Life, and to crown Your Endeavors for the Happiness of Your People and maintaining Peace among Christian Princes, with Success, and at last when Your Majesty shall be full of Days to leave Your Crown to a Prince of Your Royal Blood, who shall not be unworthy to be Son to such a Father and Successor to such a king, and to receive a Crown of Glory in the Heavenly kingdom that fadeth not.

Finally, we pray, That Your Majesty would be pleased to continue that fatherly Care and Protection wich we have hitherto injoyed towards us and our Brethren the Six Nations and to receive into the same also the Nation of   wich by the Care of our Brother Johnson hath been joined with us and linck to the Covenant Chain in particular we pray That Your Majesty would be pleased to provide for us, to the Glory of God and our Souls Wellfare a Church and a Minister residing among us; that we may more fully enjoy the Light of the Gospel, wich hath begun to dawn upon us; That we delivered from the Power of Darkness may walk in it—and Your Majestys Petitioners shall ever pray.

May it please Your Majesty Your Majesty's
most humble and obedient Servants.

⁂ On the 22d day of April 1761, letters patent were granted to John Christopher Hartwick and others, for a considerable tract of land in this vicinity; (Otsego Lake,) and Mr. Hartwick, being under the impression that his grants extended to the shore of the lake, caused a clearing to be commenced not far from its outlet. Becoming satisfied that he had passed the boundaries of his estate, this gentleman soon relinquished his possession, and altogether abandoned the spot.—*Cooper's Chronicles of Cooperstown, p.* 6.

REV MR. OGILVIE TO SIR WM JOHNSON.

Albany May 14th 1756.

Dear Sir—I hope before this you have received the Lines I sent to the care of M^{r} Peterson of Schenectady I inclose a Letter I just now rec^{d} and was in Hopes to have sent you the public Papers but none come to Hand. This Morning arrived an Express from Virginia, the contents have not yet transpired: I imagine the Indians and French have penetrated far into that Province by some hints I have heard.

I plainly foresee, unless we act with more Vigour & unanimity, we shall become a *Byword among the Heathen, and the Enemy will Laugh us to scorn.* I heard Gen^{l} Shirley say that he would order Montrosure to plan a Defensible Fort which he intended to send to you, as a Model for the Forts among the Indians, and that he would order them immediately to be built as he looked upon it the only Measure left to secure the Alliance of the five Nations: For my part I thought M^{r} Shirley's Zeal for the public would not have left this Measure to be executed at this Time, especially as we were told in the public Papers, that the six Nations were effectually secured by his Activity the last Summer: I am very apprehensive, from what I hear that the Delawares will obstruct our building a Fort at Onogquaga, and I fear you'll meet with Difficulty in procuring Workmen for that Service. I am quite of opinion, that those who undertake that affair should be well guarded. Yesterday S^{r} I....S^{t} L[ege]r was in violent Wrath in consequence of a Letter from Broadstreet, what the Contents were I know not: I believe the Gen^{l} is embarrassed between them both: One, I am convinced he must give up, and I am inclined to think he'll in appearance drop Broadstreet, for Material Reasons. I am vastly diverted to see Alexander pursuing S^{r} John where ever he goes. I am Sensible their Accounts puzzled them confoundedly. I am this minute inform'd That the French & Indians had surrounded Winchester & that Washington was there only with fifty Men but that the Militia of Ten Counties were on their March for it's Relief. Major Sparkes sends his Compliments, M^{rs} Ogilvie joins in our best Wishes Pray make my Compliments to Cap^{t} Wraxal

I am D^{r} Sir yours affectionately

JOHN OGILVIE.

P. S. This Minute all the Barracks at the Patrons Mils were consumed by Fire by which Means a great Quantity of Wheat is lost.

46

Caghnawago 29th April 1761.

At a Meeting of all the Sachems & Chiefs of the Ca nawagey Village the following Address to his Excellen General Gage, was delivered to Dr Claus Dy Agt to Sr W. Johnson, by Sanughsise their Speaker in their usu Council Room,

Brother the Governour

Montreal 1st May 1761

Sir

I was honoured with yours of the 7th Ulto and accordingly have been with Genl Gage abt the Pany he told that by the Caracter he had of him no Body would be able to keep him as he would run away even if brought do to the Sea coast, however if the Mohawks he belongs to would come and fetch him from here he would deliver hi [illegible]. I have spoke to the old French Man abt giving [illegible] Boy or Girl in Exchange of him but he exc himself of not being able of getting any in Town a offers to deliver his Pany up when ordered by the Gen wch indicates of his having some hopes of keeping. I think Genl Gage has lost a good deal of his former Lenity since he has this Governmt.

My Letter to Sr Jeff. Amherst 2d May 1761

x

I have been this Week at Caghnawago and was fe with nothing but Complaints agst the 44th Regt Office as well as Soldiers however moreso of the latter. I ~~have~~ presen them to Genl Gage in writing and he was surprize to hear it telling me he had given repeated Orders to Major Beckwith to keep up a good Understanding between the Indns & his Regt also to enquire strictly into the Affair Mr Pennington had with the Indns but they told me that all the satisfaction they got was the Liberty of bringing away their Arms Packs & Canoes wch they were obliged to leave in order to avoid more

Strokes

47

erbal Translatn
ch I have hereby
osed

Strokes, The Gentn tells me that he was informed of the Indns ha
exaggerated their Story, but Mr Penningtons own
Confession in a Letter he wrote to Monsr du Musseaux
by the same Indns & proves Ill Treatment & Presumption
enough, the whole is Majr Beckwth dont countenance
the Indns in the least by several Proofs I have myself
the Night before I went to Caghnaw. the Indns were so
Alarmed at some strange Behaviour of his that they
were the whole Night awake & on their Guard. I have
given a hint of it to Genl Gage and observed that tho the
Indns were ~~at~~ now in fear of us & perhaps might put up
some Ill Treatments yet if that Fear was pushed too
far it might have such Consequences as to bring a Genl
Ind War upon us, all Nations being allready jealous of our
Success & would easily engage in it. he told me he would
write agn to Majr Beckwith. He granted them
some Amunition & I have procured them some Pro

pickeons wch are
ging

wch will please them, they being scarce of Ammun: & Provn they begged of me to stay with
them for some Days as then they could be at Ease
wch I intend to ask the Genl for. ~~If you~~ should ac-
quaint Genl Amherst of the above, I would be glad
I endeavour all in my Power to keep them ~~out of~~ as easy as possi
by laying the Blame upon the Irregularity of the Army
~~in ......~~ & tell them that they would soon encamp near the
Town wch however I am not sure of tho there is such a Re
cknowledge with ~~the highest Gratitude~~ the great Mark of your Favour ~~towards me~~ in
ing me leave to draw upon you towards the Purchase ~~I mentioned~~ but as by the
Letters of the 2d Instant & 21 Ult.o your Advice might make some Alteration I have
all
ulged it to Mankind ~~nor shall~~ till I have your Answer. Mr Ogilvie has a few
yer Books in a Chest at Isaac Gallicers the Key of wch he has ~~in~~ not here Albany
~~I shall correct~~ the Indn Book Mr Welles is to bring shall be corrected with all Speed.
I am sorry of having not had the Pleasure of seeing Captn Warren.
Recomending myself to your future Patronage I am with the highest
Respect & Complimts to the Family

f People have the least Trace of Captn ~~[illegible]~~ Lotts here I perhaps could find him out. It seems to
me he had to do with the Trade at Caneghsadagey if I had the least Proof I would attach him at

Delewar George his
Speech 16 in May 176,

A Speech Delivered by the Chief & Ruling Man of the Six Nations Named Otchinneyawessa —

Brethren

I am now, by virtue of your Counsels come to this place where Counselors meet —

Last fall our people went with you to Detroit; we were pleased to hear of your good Speeches made to all Nations of Indians and it gives us a pleasure to hear of the good understanding subsisting between you and all Nations of Indians —

And as you Requested soon after you came to this place from Detroit that the Six Nations should come down and go and take all Nations of Indians by the hand, and Confirm the Lasting peace made; We now are come in order to go to the Several Nations to do as you Requested.

The Chiefs & Rulers of the Six Nations hearing of the affairs on the Ohio, Desired me to come with all Expedition to see how the several Nations were affected, and to settle affairs with them for your Interests.

And they said do not be Concerned for Cloathing for yourself or the young Chiefs that go with you, for the Buck is in your Road, and we hope he will take notice of you and provide for you.

I am now going to make myself acquainted with all the Counsels of the Different Nations, and when I return will be able to Judge of the Sincerity of them and will Communicate it to you.

There is thirteen young Men accompanying me on this Journey

Speech of a Six
Nation Indian
May 1761
ff

Whereas John McCulloh aged thirteen Years, Brown Complexion, and a Brown or Mouse mark on his right knee — James McCulloh aged ten years, fair Complexion with a large Mole on his right Groin; were carried away from their Father James McCulloh in the Month of Augt. 1756 from his Plantation near Fort Loudon by the Indians, when he the said James and the rest of his Family narrowly escaped the Fate of his Wretched Children.

The eldest Boy is said to be kept by a Delaware Indian near the Salt Licks, and the other was given up to a French Ensign then at Fort Du Quesne but what became of him Since he knows not.

The loss of the above Boys make their unhappy Parents truly Wretched, therefore Recommend their distressed case to all Charitable and well disposed Christians.

NB: The Said James McCulloh (notwithstanding his low Circumstances) is willing to give any reward in his power for bringing in the above Children —

Fort Pitt the 2d
of June 1761 — James McColock

Pennsylvania. 1761.

At a Conference with Three Nanticoke Indians named Jemmy, Jacob, and John White from Chenango on the River Susquehannah the 5th May 1761.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor &ca

Richard Peters Esqr. Andrew McNair.

Jemmy was the Speaker, and pulling out a Belt he spoke in tolerable good English as follows.

Brother,

We three Indians live at Chenango. We are of the Nanticoke Nation. We received this Belt from the Seven Nations to whom it was delivered by an Indian by whom they only understood that it came from the Governor of Philada but could not tell what Message was sent along with it. The seven nations thereupon sent some of their people to us requesting that we would take the belt to the Governor and carry a Message to him in the name of the seven Nations. This is our Errand and now Brother hear what the seven Nations say, We speak their words, not our own.

Brother,

It is about twelve months since we the Seven Nations received this Belt and as it was interpreted to us, We understood by it that the Governor of Pennsylvania took hold of our hand and invited us to come to the Council Fire at Philadelphia. We understood further that the Governor had something to say to us, but on what subject we could not learn. We have not a right understanding of this Belt. The Governor we suppose has something to discourse with us upon, and he sees an Indian and asks him to take a Belt for him to the seven Nations. The Indian carries it to his Town, and there sees another Indian and gives it to him to carry; this other Indian likewise carries it as far as his Town and when he sees an Indian coming there from some other place nearer the seven Nations, he gives him the Belt & so it goes thro' many hands and at last reaches the Seven Nations, but the last man knows not what was intended to be said to them with the Belt. We think whatever it is, that it could not come from the Governors heart, as he would not have sent it by Indians coming accidentally to him.

We therefore send three of our Nations who live at Chenango to our Brother the Governor to acquaint him with our Notions of this matter.

We tell him that there is a Council Fire at Onondago with the seven Nations and another Council Fire at Philadelphia, both which were kindled of old by our forefathers & at the same time they made a large and good Road from one place to the other.

Therefore, Brother when the Seven Nations want to say any thing to you they send some of their own Indians and they travel in this old and great Road. We would have you likewise when you want any thing of us send some of your own people with the Message and we will be glad to receive them and hear what you have to say and let them come directly to us and make use of the known Road. If they think they cannot travel that Road safely We or any of the Indians will go along with them and escort them to the Seven Nations. But we desire that the Governor would

not

Pennsylvania 1761.

not send this Message by Indians as we run the risque of not understanding them & think that the Governor is not much concerned for any thing sent in such a manner.

This is all that the seven Nations desired us to say and to give you the Belt.

He delivered over the Belt.

Being asked if they were desired to receive and carry any Message from the Governor, either that supposed to be sent by the Belt or any other, they said no: and that the Governor should send now and at all times by his own people.

There being no Interpreter and the Governor thinking he did not clearly understand what was said, Stephen Calvin and Jos: Nickly were sent for and the above is according to their Interpretation.

At a Conference held at the State House the 16. May 1761 with three Nanticoke Indians named Jemmy, Jacob & John White from Chenango on the River Susquehannah.

Present. The Governor.
Israel Pemberton
Joseph Fox.

The Governor spoke as follows, in answer to their Message delivered to him by the said Indians on the instant.

Brothers,

Whatever occasion calls you or any of our Indian Friends to Philadelphia, I and the good people of this Province are always glad to see you and accordingly we now take you by the hand, and bid you heartily Welcome. You tell me you were sent by the Seven Nations to know the meaning of a Belt from this Province, that has been passing about among those Nations for many years past without their being able to understand what the meaning or intention of it might be: And you have brought back the Belt to me, to know what was intended by it.

Brothers,

I desire you will hearken to what I am about to say for I shall now explain myself upon that head, in a Message directed to the Seven Nations, which I desire you will distinctly remember and deliver to those who sent you, as soon as you return to your own homes — The Message is as follows, viz:

Brethren of the united Nations,

that Three hundred men were also to come from Connecticut to settle at Sasquehannah; That this Deponent saw four Houses which the said settlers had built at Cushietunck, and they told him there were other Houses which he did not see, and he observed that there were a great many Families in the said Moses Thomas's house, the Beds lying as thick on the Floors as they commonly do in an Hospital; and that he also saw there a large Block House, which the said settlers were building, designed as they told this Deponent for a defence against the Indians, and that they intended to get some Swivel Guns for it; That in his return home he met with three other men armed with Guns, and each leading a Horse laden with Provisions who told this Deponent that they came from Connecticut, and were going to settle at Cushietunck; That on his coming back to the said Knykendal's he found eleven men more, also, armed with Guns, who told him that they were going with Captain Traccy, one of their head men, to settle at Cushietunck; and also acquainted this Deponent that the Proprietors (as they called them) of another Settlement proposed to be made by the Connecticut people on Susquehannah had voted or appointed four hundred men to go to settle there; and also that they had laid out another Town at about eight miles Westward from the Cushietunck Settlement, and nearer to Sasquehannah; and saith that he was informed by the said Indians, whom he saw at Cushietunck, that the Connecticut People had been marking Trees for Twenty miles from Delaware in the way towards Susquehannah; and that he was told by Nathan Parks, one of the New settlers at Cushietunck, that they had also laid out Lots for a Town, at a place called Leighwackson, within a Tract of Land purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and surveyed for them in the Year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, and that they intended to settle it in like manner under the Connecticut Right.

"JAMES HYNDSHAW.

"Taken and sworn before me the day and year above said.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

At a Conference with Three Nantycoke Indians, named Jemmy, Jacob, and John White, from Chenango on the river Susquehannah, the 5th May, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq'r Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Esq'r
Andrew M'Nair.

Jemmy was the Speaker, and pulling out a Belt he spoke in tolerable good English, as follows:

"Brother:

"We three Indians live at Chenango, We are of the Nantycoke Nation; We received this Belt from the Seven Nations to whom it was delivered by an Indian by whom they only understood that it came from the Governor of Philadᵃ but could not tell what Message was sent along with it. The seven nations, thereupon, sent some of their people to us, requesting that we would take the belt to the Governor and carry a Message to him in the name of the seven Nations; This is our Errand; and now Brother hear what the seven Nations say; We speak their words, not our own.

"Brother:

"It is about twelve months since, we, the Seven Nations, received this Belt, and as it was interpreted to us, We understood by it, that the Governor of Pennsylvania took hold of our hand and invited us to come to the Council Fire at Philadelphia; We understood further, that the Governor had something to say to us, but on what subject we could not learn; We have not a right understanding of this Belt. The Governor, we suppose, has something to discourse with us upon, and he sees an Indian and asks him to take a Belt for him to the seven Nations. The Indian carries it to his Town and there sees another Indian and gives it to him to carry, this other Indian, likewise, carries it as far as his Town, and when he sees an Indian coming there from some other place nearer the seven Nations, he gives him the Belt, & so it goes thro' many hands, and at last reaches the Seven Nations, but the last man knows not what was intended to be said to them with the Belt. We think whatever it is that it could not come from the Governor's heart, or he would not have sent it by Indians comming accidentally to him.

"We, therefore, send three of our Nations who live at Chenango to our Brother, the Governor, to acquaint him with our Notions of this matter.

"We tell him that there is a Council Fire at Onondago with the seven Nations, and another Council Fire at Philadelphia, both which were Kindled of old by our Forefathers, & at the same time they made a large and good Road from one place to the other.

"Therefore, Brother, when the Seven Nations want to say any thing to you, they send some of their own Indians, and they travel in this old and great Road. We would have you, likewise, when you want any thing of us send some of your own people with the Message, and we will be glad to receive them, and hear what you have to say, and let them come directly to us, and make use of the known Road. If they think they cannot travel that Road safely, We, or any of the Indians will go along with them, and conduct them to the Seven Nations. But we desire that the Governor wou'd not send his Messages by Indians, as we run the risque of not understanding them, & think that the Governor is not much concerned for any thing sent in such a manner.

"This is all that the seven Nations desired us to say, and to give you the Belt."

He delivered over the Belt.

Being asked if they were desired to receive and carry any Message from the Governor, either that supposed to be sent by the Belt or any other, they said no; and that the Governor should send now and at all times by his own people.

There being no Interpreter, and the Governor thinking he did not clearly understand what was said, Stephen Caloin and Jos. Mickty were sent for, and the above is according to their Interpretation.

At a Conference held at the State House the 15th May, 1761, with three Nantycoke Indians, named Jemmy, Jacob, & John White, from Chenango, on the River Susquehannah.

PRESENT:

The Governor.
Israel Pemberton.
Joseph Fox.

The Governor spoke as follows in answer to the Message deliver'd to him by the said Indians on the 5 instant:

"Brothers:

"Whatever occasion calls you or any of our Indian Friends to Philadelphia, I and the good people of this Province are always glad to see you; and accordingly we now take you by the hand, and bid you heartily Welcome. You tell me you were sent by the Seven Nations to know the meaning of a Belt from this Province, that has been passing about among those Nations for near a Year past, without their being able to understand what the meaning or intention of it might be; And you have brought back the Belt to me, to know what was intended by it.

"Brothers:

"I desire you will hearken to what I am about to say, for I shall now explain myself upon that head, in a Message directed to the seven Nations, which I desire you will distinctly remember, and deliver to those who sent you as soon as you return to your own homes. The Message is as follows, viz^{t}:

"Brethren of the United Nations:

"Every opportunity of confirming the Friendship which hath so long subsisted between you and the People of this Province gives me pleasure. I, therefore, consider your care in sending Messengers to enquire the meaning of the Belt you sent back to me, as an in-

(32)

1761
May

Copy of Lieut. Governor Hamilton's Letter to Sir Wm. Johnson
&c. Philadelphia May 12th 1761.

Sir —

I am to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th of March in answer to mine, relating to the Settlement of the Connecticut people in this province; and to return you my hearty thanks for your kind promise of communicating to me any thing that should occur to you, which it may be necessary for us to know —

With regard to Teedyuscung's complaints against the proprietors about Land, you may please to be assured, I have not the least desire to interfere in it, nor have I neglected any means to enable them, by appointing a time and place for the hearing of it, agreeable to his Majesty's order. — On the contrary whenever you shall be pleased to give me notice that those preliminaries are agreed on, I shall readily appoint Commissioners to attend & explain to you the justice of the proprietaries conduct in that respect. Being perfectly satisfied with his Majesty's wisdom in having directed the matter to be heard by you —

Upon perusing your Letter of the same date to Mr. Peters, I was concerned to find that you had been informed, that the Six Nation Indians had received three belts of invitation to Philadelphia since the winter — I hope upon enquiry you will find the intelligence not to have been well grounded; since with regard to myself, I do very sincerely assure you, I have never since my arrival sent the least message or belt of invitation to those people for any purpose whatsoever, nor have I the least expectation of a visit either of friendship or business from them

If any other persons in the Province have presumed to send messages to them, it is quite unknown to me, and I should be glad to be made acquainted with their names that they may be dealt with according to their deserts —

I am sorry to acquaint you that the Connecticut Settlement
on

On Delaware, are gone on; and that another is intended to be made at Wyoming, the very place appointed by the six Nations for the residence of the Delawares and other tribes who were obliged to remove from the inhabited parts of the Province on account of the great increase of our People which spoilt their territory; and that the Indians living there are so much alarmed at this proceeding, that Teedyuscung and six or seven others came lately down to acquaint me; that several had already deserted their habitations, and that he himself should soon be obliged to go to the westward, unless a stop could be put to the Connecticut people's coming there.

I have been, and still am so much afraid that this manner of proceeding will occasion a fresh rupture with the Indians, that I have wrote to General Amherst upon it, and prayed his interposition; in addition to which I must also beg the favour of yours in such manner as you shall judge most proper; and unless by these means a stop can be put to the enterprize, I despair of its being done at all.

I must also beg the favour, that you will acquaint me, whether the six Nations are apprized of these proceedings, and what their opinion is respecting them; since nothing is more certain than that the Lands do yet belong to those Nations; having never, that I have heard of, been fairly and openly purchased from them. Nor can the people of any other Province have a right to purchase Lands in the very center of Pennsylvania, all such purchases being declared null and void by an ancient and standing Law of this Government.

Nothing but my concern for preserving the peace so happily established between his Majesty's subjects and our Indian allies after the late terrible scene of murder & desolation; & the dangerous light in which this wanton and unjust proceeding of the Connecticut men appears to me, could have induced me to trespass so much upon your time on which account I hope you will not only excuse it, but believe me to be, with the greatest respect, Sir &c.

At a Conference in the Council Chamber in ye State house
the 14 May 1761

Present ye Governor — Jos. Fox — Israel Pemberton

rony of Mohawks
ld Kayawaura
ng of Nanticokes
kanawatoma

× James Nanticoke — Jacob — & John son of Robt White Nanticoke Indians Messengers from ye Onondago Council —

The Governor first spoke, as within —

neakanteam

Waachli

5/14/1761

Brethren of the United Nations

Every opportunity of confirming the Friendship which has long subsisted between you & ~~the Government~~ the People of this Prov.ce gives me pleasure ~~and~~ I therefore consider your Care in sending Messengers to enquire the meaning of the belt you have ~~returned~~ sent ~~by them~~ back to me, as an instance of y.r Friendship. Your Carefulness & your Practice of ~~[illegible]~~, ~~the methods you take in~~ sending ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ by some of your own People is certainly right ~~which~~ I likewise approve.

The belt ~~you have returned to me~~ was left over ~~[illegible]~~ given by me to Robert White & some other Nanticoke & Conoy Indians, who made us a friendly Visit ~~[illegible]~~ given by me to assure them that I & y.e People of this Prov.ce ~~[illegible]~~ of the Road clear for them & all our Indian Friends to ~~pass~~ travel freely to ~~[illegible]~~ us ~~to their own~~ Habitations. ~~I thought it the more necessary to repeat this assurance to them as the People of this~~ Province have ~~been expecting ever since~~ in consequence of [illegible] the promise made by your Councellors & Head men at Easton more than two Years ~~since~~ been long since waiting, to see our Flesh & blood that still remain Prisoners in some part of the

Indian Country return'd to us — ~~We~~ do not ~~apprehend~~ believe that ~~there~~ are many of them at or near Onondago, but among ~~the Senecas Cayugas & other~~ Divers Nations of Indians in alliance with you we know there are many, & we canot be Easy till we see them ~~all~~ brought back to us. and ~~it was~~ ~~in order least any of you should [illegible] open in the Road~~ ~~was not kept open by you~~ I gave that Belt ~~that~~ to assure all our Br.s Friends who might see it open Keep the Road & of our friendly Intentions towards you ~~should be satisfyed of our friendly intentions towards Peace and~~ & I now ~~again assure~~ take this opp.y of minding you ~~of your promise & to tell you that~~ the Indians in alliance wth you ~~that~~ whenever you ~~shall~~ will ~~either~~ come with & send us home our People, who have ~~been~~ long kept prisoners, we shall be glad to see you and we ~~are~~ assured that ~~by~~ your assistance ~~it~~ this [illegible] may be soon performed ~~done~~, which is the ~~pledge~~ proof you can ~~give~~ give us of y.r Friendship

Your Mess.rs have been Kindly entertained & we hope leaving now ~~pleased~~ ~~as a Confirmation~~ of what I have said I send y. other things

Rough draught of Message
to ye Onondago Council
14. 5 mo. 1761—
May
Sent by Nanticoke James.
with a string of 750 white
& 250 blk
Wampum.

not send his Meſsages by Indians as we run the risque of not understanding them & think that the Governor is not much concerned for any thing sent in such a manner.

This is all that the seven Nations desired us to say and to give you the Belt.

He delivered over the Belt.

Being asked if they were desired to receive and carry any Meſsage from the Governor, either that supposed to be sent by the Belt or any other, they said no; and that the Governor should send now and at all times by his own people.

There being no Interpreter and the Governor thinking he did not clearly understand what was said, Stephen Calvin and Jos: Mickly were sent for and the above is according to their Interpretation.

At a Conference held at the State House the ^{14}15. May 1761 with three Nantycoke Indians named Jemmy, Jacob & John White from Chenango on the River Susquehannah.

Present. The Governor.
Israel Pemberton
Joseph Fox.

The Governor spoke as follows, in answer to the Meſsage delivered to him by the said Indians on the 5 instant.

Brothers,

Whatever occasion calls you or any of our Indian Friends &c to Philadelphia, I and the good people of this Province are always glad to see you and accordingly we now take you by the hand, and bid you heartily Welcome. You tell me you were sent by the Seven Nations to know the meaning of a Belt from this Province, that has been paſsing about among those Nations for many Years past without their being able to understand what the meaning or intention of it might be: And you have brought back the Belt to me, to know what was intended by it.

Brothers,

I desire you will hearken to what I am about to say, for I shall now explain myself upon that head, in a Meſsage directed to the seven Nations, which I desire you will distinctly remember and deliver to those who sent you, as soon as you return to your own homes — The Meſsage is as follows viz:

Brethren of the united Nations,

Pennsylvania 1761

Brethren of the United Nations,

Every opportunity of confirming the Friendship which hath so long subsisted between you and the people of this Province gives me pleasure: I therefore consider your care in sending Messengers to enquire the meaning of the Belt you sent back to me, as an instance of your Friendship, Your care therein, and your practice of sending Your Messengers by some of your own people is certainly right and what I likewise observe.

That Belt was, last Year, given by me to Robert White and some other Nanticoke and Conoy Indians who made us a friendly visit. I gave it to assure them, that I and the people of this Province, would keep the Road clear for them, and all our Indian Friends, to travel freely to us and back again to their own habitations

I must now speak to another point

Brethren,

I and the people of this Province have, in consequence of the Promise made by your Councellors and headmen at Easton more than two Years ago, been ever since waiting to see our Flesh and Blood that still remain prisoners in some parts of the Indian Country, returned to us.

We do not believe there are many of them at or near Onondago but among divers Nations of Indians in Alliance with You, we know there are many, and we cannot be easy till we see them brought back to us.

And as I gave that Belt to assure all our Indian Friends who might see it, of our keeping the Road clear and of our friendly intentions towards them. So I now take this opportunity of reminding you of your promise, and to tell you, that whenever you, or any of the Indians in alliance with you, will come with, or send us home our people, who have been long kept prisoners, We shall be glad to see you; and we are assured that by your Assistance this good work may be soon perfected which will be the greatest proof you can give us of your Friendship.

Your Messengers have been kindly entertained and we hope leave us well satisfied, and as a confirmation of what I have said to you, I give you this String of Wampum.

Gave a long string of black & white Wampum.

The Indian Speaker Jimmy being asked by the Governor whether he desired to have back again the Belt he brought down, answered, that since the meaning of it now was understood, he thought it might be very proper for him to take it back, to which the Governor agreed, & in an hour after sent the belt to Mr. Fox to be given to him.

The same Indian then acquainted the Governor that there was at Chenango one Samuel Roots a German Soldier who had deserted from Oswego & had lived with the Indians two Years but was afraid to come to his Friends in York County least he should be taken up and punished and therefore prayed the Governors protection which the Governor immediately granted without restriction if he belonged to the provincials, and in case he belonged to the Regulars promised to use his endeavours with the commanding Officer of his Regiment to screen him from punishment. And then signed a paper to that purpose to be delivered to the said Samuel Roots by the said Indian ——— (And then the Conference ended.)

At

"This is all that the seven Nations desired us to say, and to give you the Belt."

He delivered over the Belt.

Being asked if they were desired to receive and carry any Message from the Governor, either that supposed to be sent by the Belt or any other, they said no; and that the Governor should send now and at all times by his own people.

There being no Interpreter, and the Governor thinking he did not clearly understand what was said, Stephen Caloin and Jos. Mickty were sent for, and the above is according to their Interpretation.

At a Conference held at the State House the 15th May, 1761, with three Nantycoke Indians, named Jemmy, Jacob, & John White, from Chenango, on the River Susquehannah.

PRESENT:

The Governor.
Israel Pemberton.
Joseph Fox.

The Governor spoke as follows in answer to the Message deliver'd to him by the said Indians on the 5 instant:

"Brothers:

"Whatever occasion calls you or any of our Indian Friends to Philadelphia, I and the good people of this Province are always glad to see you; and accordingly we now take you by the hand, and bid you heartily Welcome. You tell me you were sent by the Seven Nations to know the meaning of a Belt from this Province, that has been passing about among those Nations for near a Year past, without their being able to understand what the meaning or intention of it might be; And you have brought back the Belt to me, to know what was intended by it.

"Brothers:

"I desire you will hearken to what I am about to say, for I shall now explain myself upon that head, in a Message directed to the seven Nations, which I desire you will distinctly remember, and deliver to those who sent you as soon as you return to your own homes. The Message is as follows, viz^{t}:

"Brethren of the United Nations:

"Every opportunity of confirming the Friendship which hath so long subsisted between you and the People of this Province gives me pleasure. I, therefore, consider your care in sending Messengers to enquire the meaning of the Belt you sent back to me, as an instance of your Friendship; Your care therein, and your practice of sending Your Messages by some of your own people is certainly right, and what I likewise observe.

"That Belt was last Year given by me to Robert White and some other Nanticoke and Conoy Indians, who made us a friendly visit. I gave it to assure them that I, and the people of this Province, would keep the Road clear for them, and all our Indian Friends, to travel freely to us, and back again to their own habitations.

"I must now speak to another point.

"Brethren:

"I and the people of this Province have, in consequence of the Promise made by your Councellors and headmen at Easton more than two Years ago, been ever since waiting to see our Flesh and Blood that still remain Prisoners in some parts of the Indian Country returned to us.

"We do not believe there are many of them at or near Onondago, but among divers Nations of Indians in Alliance with You we know there are many, and we cannot be easy till we see them brought back to us.

"And as I gave that Belt to assure all our Indian Friends who might see it of our keeping the Road clear, and of our friendly intentions towards them, So I now take this opportunity of reminding you of your promise, and to tell you that whenever you, or any of the Indians in alliance with you, will come with, or send us home our people who have been long kep't prisoners, We shall be glad to see you; and we are assured that by your Assistance this good work may be soon perfected, which will be the greatest proof you can give us of your ffriendship.

"Your Messengers have been kindly entertained, and, we hope, leave us well satisfied; and as a confirmation of what I have said to you, I give you this String of Wampum."

Gave a long string of black & white Wampum.

The Indian Speaker, Jemmy, being asked by the Governor whether he desired to have back again the Belt he brought down, answered that since the meaning of it now was understood, he thought it might be very proper for him to take it back, to which the Governor agreed, & in an hour after sent the belt to Mr. Fox to be given to him.

The same Indian then acquainted the Governor that there was at Chenango one Samuel Roots, a German Soldier, who had deserted from Oswego, & had lived with the Indians two Years, but was afraid to come to his ffriends in York County least he should be taken up and punished, and therefore prayed the Governor's protection; which the Governor immediately granted without restriction if he belonged to the provincials, and in case he belonged to the Regulars, promised to use his endeavors with the commanding

Officer of his regiment to screen him from punishment; and then signed a paper to that purpose, to be delivered to the said Samuel Roots by the said Indian. (And then the Conference ended).

At a Council at the State house the 22nd May, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Gov^{r.}, &c^{a.}

Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, } Esq^{rs.}
Joseph Turner,

Some Members of Assembly and divers other Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Indians.

Greyeyes, alias Sir William Johnson, alias Coquetakeghton, Winghynunt; both Indians.

Isaac Stille, Andrew Montour, } Interpreters.
Nicholas Tittamy,

The Governor desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that he is ready to receive their Message, and hear what they have to say.

Greyeyes spoke as follows, (interpreted by Isaac Stille).

"Brother:

"I will shew you a token by which you may know that I am sent to you by my Chief men at Allegheny, namely, Tomaqui or King Beaver, and Netalwalemut."

[Produces a large Belt of Wampum mark't G. R., and a smaller mark't T. K].

Then proceeds. "I am glad, Brother, to see so many of you; I was chosen to come and see you, our Brethren, here; I was ordered to come and see those here who have our Friendship.

"Brother:

"Now I will tell you what my Chief men say to you; I assure you I am very well pleased that you have finished the good work of Friendship that was begun at Easton, and which your Warriors and head Men at Pittsburgh have seconded so well.

"Brother:

"This peace has a good Face, and seems to be as well established as that made by William Penn and Lappawinza at Pensberry, at the first Settlement of the Province.

"Brother:

"I am well pleased that you have made the Road clear from where you sit to where my Chief men sit; You spoke the Truth

Instructions for the Gentlemen that Survey the Transports, 1761.

Take the breadth of the Ship from out side to out side (not the whale) take the length of the Vessel on the Gun deck from the after part of the Stern to the after part of the Stern post.

Deduct 3-5ths of the breadth for the Rake, the remainder is the length of the keel, which multiplied by breadth and half breadth for the Depth, divided by 94.

The hull, Masts, Yards and Boats, are to be valued as are the Cables, Anchors, Sails, standing & running Rigging, and the other Stores.

You are to see each Ship has three Cables (Bowers) of 120 Fathom each, or 360 fathoms with Anchors in proportion; A Stream Anchor and Cable, a Compleat suit of Sails with all small sails, with spare Cources and Topsails, and two sufficient Boats, all of which is to be Serviceable to proceed a Voyage.

You are to muster the men, six Seamen to One Hundred Tonns, and see them on board, with the provisions and water Casks for their Ships Company, with necessary Fewells; when all are on board you are to make a report me, that you have measured, surveyed and valued the Ships agreeable to the above directions, and make Oath to the impartiality of your Proceeding, for which each of you are to be paid Ten Shillings Currency ℘ Ship by His Majesty.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, this day of June, 1761.

DAV'D PRYCE.

Mess^{rs}. Oswell Eve, } Shipwrights.
Michael Hewlings, }

You are to see Kettles provided sufficient to dress provisions, at the rate of two men to three Tonn.

The above orders are by order of his Excellency, Gen^{l} Amherst.

D. P.

Comp^{d} and found to agree with the Original,
this 12th Ffeb'y, 1762.
JAMES HAMILTON.

Rich'd Peters to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1761.

New York, 18 May, 1761

Sir,

I thank you heartily for your kind answer to mine of the 12th Feb'ry.* Mr. Hamilton has laid before General Amherst a large Detail of the Connecticut Peoples proceedings, and desired his Excellencys Interposition, so far as to prevent any fresh disturbances with Indians. The Issue it is put upon with y^{e} General is, that the Delawares were placed by the Six Nations on the Susquehanna, (I think in 1744 or 1745) and Teedyuscung, at the Treaty of Easton, in 1757, just before the Peace Belts were exchanged, did demand that the Lands at Wyomink & parts adjacent, shoud be granted to him & his Delawares for their Habitation, and houses be built for them there, which was acceded to, so far as could be done, for Lands not purchased of Indians; and in consequence of this stipulation, to which Mr. Croghan, your Deputy Agent, was consenting, together with the Six Nations present, Houses have been built for these Indians at Wyomink, Now for them to be turned out of their peaceable Possession, so solemnly stipulated, as well in his Majesties name as in that of the Six Nations, is such a breach of Faith as deserves the highest resentment in them, and most certainly they will shew it, if the attempt to settle these Lands be carried into Execution. The Governor thinking that General Amherst might want to be informed of some particulars that were mentioned in the Governors Letter, gave me the charge of it, and I have endeavord to set before the General the Stipulations made with the Sasquehanna Indians, and the Consequences of a Breach of them, and he has wrote to the Governor of Connecticut on the head, which, with any other people woud have a proper Effect, but with these I imagine that his writing will not be regarded. Governor Fitch, will, I suppose, disown on the Part of the Government any Grant or Countenance to these Land Companies, and say that it is a project of their own, & they must be dealt with according to the Laws of the Province into which they intrude themselves. This is what he has said to Governor Hamilton, & it may be truth. But what is the Consequence? Some Indians espouse their Cause—some even live among them—others are angry and threaten to do them mischief. The Civil Power, by a Sheriff and the Posse of the County, we will suppose, endeavours to apprehend them as Trespassers and Breakers of the Peace, (for so they are, having no Grant from the Gov^r^, Council & Assembly of Connecticut,) they resist, and being numerous, people are Killed on both sides, and perhaps some Indians that are their Friends and abettors Fall in the Fray. Will not this kindle fresh disturbances? at least until the Indians are properly acquainted with this matter, & their minds known, no force can be used against them; and if in the mean time they multiply, Umbrage will be given to y^e^ Indians, and so it may prove very bad this way. It is a very bad affair, & I shoud be extremely obliged to you for a little advice, as to y^e^ Lands it is an indifferent matter to the rest of the Kings Subjects, whether the People of Pennsylvania or of Connecticut have not the legal Property of them—but not being purchased of Indians, and appropriated to the Delawares for an habitation, at a Treaty where Peace was concluded between his Majesty and the Indians; This, I say, makes it a national not a provincial Cause, and the Controversy is not between Subject and Subject, but between Indians & Englishmen.

---

* See p. 40.

Teedyuscung told Governor Hamilton that he had not received a second Letter from you, and until he does, I imagine, by y^e habit of drunkenness that he has got into, that he will neglect this as he does most other things.

Mr. Shuckburg will, I hope, relieve some of the distress that you must be in for want of Secretaries and other Assistants. I beg pardon for this trouble, but my mind is so much disturbed least the Indians fall again into hostilities, that I coud not rest till I had opened my griefs to a Gentleman who has the clearest understanding, and the most in his power in all matters relating to Indians. I am, with a very sincere regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient
& most humble Serv^t.
RICHARD PETERS.

S^r W^m. Johnson.

W. Pitt to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Whitehall, July 8, 1761.

Sir:

The King having been pleased, this Day, to declare in full Council, His Resolution of demanding in Marriage The Princess Charlotte, Sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, I send you herewith, by His Majesty's Order, an Extraordinary Gazette, which has been published this Evening, in order to make known this Event to all His Majesty's Subjects, and I have the greatest pleasure in congratulating You upon the same, as I doubt not but you will receive it with the utmost Joy & Satisfaction.

I am sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
W. PITT.

Dep^{ty} Gov^r of Pensylvania.

To The Right Honoble the Lord
Commissioners for Trade and Plantation

My Lords

In Pursuance of Your Lordships Command Signified to me by Mr. Pownall's Letter wherein y are Pleased to Desire my Opinion in Point of Law upon the following Acts Passed in Pensilvania in 1757 an 1760 I have Perused and Considered the same (Viz.

1. An Act for Regulating the Officers and Soldiers in the Pay of this Province

2. An Act to prevent the Hunting of Deer and other Wild Beasts beyond the Limits of the Lands Purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of this Province and against killing Deer out of Season

3. An Act to enable the Owners and Possessors of the Meadow at Point no Point in the Precinct of Richmond in the County of Philadelphia to keep the Banks Dams Sluices and Flood Gates in Repair And to raise a Fund to Defray the Expence thereof

4. An Act to Enable the Owners of Greenwich Island to Imbank and Drain the same to keep the Outside Banks and Dams in good Repair for ever and to raise a Fund to defray sundry Contingent Yearly Expences accruing thereon

5. An Act to Enable Richard Hill and Samuel Preston

Allow

Moor and Hannah his Wife to Comply with Establish — Ratify and Confirm certain Agreements made between the said Samuel Preston Moor and Richard Hill late of the City of Philadelphia jointly of the one Part and — Divers other Persons of the other Part, And also between the said Richard Hill deceased seperately of the one — Part and Divers Persons of the other Part which were entred into by them in the Lifetime of the said Richard Hill — deceased Some of whose Heirs and Devisees are under Age

Upon Perusal and Consideration of these Acts I have no Objections thereto in Point of Law, and am

My Lords
Your Lordships
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Mat Lamb

Lincolns Inn
19th May 1761.

Exd

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Pensilvania

Sir Mathew Lamb's –
Report upon Five Acts
Paſsed in Pensilvania
in 1757 and 1760

Recd }
Read May 22 } 1761.

X. 1.

Exd.

Pennsylvania 1761.

At a Council at the State house the 22nd May 1761.

Present.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Gov.r &c.a
Benjamin Chew Lynford Lardner } Esq.rs
Joseph Turner

Some Members of Aſsembly and divers other Inhabitants of Philadelphia

Indians

Greyeyes, alias Sir William Johnson, alias Coquetakeghton
Winghhyment; both Indians

Isaac Stille......
Andrew Montour } Interpreters
Nicholas Tillamy

The Governor desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that he is ready to receive their Meſsage and hear what they have to say

Greyeyes spoke as follows (interpreted by Isaac Stille)

Brother

I will shew you a token by which you may know that I am sent to you by my Chiefsmen at Alleghany namely Tamaqui or King Beaver and Netahwatemut.

[Produces a large Belt of Wampum markt GR and a smaller markt T:K.]

Then proceeds. I am glad Brother to see so many of you. I was chosen to come and see you our Brethren here, I was ordered to come and see those here who have our Friendship.

Brother, Now I will tell you what my Chiefsmen say to you. I aſsure you I am very well pleased that you have finished the good work of Friendship that was begun at Easton; and which your Warriors and head Men at Pittsburgh have seconded so well.

Brother, This peace has a good Face and seems to be as well established as that made by William Penn and Tappawinza at Shensbury at the first Settlement of the Province.

Brother, I am well pleased that you have made the Road clear from where you sit to where my Chiefsmen sit, You spoke the Truth when you promised to clear that Road, because in travelling I found it so

[Gave a Belt of Seven Rows]

Now Brother we come here on purpose to view the place of your Council Fire where your old men and ours used to meet and formerly sat and agreed together as Brothers. I am very glad to find those Council Seats very clear, and the Fire burning clear. They look as they formerly did. Our old men are now preparing to come again to visit you and take their Seats with you at this Council Fire as they used to do. [Gave a Belt of 12 Rows].

Brother. This is all I have in charge to say to you at present.

The Governor then askt what time their Chief men proposed to come here?

Grey Eyes answered. They have fixt no certain Time, but are preparing to come as soon as they can, and they will settle a time and send a Messenger to acquaint you with it; and how many Nations are coming.

At a Council at the State House the 25th May 1761.

Present

His Honour the Governor. Benjamin Chew Esqr.

Some Members of Assembly and other Inhabitants of Philadelphia

Indians
and Interpreters } Same as at the first Conference

The Governor desired the Interpreters to let the Indians know that he was ready to speak to them and give them an answer to their Message delivered to him on Saturday. And then made the following Speech, interpreted to the Indians by Isaac Stille and Andrew Montour, vizt

Brethren, King Beaver and all the Indians at Allegheny.

The dark Clouds which were raised between us by the Evil Spirit being now happily removed and dispersed by the peace made at Easton I am glad to hear from you again our old Friends and Brethren.

The Road that leads from your Country to us is again open. The Blood that was spilt upon it is buried under ground. We shall take care to keep it clean that we may pass safely along it, to visit and talk to one another face to face as our fore Fathers did of old and to open our hearts to each other; that nothing may hereafter arise to disturb our Friendship or that of our Children as long as the Sun shall Shine.

Brethren,

I am very much pleased to hear, you intend soon, to come to our Council Fire where your Wisemen and ours used to sit and smoak together, as Children of the same Father. — We on our part, did never let this Fire burn quite out, tho' a great deal of Water did some time ago fall upon it: but we have again kindled it up, and made it burn as bright as ever, and have rubb'd the Seats about it clean to receive you. — By this Belt therefore I take you by the hand and lead you down either to Lancaster or Reading as shall be most agreeable to you, to one of which places I will remove the Fire when you will let me know you are upon the Road to save you the trouble of travelling too far. —

A Belt of 10 Rows.

Brethren,

Officer of his regiment to screen him from punishment; and then signed a paper to that purpose, to be delivered to the said Samuel Roots by the said Indian. (And then the Conference ended).

At a Council at the State house the 22nd May, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Gov$^{r.}$ &c$^{a.}$

Benjamin Chew, Joseph Turner,	Lynford Lardner,	Esq$^{rs.}$

Some Members of Assembly and divers other Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Indians.

Greyeyes, alias Sir William Johnson, alias Coquetakeghton, Winghynunt; both Indians.

Isaac Stille, Nicholas Tittamy,	Andrew Montour,	Interpreters.

The Governor desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that he is ready to receive their Message, and hear what they have to say.

Greyeyes spoke as follows, (interpreted by Isaac Stille).

"Brother:

"I will shew you a token by which you may know that I am sent to you by my Chief men at Allegheny, namely, Tomaqui or King Beaver, and Netalwalemut."

[Produces a large Belt of Wampum mark't G. R., and a smaller mark't T. K].

Then proceeds. "I am glad, Brother, to see so many of you; I was chosen to come and see you, our Brethren, here; I was ordered to come and see those here who have our Friendship.

"Brother:

"Now I will tell you what my Chief men say to you; I assure you I am very well pleased that you have finished the good work of Friendship that was begun at Easton, and which your Warriors and head Men at Pittsburgh have seconded so well.

"Brother:

"This peace has a good Face, and seems to be as well established as that made by William Penn and Lappawinza at Pensberry, at the first Settlement of the Province.

"Brother:

"I am well pleased that you have made the Road clear from where you sit to where my Chief men sit; You spoke the Truth

when you promised to clear that Road, because in travelling I found it so."

[Gave a Belt of Seven Rows].

"Now, Brother, we come here on purpose to view the place of your Council Fire, where your old men and ours used to meet, and formerly sat and agreed together as brothers. I am very glad to find those Council Seats very clean, and the Fire burning clear; They look as they formerly did; Our old men are now preparing to come again to visit you, and take their Seats with you at this Council Fire as they used to do."

[Gave a Belt of 10 Rows].

"Brother:

"This is all I have in charge to say to you at present."

The Governor then ask't what time their Chief men proposed to come here?

Greyeyes answered. "They have fix't no certain Time, but are preparing to come as soon as they can, and they will sett a time and send a Messenger to acquaint you with it; and how many Nations are coming."

At a Council at the State House, the 25th May, 1761.

PRESENT:

His Honour the Governor,

Benjamin Chew, Esqr.

Some Members of Assembly, and other Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Indians and Interpreters, } Same as at the first Conference.

The Governor desired the Interpreters to let the Indians know that he was ready to speak to them, and give them an answer to their Message delivered to him on Saturday, And then made the following Speech, interpreted to the Indians by Isaac Stille and Andrew Montour, vizt.:

"Brethren: King Beaver, and all the Indians at Allegheny:

"The dark Clouds which were raised between us by the Evil Spirit being now happily removed and dispersed by the peace made at Easton, I am glad to hear from you again, our old Friends and Brethren.

"The Road that leads from your Country to us, is again open; The blood that was spilt upon it is buried under ground; We shall take care to keep it clean, that we may pass safely along it to visit and talk to one another, face to face, as our fore-Fathers did of old, Brother. This is all I have in charge to say to you at present.

The Governor then askt what time their Chief men proposed to come here?

Quiqueyes answered. They have fixt no certain time; but are preparing to come as soon as they can, and they will set a time and send a Messenger to acquaint you with it; and how many Nations are coming.

At a Council at the State House the 23th May 1761.

Present

His Honour the Governor: Benjamin Chew Esqr.

Some Members of Assembly and other Inhabitants of Philadelphia

Indians and Interpreters } Same as at the last Conference

The Governor desired the Interpreters to let the Indians know that he was ready to speak to them and give them an answer to their Message delivered to him on Saturday. And then made the following Speech, interpreted to the Indians by Isaac Stille and Andrew Montour, viz!

Brethren, King Beaver and all the Indians at Allegheny.

The dark Clouds which were raised between us by the Evil Spirit being now happily removed and dispersed by the peace made at Easton I am glad to hear from you again our old Friends and Brethren.

The Road that leads from your Country to us is again open. The Blood that was spilt upon it is buried under ground. We shall take care to keep it clean that we may pass safely along it, to visit and talk to one another face to face as our fore Fathers did of old and lay open our hearts to each other; that nothing may hereafter arise to disturb our Friendship or that of our Children as long as the Sun shall Shine. —

Brethren,

I am very much pleased to hear, you intend soon to come to our Council Fire where your Wise men and ours used to sit and smoak together, as Children of the same Father. — We, on our part, did never let this Fire be quite out, tho' a great deal of Water did some time ago fall upon it: But we have again kindled it up, and made it burn as bright as ever, and have swept the Seats about it clean to receive you. — By this Belt therefore I take you by the hand and lead you down either to Lancaster or Reading as shall be most agreeable to you; to one of which places I will remove the Fire when you will let me know you are upon the Road to save you the trouble of travelling too far. —

A Belt of 10 Rows.

Brethren,

I must put you in mind that at the time of our Exchanging the great peace Belt at Easton which you have since laid hold of and put into your Bosoms, it was expressly promised by all the Nations of Indians & made a principal article of that Treaty, that our Flesh and Blood who have been so long prisoners among the Indians should be delivered up to us and that if any of them had gone down their Throats they would heave them up again. I must therefore most earnestly desire that you will bring with you all the prisoners you have and use your Interest with all the Indians in Alliance with you to do the same, and wipe away the Tears from Our Eyes that nothing sorrowful may rest upon our mind on so Joyful an occasion as that of meeting you our Brethren after so long an absence.

A Belt of 11 Rows

In Consideration of your Services & your Fatigue in the long Journey you have taken, I have ordered some Cloaths to be delivered to you to supply the place of those you have worn out and have torn by the Bushes on the Road.

The Governor ordered the following Letters to be entered which have passed between him, Governor Fitch and General Amherst on the affair of the people ~~settling~~ from Connecticut settling the Lands at Cushietunck &ca together with the Attorney General's opinion about it.

The Attorney General's opinion concerning the Connecticut Purposes

Q. .... Whether the people of Connecticut have any Colour or pretence under their Charter to set up their right to the Tract of Land Westward of New Jersey, thro Pennsylvania as far as the South Seas, and what is most advisable for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to do in case the Government of Connecticut persist in their Claim?

If All the Colonies in North America were to remain at this Day bounded in point of Right as they are described in the Original Grants of each, I do not believe there is one Settlement in that part of the Globe that has not in some measure either been encroached upon or else usurped upon its neighbour, So that if the Grants were of themselves the only Rule between the contending Plantations, there never could be an end of their Disputes without unsettling large Tracts of Land where the Inhabitants have no better Title to produce than either Possession or posterior Grants which in point of Law would be superseded by senior Charters. Hence I conceive that many other circumstances must be taken into Consideration besides the Parchment Boundary.

For that may at this day be extended or narrowed by Possession Acquiescence or Agreement; by the Situation and Condition of the Territory at the time of the Grant, as well as by various other matters with respect to the present dispute; The Western Boundary of Connecticut was Barr'd at the time of the original Grant by the Dutch Settlement and the Crown was deceived when they were prevailed upon to convey a Territory which belonged to another State then in Amity with the Crown of England; Besides this objection the Settlement of the new Boundary under the Kings Commission in 1664, and what is still stronger the new Line marked out by Agreement between this Province & New York have now conclusively precluded Connecticut from advancing one foot beyond these Limits.

It was absolutely necessary for the Crown after the Cession of New Netherlands to decide the Clashing rights of the D. of York and the adjoining Colonies, & therefore all that was done by virtue of the Commission then awarded for that purpose must at this day be deemed valid, as the Nations have ever since that time submitted to those Determinations & the Colonies of New York and Jersey submit only upon the authority of those Acts. I am of opinion therefore that the Province of Connecticut has no right to resume their ancient Boundary by over Leaping the Province of New York, or to encroach upon the Pennsylvania Grant which was not made till after the Connecticut Boundary had been reduced by new Confines which restored the Land beyond those Settlements Westward to the Crown, and laid them open to a new Grant. The state of the Country in dispute is a material State Reason why the Crown ought to interpose in the present Case and put a stop to this growing Mischief; But I doubt this Business cannot be adjusted very soon, because Mr. Penn must apply to the Crown for Relief, which method of proceeding will necessarily take up time, as the province of Connecticut must have notice and be heard.

March 7th 1761.

C: Pratt.

Q......1st. Are these Patents or Commissions thus made valid in Law? and if not, how are they to be avoided?

I am of opinion that the Commissions which were granted immediately after the Act of Assembly passed must be taken to have been granted in pursuance of that Act and therefore now that Act has been rejected must drop of Course and whatever the Governors intention might be at that time, no parol Evidence will be admitted to explain his Design or to shew in what Capacity, or under what right he granted these Commissions, and therefore the Law will rather presume they were made according to Law under the Directions of the Act than against the Governor's Instructions and in breach of his Duty, I think that the Commissions are ipso facto vacated by the rejection of the Act, and Mr. Penn is at liberty to grant new Commissions without any proceeding by scire facias, for the others are absolutely suspended.

March 7. 1761.

C: Pratt.

A

Pennsylvania 1761

A Letter to General Amherst from Governor Hamilton

Philadelphia May 10th: 1761.

Sir,

I am greatly concerned at being under a necessity of giving your Excellency some trouble in an affair that hath lately happened in this province. — I was in hopes the measures taken by me, would have put a stop to it, and that there would have been no occasion to have taken up any part of your time about it: but as those measures have failed. I have good reason to think that nothing less than your interposition can prevent the renewal of fresh disturbances from our Indian Allies, and I have the satisfaction to find, that Sir William Johnson, to whom I have communicated what hath past, joins with me in opinion with respect to the propriety of applying to you on the Subject —

The story is a very long one; but in order to save your Excellency what trouble I may. I shall relate no more of it than is absolutely necessary to give you a just conception of the transaction, & of the train of evils it may be productive of.

In the Year 1754 some of the Inhabitants of Connecticut enter'd into an association to settle the Lands at Wyomink, and other Lands upon the Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware in the very Center of this Province, under a pretence, that the same were included within the Connecticut Grant from the Crown: Notwithstanding, that the Western Boundaries of that Colony were adjudged, (by a decree of the King in Council in the Year 1700) to extend no further than to the Eastern bounds of the province of New York —

If the right to the Lands in Question was only a matter of dispute between the Kings Subjects, the common Course prescribed by Law might be taken, and the matter be thereby brought to a legal issue, & in that Case there would be no occasion for me to give your Excellency any trouble about it.

But it happens unfortunately, that these very Lands are claimed by the Six Nations (as having not yet been purchased from them) Who, on an application made to them for that purpose, at the time of the Convention of the Deputies of the several North American Governm^ts at Albany in the Months of June and July 1754, did declare, that they would not upon any account part with those Lands, either to the people of Connecticut, or to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that the same should be reserved for their hunting Grounds, and did insist, that no White people should be permitted to take possession of them — to which end, they, (the Six Nations in Council) did then and there appoint John Shick Calamy one of the Oneida Nation living at that time near to Fort Augusta, to be their Agent for those Lands, with express orders, that in case any White People should attempt to settle upon any of the Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, to the Northward of the Proprietary Purchase, He should immediately make Complaint thereof to the Governor of this Province, in order that they might be forthwith Removed.

Having had the Honour at that time to be in the administration of this Government, and being made acquainted with the Sentiments of the Six Nations upon this head by the report of two Gentlemen, whom I had commissioned to treat with them for a new Purchase of Lands in behalf of the Proprietors; I was no sooner informed of a Settlement intended to be made by the people of Connecticut on those reserved Lands, than I immediately wrote by Express to Mr. Wolcot and Mr. Fitch, then Governor & Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, setting forth the intelligence I had received & the Consequences to be apprehended from such a proceeding, and desired to know if those People were countenanced by that Government & on their both declaring that they had not received any such countenance, and Mr. Fitch in particular expressing a bad ~~design~~ opinion of the design, I thought they would have desisted from any further prosecution of it, but it seems they did not — However, upon their making some fresh attempts in the fall of that Year, Mr. Morris who succeeded me in the administration, made such very strong Remonstrances to the Government of Connecticut thereupon, that the matter was no further prosecuted at that time.

As the Letters wrote by myself and Mr. Morris with the answers of the then Governors of Connecticut, contain a true relation of this Transaction, I have directed them to be copied, and take the liberty to send them herewith for your Excellency's information —

Besides what passed at Albany in the Year 1754 I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency with some other circumstances attending this affair, which cannot fail to make the present attempt to settle those Lands, appear in a very bad light to our Indian Allies. —

Several Tribes of Indians tributary to, and dependant on the Six Nations & particularly the Delawares & Nanticokes finding themselves streightened for want of room in the English Settlements were obliged to remove; and were placed by the Six Nations at Wyomink and other places on the River Susquehannah, where they lived till the War broke out, and then being seduced by the French, were deeply concerned in the ravages committed on our Frontiers. — After some time, by the assistance of Sir William Johnson, & the Six Nations they were prevailed on to suspend Hostilities, & brought to confer with us, and at length a peace was concluded at a Treaty held at Easton in the Year 1758 with their Chief Teedyuscung; by whose good Offices, & the influence of the Six Nations, the Indians to the Westward were drawn off from the French Interest at the very time that General Forbes was on his March against Fort Du Quesne, which greatly facilitated the reduction of that Fortress —

And in order to satisfy your Excellency how much those Indians have it at heart to be quieted in the peaceable possession of the Lands now attempted to be invaded by the Connecticut People, and of how great importance it may be to the future harmony and good understanding between us, that strict Faith should be kept with them by his Majesty's Subjects; Mr. Peters, one of the Members of Council of this Province, who waits upon your Excellency on this occasion will have the Honour to lay before you Extracts from the

Easton Treaty, by which the solemn Stipulations this Government was obliged to enter into with them on this Subject will appear, and without which it is probable that all our Endeavours to conciliate their Friendship would have proved fruitless.

In consequence of these Stipulations which have never been violated by us in a single instance, and at the request of the Indians, this Government hath, at the publick Expence, built houses for them at Wyomink, and hath from time to time, as there was occasion supplied them with Flour and other necessaries without entertaining the least suspicion that the Connecticut people would ever again think of renewing their project for settling those Lands, so circumstanced as is above set forth — Nevertheless some time last Summer, they did as I am informed renew their purpose and in consequence thereof began to take possession, open Roads and lay out Townships with intent to appropriate and settle them for their own advantage. I did not however hear of their proceedings till September last when I immediately despatched the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County in which the Lands lie, to bring me a certain account of what they should see doing there and with orders (in case they should find any persons whatever attempting to make a settlement) to let them into the circumstances of those Lands and to warn them off

In the mean time Teedyuscung who had also heard of these Proceedings came down to me and made a formal Complaint of the breach of the Treaty entered into between us & the Indians at Easton.

When by the return of the Sheriff and Magistrates and the report they made to me, I knew the thing to be certainly true, I forthwith wrote to the Governor of Connecticut acquainting him with these proceedings, and requesting him to use his utmost Influence with the people of his Government to desist from prosecuting so unjust a Scheme at the risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with those people, but to my great Surprize I have not yet received any answer to my Letter

I delayed not however to issue a proclamation strictly prohibiting all persons from joining with, or in any wise aiding or abetting such dangerous practices and caused the same to be published as well separate as in the Gazettes to the end that all might have due notice to avoid engaging themselves in so unwarrantable an enterprize

The report of the Gentlemen who was sent by me the last Fall to order the intruders to remove. The late Conferences with Teedyuscung & my Proclamation upon the Subject, with Mr. Hyndshaws Deposition who was upon the Spot about three weeks ago, of all which Copies are herewith sent, will furnish your Excellency with everything I know relating to this unhappy affair: Sorry I am, that it was not in my power to make you Master of this Subject without engaging your patience in so long a Detail; but I am in hopes the importance of the matter will not only make my Apology, but engage your Excellency to use your influence with the Governor of Connecticut to recall these Intruders, and not suffer them either to retain their Poſseſsions, or to make any Settlements in that Country.

Your Excellency will please to observe by the complaint lately made to me by Teedyuscung, that the Indians are not only alarmed, but greatly irritated at these proceedings, and have threatned to remove the people by force should their application to us prove ineffectual, which may in its consequences involve us again in a War with them: An Event much to be dreaded, as it must of Course be grievous to this and the neighbouring provinces, and very injurious to the British Interest in General; But I flatter myself these Evils will be prevented by your Excellency's timely interposition in such manner as you shall think most proper and likely to answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect
Sir
Your Excellency's most Obedient
and most humble Servant.

General Amherst. James Hamilton.

R

A Letter from the Governor of Connecticut to Gov.^r Hamilton in answer to his of the 10^th of February last

Norwalk 17^th May 1761.

Sir,

Upon receiving your Letter of the 10^th February I thought it expedient to make some more particular Enquiry concerning those affairs you mentioned than I had before made that I might give as exact an account of those matters as I could obtain, and should have wrote you an answer some time since but have been prevented by indisposition, which I presume will be a sufficient excuse for my not acknowledging the receipt of your Letter till now; I find that in May 1755 a memorial was preferred to the Aſsembly by some Gentlemen in behalf of certain Purchasers (who were therein called the Susquehannah Company) representing they had for a very valuable Consideration Bona fide purchased from all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations or Iroquois a large Tract of Land situate on the Susquehannah River about Sixty or Seventy Miles North and South and from about Ten Miles East of said River to extend two degrees Westward for the purpose of carrying on a Numerous and well regulated Plantation; And that as they were sensible such purchase could not alone vest in them the absolute Fee, they were also equally apprehensive of the necessity of obtaining his Majesty's Confirmation and royal authority to their Incorporation, but as they supposed the Lands lay within the original Limits of the Connecticut Charter, they were doubtful whether the former Grant contained in that Charter might not be objected to their obtaining such Confirmation as they signified to be their Intention to apply for. Upon this the Aſsembly signified their opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on a well regulated Colony or Plantation there might have a good effect &ca and accordingly manifested their ready acquiescence therein if it should be his Majesty's royal pleasure to grant said Lands to the Petitioners and thereupon to settle and erect a new Colony in such form and under such regulations as might be consistent with his royal Wisdom whether the Assembly at that time had any apprehension those Lands were in the Limits of the Charter of Pennsylvania or not I am not able to say. I suppose very few if any amongst us were acquainted with the particular discription of the Bounds of that Charter, But whether such purchase and procedure interfered with any other Claim the Assembly did not undertake to consider as the motion was that they should by some Declaration signify that Connecticut would make no claim under the Charter to this Colony in opposition to their motion to the Crown which the Assembly readily made; — Thus Sir, you see that the Assembly have been so far from making a Grant of those Lands that they rather disclaim them and leave those who have any Challenges by purchase or former Grants to conduct and manage as they think proper. This Government therefore as such have no concern in those affairs nor have any inclination or disposition to interest itself in any dispute about those Lands; And altho' the purchasers many most of them live in Connecticut; yet as they act in a private Capacity and even out of the Government we can do nothing only by advice relative to their Conduct under another Jurisdiction. The impropriety therefore of this Governments undertaking to prohibit people's purchasing Lands in the Limits of your proprietary's Claim and in your Government or in any other save our own must be very apparent, as every Government has the sole right to command, forbid &ca in it's own Jurisdiction; so has Pennsylvania in the present Case if these things are within it — Nevertheless as far as my influence will extend I shall not fail in using it to prevent the ill consequences you mention, but if those purchasers should apply to the King, You will doubtless have a fair opportunity to oppose any motion they may make

I have lately heard there are another set of purchasers called the Delaware Company but I know but little about them, only I suppose they claim more East than the other and am ready to think the Familys you mentioned to be settled in those parts are under that Company. but who they be, when and what they purchased I am not informed.

I am Sir with much respect
Your most Obedient, and
most humble Servant

Governor Hamilton

Thos. Fitch

Pennsylvania 1761.

Extract of Governor Fitch's Letter to General Amherst communicated by the General to Governor Hamilton

Extract/ Hartford 30th May 1761.

Mr. Hamilton sometime since wrote to me on that affair, to whom I sent an answer, which I trust will be to his satisfaction, but he had not received it when he wrote to you; I acquainted him that there were a number of persons, mostly I supposed, living in Connecticutt, who represented to the Assembly, that they had purchased of all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, a large tract of Land on the Susquehannah River, and proposed to petition the King for a Charter; but as it was supposed to lay within the Original Grants of the Connecticutt Charter, it might on that account be objected against them, it had been already granted &c; On this the Assembly declared that if his Majesty should think proper to grant their request, this Government Acquiesced therein, Which is no more than saying they had no objection or claim against it and that this Company have as yet made no pretence of entring on those Lands.

I acquainted him likewise there was another Company of Purchasers (as I was informed) who called themselves the Delaware Company, but who they were, or of whom they purchased I was not able to say, and that it was from this last mentioned Company, those people who had entred on those Lands proceeded, and with regard to both, that they were particular Persons, acting for themselves, and that the Government in no ways interested itself with, or was concerned for them.

You will therefore see, Sir there is no dispute between the two Governments, about those Lands; Nevertheless I acquainted him I would use my Influence to prevent the Ill Consequences he mentioned, and as I am sensible a Controversy with the Indians would be very unhappy, I shall endeavour all I can to dissuade the people that live in Connecticutt from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences.

His Excellency General Amherst. Thos. Fitch.

On the 29th of May 1761 The Indian Teliemut delivered to the Governor two prisoners vizt. Amy Brennan aged 18 Years and Elizabeth Carr a very young Girl and informed him that more would have been sent, but they were delivered to Sir William Johnson by the Indians who sent them.

Pennsylvania 1761.

A Letter from his Excellency General Amherst with a Return of the English prisoners inclosed in the said Letter were read, and is as follows.

A Letter from General Amherst to the Governor

Albany 15th June 1761.

Sir

Amongst the Children lately sent from Canada that had been in the hands of the Indians, & some that had been secreted by the Canadians, I find there are six that were taken in the Government of Pennsylv.a and two in Virginia, All whom I now send you, with the enclosed Return which contains all the intelligence I can give you of them. And I beg you will be pleased to deliver them to their parents or Relations, and forward the two belonging to Virginia with a proper passport that they may be restored to their Parents.

The person whom I have sent with these Children has received Provisions for them during ~~my~~ their passage, and has my orders on his arrival at Amboy to provide them with what they may want and proceed with them to Philadelphia.

I enclose you paragraphs of a letter I have received from Governor Fitch in answer to the one I acquainted you I intended to write him, in relation to the encroachments making by the Connecticut people in the Government of Pennsylvania, & hope that affair will be amicably settled for the mutual advantages of both provinces

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
Jeff: Amherst

Hon.ble Lieut: Gov.r Hamilton

A Return of English Children delivered up by the Indians & Canadians that were taken in the province of Pennsylvania & Colony of Virginia

Nicholas Silvias .... of Plumpark in Pennsylvania taken in 1755 by Indians

John Mann .... of Marsh Creek in Pennsylvania taken in 1758 by Indians

Frederick Peyer

Pennsylvania 1761.

147

Frederick Payer	Of Low Bergen in Pennsylvania taken in 1756, His Father killed; but his Mother is, he believes, still living.
Anne Coon	of Pennsylvania, her Mother Dead, & her Father was taken at the same time.
Isaac Teeple	taken near Presque Isle in 1756
Mary Williams	Daughter to one Daniel Williams, taken by Indians on the Delaware about Five Years ago; believes her Father and Mother were killed.
Peter Dawson	Of Virginia taken in 1755 near the Ohio,
Richard Underwood	taken about Winchester, belongs to Virginia,
James Crislie	Upon examination, appears to belong to the Mohawk River, and therefore is not sent.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday the 29th July 1761.

Present.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew,
Thomas Cadwalader } Esqrs.

The Governor informed the Council that he had some time ago received three Belts from a very large number of Indians of the Six nations and their Dependants, who were at the time they dispatched their Messenger got as far as Wyomink in their way to Easton to hold a Treaty with them, & that they desired he would meet them there, and send them Waggons, provisions & paint, & that he was further informed they were by this time come to Easton. The Governor further told the Council that as he had not invited these Indians and had no Business with them that he knew of, except to receive prisoners, as he understood had not many with them, they must have been invited by some officious people of this City, and therefore he thought it necessary that the Council should attend at Easton, & invited them to accompany him, and proposed to sett out on Saturday, the Commissioners having agreed to bear all Expences and to attend the Treaty in person.

Officer of his regiment to screen him from punishment; and then signed a paper to that purpose, to be delivered to the said Samuel Roots by the said Indian. (And then the Conference ended).

At a Council at the State house the 22nd May, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Gov^r.^ &c^a.

Benjamin Chew, Joseph Turner,	Lynford Lardner,	Esq^rs.

Some Members of Assembly and divers other Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Indians.

Greyeyes, alias Sir William Johnson, alias Coquetakeghton, Winghynunt; both Indians.

Isaac Stille, Nicholas Tittamy,	Andrew Montour,	Interpreters.

The Governor desired the Interpreter to let the Indians know that he is ready to receive their Message, and hear what they have to say.

Greyeyes spoke as follows, (interpreted by Isaac Stille).

"Brother:

"I will shew you a token by which you may know that I am sent to you by my Chief men at Allegheny, namely, Tomaqui or King Beaver, and Netalwalemut."

[Produces a large Belt of Wampum mark't G. R., and a smaller mark't T. K].

Then proceeds. "I am glad, Brother, to see so many of you; I was chosen to come and see you, our Brethren, here; I was ordered to come and see those here who have our Friendship.

"Brother:

"Now I will tell you what my Chief men say to you; I assure you I am very well pleased that you have finished the good work of Friendship that was begun at Easton, and which your Warriors and head Men at Pittsburgh have seconded so well.

"Brother:

"This peace has a good Face, and seems to be as well established as that made by William Penn and Lappawinza at Pensberry, at the first Settlement of the Province.

"Brother:

"I am well pleased that you have made the Road clear from where you sit to where my Chief men sit; You spoke the Truth

when you promised to clear that Road, because in travelling I found it so."

[Gave a Belt of Seven Rows].

"Now, Brother, we come here on purpose to view the place of your Council Fire, where your old men and ours used to meet, and formerly sat and agreed together as brothers. I am very glad to find those Council Seats very clean, and the Fire burning clear; They look as they formerly did; Our old men are now preparing to come again to visit you, and take their Seats with you at this Council Fire as they used to do."

[Gave a Belt of 10 Rows].

"Brother:

"This is all I have in charge to say to you at present."

The Governor then ask't what time their Chief men proposed to come here?

Greyeyes answered. "They have fix't no certain Time, but are preparing to come as soon as they can, and they will sett a time and send a Messenger to acquaint you with it; and how many Nations are coming."

At a Council at the State House, the 25th May, 1761.

PRESENT:

His Honour the Governor.

Benjamin Chew, Esq$^{r.}$

Some Members of Assembly, and other Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Indians and Interpreters, } Same as at the first Conference.

The Governor desired the Interpreters to let the Indians know that he was ready to speak to them, and give them an answer to their Message delivered to him on Saturday, And then made the following Speech, interpreted to the Indians by Isaac Stille and Andrew Montour, viz$^{t.}$:

"Brethren: King Beaver, and all the Indians at Allegheny:

"The dark Clouds which were raised between us by the Evil Spirit being now happily removed and dispersed by the peace made at Easton, I am glad to hear from you again, our old Friends and Brethren.

"The Road that leads from your Country to us, is again open; The blood that was spilt upon it is buried under ground; We shall take care to keep it clean, that we may pass safely along it to visit and talk to one another, face to face, as our fore-Fathers did of old, and lay open our hearts to each other, that nothing may hereafter arise to disturb our Friendship, or that of our Children, as long as the Sun shall Shine.

"Brethren:

"I am very much pleased to hear you intend soon to come to our Council Fire, where your Wisemen and ours used to sit and smoak together, as Children of the same Father. We, on our part, did never let this Fire burn quite out, tho' a great deal of Water did, some time ago, fall upon it; But we have again kindled it up, and made it burn as bright as ever, and have rub'd the Seats about it clean to receive you; By this Belt, therefore, I take you by the hand, and lead you down, either to Lancaster or Reading, as shall be most agreeable to you, to one of which places I will remove the Fire, when you will let me know you are upon the Road, to save you the trouble of travelling too far."

A Belt of 10 Rows.

"Brethren:

"I must put you in mind that at the time of our Exchanging the great peace Belt at Easton, which you have since laid hold of, and put into your Bosoms, it was expressly promised by all the Nations of Indians, & made a principal article of that Treaty, that our Flesh and Blood, who have been so long prisoners among the Indians, should be delivered up to us, and that if any of them had gone down their Throats, they would heave them up again, I must, therefore, most earnestly desire that you will bring with you all the prisoners you have, and use your Interest with all the Indians in Alliance with you, to do the same, and wipe away the Tears from our Eyes, that nothing sorrowful may rest upon our mind on so joyful an occasion as that of meeting you, our Brethren, after so long an absence.

A Belt of 11 Rows.

"In Consideration of your Services, & your Fatigue in the long Journey you have taken, I have ordered some Cloaths to be delivered to you, to supply the place of those you have worn out, and have torn by the Bushes on the Road."

The Governor ordered the following Letters to be entered, which had passed between him, Governor Fitch, and General Amherst, on the affair of the people from Connecticut, settling the Lands of Cushietunck, &c^{a.}, together with the Attorney General's opinion about it.

The Attorney General's opinion concerning the Connecticut Trespassers.

"Q. Whether the people of Connecticut have any Colour or pretence under their Charter to set up this right to this Tract of Land, Westward of New Jersey, thro' pennsylvania as far as the south Sea, and what is most advisable for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to do in case the Government of Connecticut persist in their Claim?

"If all the Colonies in North America were to remain at this Day bounded in point of Right, as they are described in the Original Grants of each, I do not believe there is one Settlement in that part of the Globe that has not in some measure either been encroached upon or else usurped upon its neighbour, So that if the Grants were of themselves the only Rule between the contending Plantations, there never could be an end of their Disputes without unsettling large Tracts of Land where the Inhabitants have no better Title to produce than either Possession or posterior Grants, which in point of Law would be Superseded by prior Charters. Hence, I conceive that many other circumstances must be taken into Consideration besides the parchment Boundary, For that may at this day be extended or narrowed by Possession, Acquiescence, or Agreement, by the Situation and Condition of the Territory at the time of the Grant, as well as by various other matters with respect to the present dispute; The Western Boundary of Connecticut was Barr'd at the time of the original Grant by the Dutch Settlement, and the Crown was deceived when they Were prevailed upon to convey a Territory which belonged to another State, then in Amity with the Crown of England; Besides this objection, the Settlement of the new Boundary under the King's Commission in 1664, and what is still stronger, the new Line marked out by Agreement between this Province & New York, has now conclusively precluded Connecticut from advancing one foot beyond these Limits.

"It was absolutely necessary for the Crown, after the Cession of New Netherlands, to decide the Clashing rights of the D. of York and the adjoining Colonies, & therefore, all that was done by virtue of the Commission then awarded for that purpose, must at this day be deemed valid, as the Nations have ever since that time submitted to those Determinations, & the Colonies of New York and Jersey submit only upon the authority of those Acts. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Province of Connecticut has no right to resume their ancient Boundary by over Leaping the Province of New York, or to encroach upon the Pennsylvania Grant, which was not made till after the Connecticut Boundary had been reduced by new Confines, which restored the Land beyond those Settlements Westward to the Crown, and laid them open to a new Grant. The state of the Country in dispute is a material State Reason why the Crown ought to interpose in the present Case, and put a stop to this growing Mischief; but I doubt this Business cannot be adjusted very soon, because Mr. Penn must apply to the Crown for Relief, which method of proceeding will necessarily take up time, as the province of Connecticut must have notice and be heard.

"C. PRATT.

"March 7th, 1761."

"Q. 1st. Are these Patents or Commissions thus made valid in Law? and if not how are they to be avoided?

"I am of opinion that these Commissions, which were granted immediately after the act of Assembly passed, must be taken to have been granted in pursuance of that Act, and therefore, now that Act has been rejected, must drop, of Course, and whatever the Governor's intention might be at that time, no parol Evidence will be admitted, to explain his Design or to show in what Capacity, or under what right he granted these Commissions, and therefore the Law will rather presume they were made according to Law under the directions of the Act, than against the Governor's Instructions, and in Breach of his Duty. I think that the Commissions are ipso facto vacated by the rejection of the Act, and Mr. Penn is at liberty to grant new Commissions without any proceeding by scire facias, for the others are absolutely suspended.

"C. PRATT.

"March 7, 1761."

A Letter to General Amherst from Governor Hamilton.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 10th, 1761.

"Sir:

"I am greatly concerned at being under a necessity of giving your Excellency some trouble in an affair that hath lately happened in this Province. I was in hopes the measures taken by me would have put a stop to it, and that there wou'd have been no occasion to have taken up any part of your time about it; but as those measures have failed, I have good reason to think that nothing less than your interposition can prevent the renewal of fresh Disturbances from our Indian Allies, and I have the satisfaction to find that Sir William Johnson, to whom I have communicated what hath passed, joins with me in opinion, with respect to the propriety of applying to you on the Subject.

"The story is a very long one, but in order to save your Excellency what trouble I may, I shall relate no more of it than is absolutely necessary to give you a just conception of the transaction, & of the train of evils it may be productive of.

"In the Year 1754, some of the Inhabitants of Connecticut enter'd into an association to settle the Lands at Wyomink, and other Lands upon the Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware, in the very Center of this Province, under a pretence that the same were included within the Connecticut Grant from the Crown, notwithstanding that the Western Boundaries of that Colony were adjudged (by a decree of the King in Council, in the Year 1700), to extend no further than to the Eastern bounds of the province of New York.

"If the right to the Lands in Question was only a matter of dispute between the King's Subjects, the common course prescribed by Law might be taken, and the matter be thereby brought to a legal issue, & in that Case there would be no occasion for me to give your Excellency any trouble about it.

"But it happens unfortunately that these very Lands are claimed by the Six Nations (as having not yet been purchased from them), Who, on an application made to them for that purpose, at the time of the Convention of the Deputies of the several North American Governm^{ts}. at Albany, in the Months of June and July, 1754, did declare that they would not upon any account part with those Lands, either to the people of Connecticut or to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that the same should be reserved for their hunting Grounds, and did insist that no White people should be permitted to take possession of them, to which end they (the Six Nations in Council) did then and there appoint John Sheck Calamy, one of the Oneida Nation, living at that time near to Fort Augusta, to be their Agent for those Lands, with express orders that in case any White people should attempt to settle upon any of the Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, to the Northward of the Proprietary purchases, He should immediately make Complaint thereof to the Governor of this province, in order that they might be forthwith removed.

"Having had the Honour at that time to be in the administration of this Government, and being made acquainted with the sentiments of the Six Nations upon this head by the report of two Gentlemen, whom I had commission'd to treat with them for a new purchase of Lands in behalf of the proprietors; I was no sooner informed of a Settlement intended to be made by the people of Connecticut on those reserved Lands, than I immediately wrote by express to Mr. Wolcot and Mr. Fitch, then Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, setting forth the intelligence I had received & the consequences to be apprehended from such a proceeding, and desired to know if those people were countenanced by that Government, & on their both declaring that they had not received any such countenance, and Mr. Fitch in particular expressing a bad opinion of the design, I thought they would have desisted from any further prosecution of it, but it seems they did not. However, upon their making some fresh attempts in the fall of that Year, Mr. Morris, who succeeded me in the administration, made such very strong remonstrances to the Government of Connecticut thereupon, that the matter was no further prosecuted at that time.

"As the Letters wrote by myself and Mr. Morris, with the answers of the then Governors of Connecticut, contain a true relation of this Transaction, I have directed them to be copied, and take the liberty to send them herewith for your Excellency's information.

"Besides what passed at Albany in the Year 1754, I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency with some other circumstances attending this affair, which cannot fail to make the present attempt to settle those Lands appear in a very bad light to our Indian Allies.

"Several Tribes of Indians, tributary to and dependant on the six Nations, & particularly the Delawares & Nanticokes, finding themselves streightned for want of room in the English Settlements, were obliged to remove, and were placed by the Six Nations at Wyomink and other places on the River Susquehannah, where they lived till the War broke out, and then, being seduced by the French, were deeply concerned in the ravages committed on our Frontiers. After some time, by the assistance of Sir William Johnson & the Six Nations, they were prevailed on to suspend Hostilities, & brought to confer with us, and at Length a peace was concluded at a Treaty held at Easton in the Year 1758, with their Chief Teedyuscung, by whose good Offices, & the influence of the Six Nations, the Indians to the Westward were drawn off from the French Interest at the very time that General Forbes was on his March against Fort Du Quesne, which greatly facilitated the reduction of that Fortress.

"And in order to satisfy your Excellency how much those Indians have it at heart to be quieted in the peaceable possession of the Lands now attempted to be invaded by the Connecticut People, and of how great importance it may be to the future harmony and good understanding between us, that strict Faith should be kept with them by his Majesty's subjects, Mr. Peters, one of the Members of Council of this Province, who waits upon your Excellency on this occasion, will have the Honour to lay before you Extracts from the Easton Treaty, by which the solemn Stipulations this Government was obliged to enter into with them on this Subject will appear, and without which it is probable that all our Endeavours to conciliate their Friendship would have proved fruitless.

"In consequence of these Stipulations, which have never been violated by us in a single instance, and at the request of the Indians, this Government hath, at the publick Expence, built houses for them at Wiomink, and hath from time to time, as there was occasion, supplied them with Flour and other necessaries, without entertaining the least suspicion that the Connecticut people would ever again think of renewing their project for settling those Lands, so circumstanced as is above set forth. Nevertheless, some time last Summer, they did, as I am informed, renew their purpose, and in consequence thereof began to take possession, open Roads, and lay out Townships, with intent to appropriate and settle them for their own advadvantage. I did not, however, hear of their proceedings till September last, when I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County, in which the Lands lie, to bring me a certain account of what they should see doing there, and with orders (in case they should find any Persons whatever attempting to make a settlement) to let them into the circumstances of those Lands, and to warn them off.

"In the mean time Teedyuscung, who had also heard of these Proceedings, came down to me and made a formal Complaint of the breach of the Treaty entered into between us & the Indians at Easton.

"When, by the return of the Sheriff and Magistrates, and the report they made to me, I knew the thing to be certainly true, I forthwith wrote to the Governor of Connecticut acquainting him with these proceedings, and requesting him to use his utmost Influence with the people of his Government to desist from prosecuting so unjust a Scheme at the risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with those people; but to my great Surprize I have not yet received any answer to my Letter.

"I delayed not, however, to issue a proclamation strictly prohibiting all persons from joining with, or in anywise aiding or abetting such dangerous practices, and caused the same to be published, as well seperate as in the Gazettee, to the end that all might have due notice to avoid engaging themselves in so unwarrantable an enterprize.

"The report of the Gentlemen who was sent by me the last Fall to order the intruders to remove, The late Conferences with Teedyuscung, & my Proclamation upon the Subject, with Mr. Hyndshaw's deposition, who was upon the Spot about three weeks ago, of all which copies are herewith sent, will furnish your Excellency with every thing I know relating to this unhappy affair. Sorry I am that it was not in my power to make you Master of this Subject without engaging your patience in so long a Detail; but I am in hopes the importance of the matter will not only make my apology, but engage your Excellency to use your influence with the Governor of Connecticut to recall these Intruders, and not suffer them either to retain their possessions, or to make any Settlements in that Country.

"Your Excellency will please to observe, by the complaint lately made to me by Teedyuscung, that the Indians are not only alarmed, but greatly irritated at these proceedings, and have threatened to remove the people by force, should their application to us prove ineffectual, which may in its consequences involve us again in a War with them—an event much to be dreaded, as it must of course be grievous to this and the neighbouring provinces, and very injurious to the British Interest in General; but I flatter myself these Evils will be prevented by your Excellency's timely interposition in such manner as you shall think most proper and likely to answer the purpose.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
"Sir, your Excellency's most obedient
"and most humble Servant,
"JAMES HAMILTON.

"General Amherst."

A Letter from the Governor of Connecticut to Gov'r Hamilton in answer to his of the 10*th of February last.*

NORWALK, 7th May, 1761.

"Sir:

"Upon receiving your Letter of the 10th February, I thought it expedient to make some more particular Enquiry concerning those affairs you mentioned than I had before made, that I might give as exact an account of those matters as I could obtain, and should have wrote you an answer some time since but have been prevented by indisposition, which I presume will be a sufficient excuse for my not acknowledging the receipt of your Letter till now; I find that in May, 1755, a memorial was preferred to the Assembly by some Gentlemen in behalf of certain Purchasers who were therein called the Susquehannah Company, representing they had, for a very valuable Consideration Bonafide, purchased from all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations or Iroquois a large Tract of Land situate on the Susquehannah River, about sixty or Seventy Miles North and South, and from about Ten Miles East of said river, to extend two degrees Westward for the purpose of carrying on a Numerous and well regulated Plantation; and that as they were sensible such purchase could not alone vest in them the absolute Fee, they were also equally apprehensive of the necessity of obtaining his Majesty's Confirmation and royal authority to their Incorporation, but as they suppose the Lands lay within the original Limits of the Connecticut Charter, they were doubtful whether the former Grant contained in that Charter might not be objected to their obtaining such Confirmation, as they signified to be their Intention to apply for. Upon this the Assembly signified their opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on a well regulated Colony or Plantation there, might have a good effect &ca., and accordingly manifested their ready acquiescance therein if it should be his Majesty's royal pleasure to grant said Lands to the Petitioners, and thereupon to settle and erect a new Colony in such form, and under such regulations as might be consistent with his royal Wisdom; whether the Assembly at that time had any apprehension those Lands were in the Limits of the Charter of Pennsylvania or not, I am not able to say; I suppose very few, if any, among us were acquainted with the particular description of the Bounds of that Charter; But whether such purchase and proceedure interfered with any other Claim, the Assembly did not undertake to consider, as the motion was that they should by some Declaration signify that Connecticut would make no claim under the charter to this Colony, in opposition to their motion to the Crown, which the Assembly readily made; Thus Sir, you see that the Assembly have been so far from making a Grant of those Lands that they rather disclaim them and leave those who have any Challenges by purchase, or former Grants, to conduct and manage as they think proper.

"This Government, therefore, as such, have no concern in those affairs, nor have any inclination or disposition to interest itself in any dispute about those Lands; and, altho' the purchasers may, most of them, live in Connecticut, yet, as they act in a private Capacity, and even out of the Government, we can do nothing only by advice relative to their Conduct under another Jurisdiction. The impropriety, therefore, of this Government undertaking to prohibit people's purchasing Lands in the Limits of your proprietary's Claim, and in your Government or any other, save our own, must be very apparent, as every Government has the sole right to command, forbid, &c$^{a.}$ in its own Jurisdiction, so has pennsylvania in the present Case, if these things are within it; Nevertheless, as far as my influence will extend, I shall not fail in using it to prevent the ill consequences you mention; but if those purchasers should apply to the King, You will, doubtless, have a fair opportunity to oppose any motion they may make.

"I have lately heard there are another set of purchasers, called the Delaware Company, but I know but little about them, only I suppose they claim more East, than the other, and am ready to think the Familys you mentioned to be settled in those parts are under that Company, but who they be, when and what they purchased, I am not informed.

"I am, Sir, with much respect,
"Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,
"THOS. FITCH.

"Governor HAMILTON."

—

Extract of Governor Fitch's Letter to General Amherst, communicated by the General to Governor Hamilton.

(Extract.)

"HARTFORD, 30th, May, 1761.

"Mr. Hamilton, sometime since, wrote to me on that affair, to whom I sent an answer, which, I trust, will be to his Satisfaction, but he had not received it when he wrote to you; I acquainted him that there were a number of Persons, mostly, I supposed, living in Connecticut, who represented to the Assembly they had purchased of all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, a large Tract of Land on the Susquehannah river, and proposed to petition the King for a Charter, but as it was supposed it lay within the Original Bounds of the Connecticut Charter, it might, on that account, be objected against them, it had been already granted, &c^{a}; On this, the Assembly declared that if his Majesty should think proper to grant their request, this Government acquiesced therein, which is no more than saying they had no objection or claim against it, and that this Company have, as yet, made no pretence of entring on those Lands.

"I acquainted him, likewise, there was another Company of Purchasers (as I was informed), who called themselves the Delaware Company, but who they were, or of whom they purchased, I was not able to say, and that it was from this last mentioned Company, those people who had entered on those Lands proceeded, and with regard to both, that they were particular Persons, acting for themselves, and that the Government in no ways interested itself with, or was concerned for them.

"You will therefore see, Sir, there is no dispute between the two Governments about those Lands; Nevertheless I acquainted him I would use my Influence to prevent the Ill consequences he mentioned, and as I am sensible a Controversy with the Indians would be very unhappy, I shall endeavour all I can to diswade the people that live in Connecticut from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences.

"THO$^{s.}$ FITCH.

"His Excellency General AMHERST."

One the 29th of May, 1761, The Indian Telinemut delivered to the Governor two prisoners, viz$^{t.}$: Amy Brennan, aged 18 Years, and Elizabeth Carr, a very young Girl, and informed him that more would have been sent, but they were delivered to Sir William Johnson by the Indians who sent them.

A Letter from his Excellency General Amherst, with a return of the English prisoners inclosed in the said Letter were read, and is as follows:

A Letter from General Amherst to the Governor.

"ALBANY, 15th June, 1761.

"Sir:

"Amongst the Children lately sent from Canada, that had been in the hands of the Indians, & some that had been secreted by the Canadians, I find there are six that were taken in the Government of Pennsylv$^{a.}$ and two in Virginia, all whom I now send you, with the inclosed return which contains all the intelligence I can give you of them. And I beg you will be pleased to deliver them to their parents or relations, and forward the two belonging to Virginia with a proper passport, that they may be restored to their parents.

"The person whom I have sent with these Children, has received provisions for them during their passage, and has my orders on his arrival at Amboy, to provide them with what they may want, and proceed with them to Philadelphia.

"I enclose you paragraphs of a Letter I have received from Governor Fitch, in answer to the one I acquainted you I intended to write him, in relation to the encroachments making by the Connecticut people in the Government of Pennsylvania, & hope that affair will be amicably settled for the mutual advantages of both provinces.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble servant,
"JEFF. AMHERST.

"Honble. Lieut^{t.} Gov^{r.} Hamilton."

Return of English Children, delivered up by the Indians and Canadians, that were taken in the Province of Pennsylvania & Colony of Virginia.

Nicholas Silvias, of Plowpark, in pennsylvania, taken in 1755, by Indians.

John Mann, of Marsh Creek, in pennsylvania, taken in 1758, by Indians.

Frederick Payer, Of Low Bergen, in Pennsylvania, taken in 1756. His Father killed, but his Mother is, he believes, still living.

Anne Coon, of pennsylvania; her Mother Dead, & her Father was taken at the same time.

Isaac Toople, taken near presque Isle in 1756.

Mary Williams, Daughter to one Daniel Williams, taken by Indians on the Delaware, about Five Years ago; Believes her Father and Mother were killed.

Peter Dawson, of Virginia, taken in 1755, near the Ohio.

Richard Underwood, taken about Winchester; belongs to Virginia.

James Cristis, Upon examination, appears to belong to the Mohawk River, and therefore is not sent.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1761.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JAMES HAMILTON**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &^{ca.}

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esq^{rs.}
Thomas Cadwallader,

The Governor informed the Council that he had some time ago received three Belts from a very large number of Indians of the six nations and their Dependants, who were, at the time they dispatched their Messenger, got as far as Wyomink, on their way to Easton to hold a Treaty with them, & that they desired he would meet them there, and send them Waggons, provisions, & Paint; & that he was further informed they were by this time come to Easton. The

Copy of the Indian Councill held near Detroit between the Deputys of the Six Nations, & the Western Indians

Par ordre des cinq Nations apporté par un qui se nomme Kaatorerirax: autrement les François le nomment Roſignol.

Le dit Sauvage, trois jours apres etre arrivé chez les Hurons, ne pouvant pas leur parler, parce qu'ils etoient toujours dans l'yvreſse: la quatrieme Journée a fait avertir les quatre Nations du Detroit; disant qu'il avoit des Paroles à leur communiquer: alors les Nations se sont rendues à sa Demande, quand ils ont eté tous raſsemblés, il a pris des Branches de Porcelaine, en leur disant, mes Freres, C'est vous-autres qui m'avés attiré des l'automne paſsée, mais je vous dis par les branches de porcelaine icy, nous autres cinq Nations, notre Loge est longue, nous ne pouvons pas deliberer si vite, quand nous avons quelque Projet, cependant voilà des branches de Porcelaine que nous avions envoyé de bon Printems. quand j'ay eu fait le bout de ma Cabane qui est si longue. J'ay pris le party de venir, je m'en suis venu à Sandusky; J'ay eté surpris d'y trouver les branches de Porcelaine que j'avois envoyé devant, alors je les ai prises, et je les apporte moi même: Par d'autres branches de porcelaine mes Freres.

Hurons, Outawas, ouchipois, et Poux, Ecoutés moy. Je vous ai dit que ma Cabane etoit longue, que je ne deliberois pas tout d'un Coup; J'ay arrivé à Sandusky, je comptois y trouver un feu allumé, point du tout. J'y ay trouvé des feux morts, J'ay gratté dans la Cendre, J'ay trouvé des Charbons, où il y avoit un reste de feu, J'ay raſsemblé ces Charbons avec les Tisons, et j'y ay rallumé un bon feu, C'est là où nous vous prions de venir pour y parler d'affaires de Consequence: C'est là où sont raſsemblés nos Chefs, à ce feu que je vous ai dit que j'ay allumé: Chefs des cinq Nations, & Delawars et Chawanese, C'est là où ces Chefs vous diront leurs sentimens; Par deux torquets de Tabac que je vous presente de la Part de nos Chefs, ils vous prient en faisant vôtre Route de venir à ce feu que je vous ai dit que j'avois allumé, en fumant pour qu'il vienne de bonnes Pensées.

Par trois Branches de Porcelaine, mes freres, on dit que la Bouche de l'Anglois et la notre ne fait qu'une, je vous dit par les Branches de Porcelaine icy, que ce n'est pas vray, L'Anglois a sa bouche et nous avons la notre; Je vous dis que je — desaprouve cela; avec deux petits bois les tenant dans sa main, Mes freres je ne vous dis pas la signification de ces deux petits Bois, en les tenant dans sa main, quand vous serés rendus où sont nos

Chefs, là où je vous ai dit que j'avois allumé ce feu, Ils vous feront l'explication ce que veulent dire ces petits Bois: On dit aussi que les anglois ont envoyé des Colliers aux Kalibanions, Creeks, & aux Chicasaws, en disant par leurs Colliers que nous avions les mêmes Idées qu'eux, Je vous dis Mes freres, que non, comme quand ils ont pris Possession du Detroit, ce n'a jamais été nos sentimens, nous vous disons que nous desaprouvons cela.

Reponse des Nations, tous d'un meme accord & d'une meme Voix, audit Sauvage cy dessus.

Mon frere, il est vray que nous t'avons invité à venir parler avec nous de bonnes affaires, tu nous annonces que tu es arrivé au petit Lac, que tu dis que tu as été surpris d'y trouver les feux morts, là où sont des Chefs qui nous attendent.

Nous sommes surpris de la Proposition de tes Chefs, de nous proposer de nous parler dans un Pays de Ronces, nous n'avons jamais ouï dire qu'il y eut un feu allumé veritablement là, Il est vray qu'il s'y est allumé quelque fois quelque feu, mais c'est par quelques Chasseurs qui y cherchoient leur vie. Nous te disons que nous n'y allons point, si tes Chefs sont venus pour y parler de bonne affaires, nous les invitons de venir icy pour nous les dire

publiquem

publiquement, du tems que nous avions un Pere, & qu'il venoit des Chefs pour parler de bonne affaires, nous venions nous raſsembler dans la maison de notre Pere, là où nous nous disions nos Jdées publiquem^t. presentement, nous avons notre pere Anglois qui tient sa même Place, c'est pour cela que nous disons à tes Chefs, que s'yl y a quelquechose à nous communiquer, de venir dans la maison de notre frere, ainsi voilà les Jdées de vos freres Jens du Detroit.

Copy of the Conference
between the Deputys
of the Six Nations
& the Indians at
Detroit June 1761.

Minutes

of the several proceedings, & Conferences held by the Honble. Sir Willm. Johnson Baronet with the Indians, on his way to, & at the Detroit in 1761

Sir William Johnson having in June 1761. received his Excellency Major Genl. Amhersts orders to proceed to the Detroit in order to hold a Meeting, and enter into a friendship and Alliance with all the Western Indians or Ottawa Confederacy, as also to regulate the Indian trade at the several posts. He previous to his departure aſsembled the Mohawks at his House at Fort Johnson, & after acquainting them with the cause of his journey, he in the strongest terms recommended to them to preserve a friendly behaviour to their Brethren the English, and upon all occasions to manifest their love for his Majestys Subjects during his absence, to be industrious, & follow their hunting as formerly by all which they would recommend themselves to his Majestys favour, and protection.

To which they answered That they were much pleased with Sir Williams acquainting them with the cause of so long a journey & wished him all imaginable succeſs, but could not avoid expreſs their uneasineſs for his safety, as he must paſs thro, & meet with several Nations of Indians, as yet much attached to the French & that there were likewise some of the six Nations who could not be much confided in, However, for their parts, he might be convinced of their intentions to pay an implicit obedience to his advice, by their earnest endeavours to prevent any Irregul[illegible] and the English, and by their firm [illegible]

As Brethren and Allies —
They then entreated that a Stop might be put to any further encroac
of ours upon them, as they said we had now hemmed them in on
Sides, and yet were Still solliciting for more land, which they b
we would not continue to do, they having scarcely sufficient t
hunt upon —

Sir William thereupon assured them that no more land should
taken from them without being fairly purchased, his Majesty having
expressly ordered the several Governors to prevent any persons fro
settling on their Lands without first obtaining the Indians consen
and legally purchasing it from them. At which the Mohocks
expressed great satisfaction, and took their leave —

Sunday July 5th

Sir William Johnson attended by several Gentlemen set out for t
Detroit.

On his arrival at Conajohare he assembled the Indians of that
Village and acquainted them of the cause of his Journey, as h
had done the Mohocks. To which he received an answer to the sa
purport as the former, they greatly complaining upon our encroachments o
their Lands, to which having received a satisfactory answer, they conc
with telling him they purposed to send some Sachems & others to repr
their Nation, and speak in their Names to the Western Indians at t
intended meeting of which Sir William highly approved, and took th
leave. —

On his arrival at the German Flatts he met with several Ch
of Oneida, & Tuscaroras who were coming down to speak with him,
on account of a murther lately committed by an Oneida Indian —
on one of the German Inhabitants —

[illegible] Co[illegible]
with the Indians, on his way to and at [illegible]

At a Meeting held at Burnetts field, July 7th [illegible]
of the Oneidas, who were then on their way to [illegible]
design to make up a late murther committed on one of the [illegible]
by an Indian of their Nation

Present

Sir William Johnson Baronet
The Revd. Parson Occum
Capt. John Johnson
Lieut. Rich. Smith
Justice Herkemer, & ca. of the principal Inhabitants
Lieut. Guy Johnson of his Majestys Indep.t Compy.
Acting as Secretary

Upwards of 50 Sachems, & Chiefs of Oneida & Tuscarora

Conoghquieson Speaker

Asked if Sir William was ready to hear what he had to sa[illegible]
on being answered in the affirmative he proceeded.

Brother Warraghiyagey!

We are come hither to wipe away your tears, clear your [illegible]
and condole with you for your late loss, and therefore with this String, we
clear the darkness from your eyes, that you may see clearly, and look
upon us as brethren.

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brother

We are now assembled together to condole with you, according to the anti[illegible]
Agreement between us That whenever a like mischance should befall eit[illegible]
of us, the other should condole with them on their loss, take the Axe out
of their heads, & cover the Deceased's grave so as to bury every thing in an
amicable manner, all which we now perform, & hope it may be understo[illegible]
as we mean it.

Gave A Belt of 9 Rows of Wampu[illegible]

Brother

We acknowledge ourselves extremely concerned at the late murther com[illegible]
by one of our Na[illegible], wherefore we now dig up th[illegible] Tree, which [illegible]
to the Clouds, beneath whose roots runs a Strea[illegible] [illegible]ch we will [illegible]
the late accident [illegible] as it may never more be [illegible] and hope
that when you [illegible] that two of our Nat[illegible]
murthered by on[illegible] people for which [illegible]
redress, you will [illegible] induced to bar[illegible]

Brother

By taking these measures we keep up the antient Custom subsisting between you, and the five Nations, of immediately condoling each other on any mischance, whereby we preserve the covenant chain bright and lasting, but we are sorry to observe you look so coolly on and are very uneasy least, should the covenant chain not be preserved in like manner on your part, it might prove of fatal consequence, & end in the destruction of one of us. Therefore with this Belt we wipe away all your tears, & renew, & strengthen the Covenant chain of friendship, which shall not be broken by us, and we therefore hope you will forget what hath passed & not let slip the covenant chain.

A Black belt of 7 Rows.

Brother

We the Sachems of the Oneidas & Tuscaroras frequently cautioned our Young men against committing any violence, on any of the Inhabitants or their property, but unfortunately for us we are not (more than you) exempt from bad people, who will not hearken to advice, but get frequently in liquor which your people furnish them with, and as that was the cause of the late murther, we beg you'll think more favourably of it.

A belt 6 Rows.

Brother,

Having finished what I had to say, relating to that melancholy affair, I shall now begin on another subject.

Brother

This Land which was given us by the divine being, we love as our lives, & therefore hope you'll secure the possession of it to us, which has been ours from the beginning by preventing any more of your people from settling higher in the Country agreeable to the desire of all the six Nations, least should we join the German Inhabitants who reside here which we should drive them into the sea & should you on the contrary kick us in return we know not whither we should be driven. Therefore and to prevent any ill consequences, we beg you'll secure our property to us by complying with our request.

A belt 6 Rows.

Brother

At the commencement of this War great promises were made us, That we sh[illegible]d have a reasonable extensive trade & that at the end thereof you[illegible]d demolish all your outposts, & fortifications erected in our Cou[illegible] but as it seems the War is not yet ended, & that many of the Com[illegible]ding Officers at the sev.d posts have used us very unfriendly [illegible] heretofore, We request that whilst you keep up these Sta[illegible] posts Officers at them who may behave in a brotherli

&c

Manner towards us as we shall do to them; And as to the [illegible] trade promised us, we are sorry to observe that instead thereof every thing is dearer than formerly, neither can our young men procure powd for hunting as we find it is prevented from being sold to them

Brother In consequence of your request to us, we have sent our Messengers amongst the most distant Nations, to engage them to enter into a peace between us, & you. which we are glad to inform you has had the desired effect.

A belt of 7 Rows

Brother Here is a Paper which was sent to the Council at Onondaga, & as we are illiterate we beg you'll explain to us the purport thereof

Delivered a printed Proclamation from the Gov^r. of Pensilvania

The Speaker having ended, Sir William informed him he would consider on an answer to what he had sayed, which he would deliver them in the Afternoon

S. M. Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians that he was ready to answer them: they accordingly met

Present as before

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows.

Brethren of Oneida, & Tuscarora

Your coming to us at this time, & on this occasion carrys with it a good appearance, and also prevents my sending for you to meet me at the Oneida Lake as I purposed to do

You have now agreable to your customs condoled the loss of the poor Man, who was lately murthered by one of your people near this place, & as I know it to be your custom, & imagine (from your behaviour) that all of you present are a good deal concerned thereat, I therefore thank you for this part of the condolence

Gave 3 strings of Wampum

Brethren In the next place you say, you are come to take the Hatchet out of our heads, which you lately struck into it, and to cover the grave of the deceased so as it may never more be seen or remembered. I am very sensible this has been your manner of acting on like occasions heretofore, but I am now to let you know that the Gen^l. & Commander in Chief in America (who does not understand one man's murthering another without suffering death for the same, or without being delivered up to justice for a trial of his offence) Expects, & insists, upon your immediately delivering up [illegible] Murtherer, and as your Friend recommend a speedy compliance with his [illegible] and that it may Shew how disagreeable his crime appears to the [illegible] to which he belong [illegible] I therefore again desire you will comply therewith [illegible] belt of Wampum

Br

I take it well of you that you are desirous to take all measures whereby we may forget the late accident, but I must observe that what you mention concerning two of your peoples being murthered some time ago by one of ours, can be no mitigation of the present Offenders guilt, the Case having been apparently different, as those persons of whom you speak, were found plundering the House, & destroying the property of the persons who killed them, which behaviour would have tolerated his proceedings even by the equitable Laws of Great Britain, And the many Murthers since that time committed by your people should in my opinion have sufficiently cautioned you ag.^t^ so frivolous a palliation of the Crime —

A Belt

Brethren. I am glad to hear it is your intention to preserve the Covenant Chain bright & lasting, and I hope you will consider it as your interest to adhere to your present promises, for be assured should any thing hereafter occasion a breach therein it must prove fatal to you, as well as disagreable to us, if necessitated to act contrary to our present friendly intentions towards you —

A Belt

Brethren You are all sensible that the imputing the late Murther to drunkenness, can be no extenuation of the Offenders crime, A precedent which tolerates murther, should never be admitted of, neither is it for your advantage more than for ours. I therefore insist on your immediate compliance with the Generals demand of delivering up the Offender to Justice.

A Belt

Brethren With regard to what you have desired concerning your Lands which you chuse not to part with, I am to inform you that agreable to former remonstrances made in that head to the Court of London, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to send orders to his several Governors in America whereby they are positively restricted from granting Lands to any persons whatsoever, without your permission, & a legal purchase from you as proprietors, so that you must blame yourselves should any further grants be made contrary as you say to your inclinations, & that of the other Nations —

A Belt

[illegible]thren We have taken all measures in our power to render the Ind.^n^ trade as [illegible] & as advantageous as possible for you, & I am surprised [illegible] already felt the effects of our endeavours from the [illegible]ders, well furnished with goods who daily resort to [illegible] For the promoting of which trade & the preservation [illegible] lands, as well as for our mutual security & protec[illegible]

WO 34/39.

[illegible] of at so great a hope I am astonished you should [illegible] their demolition. And if ny misunderstanding should have happened at any time to arise between he Officers at any of those posts & you, it must either have been caused from your ignorance of each others language & Customs, or rom the imprudent behaviour of some of your people, who when n liquor take the most extravagant libertys, to prevent which or the future I earnestly recommend it to the Sachems, to exert hemselves upon all occasions by putting a stop thereto— Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discover any xtortions or frauds committed by traders, the Offenders shall be everely punished, tho' I imagine, from the number of traders now mongst you, that goods can neither be scarce, or extravagant. And hall not fail to transmit your request concerning powder to the eneral — I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to promote peace with the distant Indians, As I have allways had your Interest at heart and have considered your unions as so Essential ents that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice that head.

A Belt

The printed paper which you desire to have explained contains Proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania, setting forth that sev^{l} persons from the Neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of ome Lands near Cushietunk, in the upper parts of Northampton County, ag^{t} which Teedyuscung had remonstrated, declaring that f they were not removed the Indians would do it by force themselves, he Governor therefore issued this proclamation ordering them off forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any Lands ot yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for he same.

Sir Will^{m} Johnson having answered the sev^{l} points contained in the Speech of the Indians, The Speaker desired to withdraw having something to deliberate upon, which he would communicate in a few minutes, Whereupon he withdrew [illegible] his return he addressed [illegible] Johnson as follows

It gives us g[illegible] cern that we have [illegible] present in our ower to comply [illegible] Generals desire of d[illegible] the Offender ap

To

the points which you seem to wish [illegible]

that I am astonished you should write [illegible] any misunderstanding should have happened at any time to arise [illegible] the Officers at any of those posts, & you, it must either have been caused from your ignorance of each others language & customs or from the imprudent behaviour of some of your people, who when in liquor take the most extravagant liberties, to prevent which for the future I earnestly recommend it to the Sachems, to exert themselves upon all occasions by putting a stop thereto — Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discover any extortions or frauds committed by traders, the Offenders shall be severely punished, Tho' I imagine, from the number of traders now amongst you, that goods can neither be scarce, or extravagant, I also shall not fail to transmit your request concerning powder to the General — I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to procure a peace with the distant Indians, As I have allways had your Wellfare at heart and have considered your unions as so Essential thereto that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice in that head.

A Belt

Brethren. The printed paper which you desire to have explained contains a Proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania, setting forth that sev.^d^ persons from the Neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of some Lands near Cushietunk, in the upper parts of Northampton County, ag.^t^ which Teedyuscung had remonstrated, declaring that if they were not removed the Indians would do it by force themselves, The Governor therefore issued this proclamation ordering them off & forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any Lands not yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same.

Sir Will.^m^ Johnson having answered the sev.^d^ points contained in the Speech of the Indians, The Speaker desired to withdraw having something to deliberate upon, which he would communicate in a few minutes, Whereupon he withdrew [illegible] his return he addressed [illegible] Johnson as follows

Brother It gives us great concern that we have [illegible] present in our power to comply [illegible] Generals desire of [illegible]

To Justice, he having made his escape to some distant part immediately after perpetrating the Crime. But we are determined whenever we can apprehend him to give him up immediately. And in the meantime we hope that this crime committed by an Individual may not prove the occasion of our forfeiting your friendship or be deemed a National act, and we could heartily Wish that this accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without an infringement of that antient Agreement by which, our Ancestors, & yours were mutually engaged to settle such mischances without farther bloodshed —

The Conference being ended, Sir Willm Johnson called in the Chiefs of the Indians to his quarters, & there introduced the Revd Mr Occum to them informing as a person sent to them for their instruction in the principles & practice of the Christian Religion earnestly recommending it to them to treat him with the respect due to one of his sacred function, which they sincerely promised to do. returning hearty thanks for this proof which the English gave of their regard for their future happiness —

On the 19th of July Sir William Johnson arrived at Oswego, previous to which he had sent to Onondaga for the Chiefs of that Nation to meet him at Oswego, that he might there speak with them & deliver out their Medals to those who were entitled to them —

At a Meeting held at Oswego July 21st 1761. with sevl Sachems and Warriors of the Onondagas —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Duncan } of the 55th Regt
Capt Grey, & sevl Officers } of the 55th Regt
Lieut Guy Johnson acting as Secretary

Upwards of 40 Sachems, & Warriors of Onondaga

Sir William Johnson opened the Conference by wellcoming them to Oswego, & after proceeding thro the usual ceremony of condolence acquainted them with the reasons for his not calling them to a Council since his return from Canada, informed them

The [illegible] of his Journey to the Detroit [illegible] his discovery of the [illegible] proceedings there which he cautioned them against having any [illegible] the 5 Nations would have attended the meeting which he was going [illegible]. Advised them to mind their hunting & Trade, and to behave friendly towards the English during his absence, and by no means to pay regard to any idle reports which might be circulated about the Country tending to create a misunderstanding between the English and Indians.

Gave a belt of Wampum

Then addressed them as follows

Brethren

His Excelly Genl. Amherst being desirous to shew his regard to merit, having taken Notice of the behaviour of all those Inds. who became as faithfull Allies continued with the Army after the reduction of Fort Levis, & proceeded with them to Montreal, has thought proper to have Medals struck in commemoration thereof with the Name & Nation of each Indian thereon to be by me distributed amongst them; as an honourable mark of his approbation of their Conduct; and which will entitle the bearer to some provision & good treatment at all the posts. It is with pleasure I now present you with those ordered for your Nation. And I flatter myself that you will on all occasions manifest the same zeal & attachmt. to his Majestys arms which hath entitled you to this publick mark of distinction.

Then delivered out the Medals for the Indians of that Nation

After which they withdrew to consider on an Answer with which they returned in about an hour, Whereupon the Speaker stood up & after returning many thanks for what Sir Wm. had said to them, he went thro' the usual Ceremony of Condolence

gave three Strings of Wampum

Then pulling out a large belt which had formerly been given them by Sir William, when they were called to go agt. Niagara, he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

On your setting out with the Army to the siege of Niagara you then promised us in a Meeting with our Nations that after the reduction thereof & of the rest of the Country you would be enabled to regulate trade, so as to reduce the exhorbitant prices of goods, & likewise promised us good treatment for ever should we exert ourselves in Conjunction with the Army agt. the Enemy which we chearfully agreed to & accordingly conducted you to Niagara & assisted you in taking it, as a Salve for the Wounds which you had received. Notwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and illtreated by your people in point of trade as well as frequently abused without cause at the several posts. This proceeding so contrary to your promises, & our expectations, has greatly alarmed us and been the cause of much uneasiness. We therefore intreat you that we may meet with better usage from the English for the future, otherwise we shall be induced to believe what the French so often told us would be the consequence of your reducing them.

Gave a belt

Brother We are surprised to [illegible] you are going to call a [illegible] as we know that the [illegible] Council fire burns [illegible]

[illegible] barrs of [illegible], [illegible] ought rather to have attended on you. You recommended [illegible] to mind our Hunting, and trade, and to live on good terms with our Brethren at the several posts, than which nothing would be more agreable to our inclinations, but we are sorry to observe that our Brethren don't seem desirous of living upon any good terms with us, from their frequent acts of Violence offered as well to us, as to our women; as also from their hindering us from fishing, or hunting about the posts, altho in our own Country, frequently taking from us what we have killed, or taken contrary to promise & to the friendship subsisting between us and you. We therefore beg Brother that you will interpose & see justice done us, that we may have a free & reasonable trade with powder allowed us, and that there may be also Interpreters fixed at the several posts who may prevent any future misunderstandings which ~~cause frequently~~ otherwise may happen thro our not understanding the language of each other —

Brother — With regard to what you spoke to us concerning the intelligence sent from Detroit & to your kind cautions to us on that head, whereby you advised us to avoid entering into any such idle project, we can truly answer that we know nothing of any such plot, neither are we, nor shall we ever get drunk, & suffer our Heads to grow giddy, being determined to hold fast the Covt. Chain, and hope you will do the same on your parts, so that we may both live together to be grey. This belt which you have delivered us shall be sent to the sevl. Nations, our Allies, to acquaint them with what you say, & with our resolutions thereon which we hope will be a precedent for them to follow, and when they are all acquainted therewith, you will receive a belt in return —

Brother We esteem it a great favour that the General hath thought proper to remember those Indns. who attended him last year to Montreal, by rewarding them with Medalls & we return you thanks for delivering them to us, assuring you that you may allways depend on our remaining true Allies to the English. And altho' thro' a misunderstanding which arose at that time, several of ours and of the other Nations returned back after the taking of Fort Levis, You may wth. great truth acqt. the Genl. that it was in no ways owing to their want of Zeal & inclination to serve the English, as you must know that sevl. of them have particularly distinguished themselves in your Cause during all the rest of the War —

ther Here is one of our People present named Hanadecta who had his hunt house near this place plundered during the Spring whilst he was absent hunting of 30 Buckskins, 2 kettles, Gun, lead & other things by some of the Engsh. then going to Fort Augustus, he therefore hopes you will get him some redress, being greatly reduced thereby, & not having wherewithal to [illegible]chase cloathing —

Gave a String of Wampum

[illegible] mins & cayugas who came here to wish you a good journey before return [illegible] to let you know how much they are distressed for want of powder & [illegible] to procure skins for trade & for the maintenance of their familys not be[illegible]

To procure it even for their money, — they therefore by this bunch of entreat you to consider their wants by letting them have a Couple of of powder with a proportion of ball, until your return, which they shall look upon as a favour never to be forgotten —

gave a large bunch of Wampum

The Speaker having ended, Sir Wm Johnson answered them as follows —

Brethren of the Onondagas, & others here assembled —

The Belt which you just now laid before me with design to remind me of my former promises to you I look upon as needless, since I have it on record, as well as all your promises & Conduct which can never be forgot. The behaviour of many of your people last year in returning home, and leaving the General's army at Isle Royale after the reduction thereof have set you before us in such a light that neither the General, nor myself can think of serving you after such an unbrotherlike step, which, as well as some other parts of your conduct have occasioned our no entirely fulfilling all the promises made to you. However, if the promises you now make of preserving entire the Brot. Chain for the future be sincere (which will be your own interest) You may in that case expect we shall treat you as friends, indulge you with a plentiful trade, and not permit any of our people to molest or illtreat you undeservedly without meeting with punishment, the General being determined to act with the utmost impartiality, and not permit either the English or you to commit Crimes with impunity.

gave a Belt —

Brethren

Our Conquests in this Country being at present very considerable, our Trade & Alliances must of course be more extensive than heretofore. It will therefore be necessary to have other meetings and places of trade than Oswego & Onondaga neither can you be in the least surprized when you observe that we have agents for the management of Indian affairs in several quarters namely Pittsburgh & Montreal, the better to keep up a good — understanding with, & strengthen the extensive alliance which continues to encrease by the acquisition of Nations who are daily coming into & uniting themselves with us, which they are induced to from our Clemency, as well as from a Consideration how much it is their interest so to do, I therefore recommend it to you to live on the best terms with all such Indians. With regard to any illtreatment which your people may receive at any of the posts I am induced to think it must be chiefly owing to their own ill behaviour when in liquor, for which reason I now recommend it to you to lay aside the immoderate use thereof

Which if you do, I am certain you will meet with no ill treatment undeservedly. I would likewise advise you not to trifle away too much of your time about the posts, which you can so much better employ in hunting for the maintenance of your families. And on my return I shall provide Interpreters to reside at the principal Posts who I hope may be means of preventing any farther disputes arising between the English and you from the want of understanding each others meaning.

Brethren

I am very glad to hear you profess yourselves strangers, & enemys to the plot so lately discovered. If you act wisely, you will continue in that disposition, nor rashly engage in an affair which must prove your ruin, and I make no doubt but on your communicating your resolutions to the other Nations of holding fast the Cov.t Chain, and living in friendship with us, they will readily follow so laudable an example, which will be the only way of living to be grey headed, & which I heartily wish you may do

Brethren

If the person who robbed Kanadacta's hunting house could be found or was known, he should be punished in such manner as the nature of the crime deserved, and proper satisfaction made to the sufferer, but until he be discovered he can have no satisfaction therein — I shall however on my return consider his losses, by giving him some cloathing —

returned the String

Brethren

As I am pleased with your profession of friendship, & behaviour at this meeting, and Every Civility of your Deputies, I shall speak to the Commanding Officer of this Garrison to let you have 2 Casks of powder for your familys support, and hope you'll shew yourselves deserving of that or of any other favours which may be conferred on you; and which your conduct alone must entitle you to hope for

returned a large bunch of black, & white wampum

Sir Wm Johnson then informed them that soon after his return home, he purposed calling a Meeting of the 6 Nations, in order to strengthen the Cov.t Chain, and settle all matters on the best footing

After which he took his leave of them

On Friday the 24th of July Sir Wm Johnson arrived at Niagara Creek, and a Chipeweigh Chief with sev.l Indians of that Nation

At

(Copy)

At a Conference held at Niagara Tuesday July 28. 17

Present
Sir Wm Johnson Bart.
Coll Eyre
Major Walters
Capt. Johnson
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary
Dal[illegible]yne Interpreter
Wabbecommicott, a Chief of the Chipeweighs, with several others of that Nation.

Sir Wm Johnson addressed them as follows

Brethren I take this occasion of calling you here to welcome, & shake you by the Hand, as also to return you thanks for your good behaviour, & friendly inclination towards the English, of all which I have been informed since my arrival at this place, I therefore now give you this publick testimony of my satisfaction at your behaviour —

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren The many Belts of Wampum & Calumets of peace which hang in this Room* convince me of your, and of the Neighbouring Nations good intentions, & the just sense which you all entertain of the blessings arising from peace, & our friendship, Continue still firm in these sentiments so essential to your own happyness, keep up a good correspondence with the garrison and behave yourselves very inoffensively whilst here, or at ~~any~~ any other place where you may meet with your Brethren the English by which means you may be allways assured of their favour & protection.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren As I am now on my way to the Detroit where I hope at a Meeting of the several Nations there to establish a firm and lasting peace & settle all matters on the most permanent footing, I should be glad to have some Sachems present from your Nation in order that they might Communicate to your people the business which may be transacted at that conference and the mutual engagements then entered into between the Indians and us.

After this general meeting I shall to the best of my Judgment regulate the Trade there, and elsewhere to the satisfaction of both Indians & Traders, and I make no doubt but your future good conduct will sufficiently testify the sense which you have of our friendship, and the assistance which we afford to render you a flourishing people.

---

* The Commanding Officers Room within the Fort where Conferences are held, & where all the belts on which the Indians make speeches, are [illegible] up

Sir William having finished what he had to say, Wabbicommicot returned him hearty thanks for the Speech which he had delivered to them; which he sayed they would allways have at heart, and take particular notice of.

He then produced their Pipe, or Calumet of peace, which he presented to Sir William, and desired him to smoke out of it, saying that the smoke arising therefrom would reach the Clouds, & be seen by the most distant Nations.

He then begged Sir William would look at his appearance, that the dress then on him, and which was his best, would scarcely cover him, and hoped he would not be surprized that they were not able to cloath themselves by reason of their being debarred the liberty of purchasing ammunition to kill game for their carrying on of trade, and concluded by requesting Sir William would take their case into consideration; and also order them some provisions of which they stood in the greatest need. And that as soon as they had considered on a proper answer to what he had sayed they would attend him therewith.

Thursday 30th Wabbicommicott & the rest of the Indians assembled to give in their Answer

Present as before

Wabbicommicot Speaker.

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has meritted the approbation of the Person who has the management of our affairs, and you may rest assured that we are of one heart & mind with you.

You desire we should send some of our People to be present at the meeting at the Detroit. I will therefore readily accompany you thither, together with another Sachem here present, but as our Wives must be in great need during our absence, I hope you will consider their case, & allow them some provisions.

Brother

Your upright dealing towards us has convinced us of the esteem you have for our people, who are determined to shew you, by their future behaviour that they are very sensible of your strict adherence to what you first sayed to them on the reduction of this place.

I hope [illegible] will excuse our appearing in this dress, as our poverty prevents [illegible] coming before you in a better. You may observe the Days are now [illegible] burns bright, therefore I should be very glad to wear a [illegible] one from its heat.

Brot

Brother I have tryed several times with my hands to catch fish for my but found it would not answer, Therefore I should be glad to have a Spear to kill them with, I am likewise prevented from hunting by reason of my Guns being broke —

Brother I have discovered a fine Tree which I should be desirous to cut down for firing, but for want of an Axe I am necessitated to make a fire at its root, in order to burn it down —

Having ended what he had to say. Sir William thanked them for their intentions of sending the Sachems to the Detroit, & desired they would be ready to set out when he did, Told them he was pleased to find what he had said to their Nation, on the reduction of Niagara had produced the desired effect, recommended to them to continue their good behaviour, & to cherish the friendship of the English who were now become the only powerfull people on this Continent — He told them that he had some boats containing presents to be given at the General Meeting, they were not yet arrived, however he should consider their wants, and give them some cloathing tomorrow, as also order some provisions for the Women in the absence of their Husbands, and give those who returned home some ammunition to enable them to hunt on the Road. And on his return ~~home~~ from the Genl Meeting should consider the State of their Arms &c. and send them a Smith to reside at Niagara, in order to repair them from time to time, And concluded with hoping that this favour towards them would meet with a gratefull return, and so far convince them of our friendship as to prevent their being led away to act as imprudently as some Indians had lately done, & thereby justly incense that people, whose favour and friendship they were bound both by Gratitude & Interest to improve —

Then the Conference ended

At a Meeting with several Wiandot Indians at Niagara
Augst 1st 1761

Present
Sir Willm Johnson Bart
Capt John Johnson
Lt Guy Johnson as Secretary

Sir Wm addressed the Wiandots as follows

Brethren I desire by this belt you will give your N[illegible] notice of my being

My way to the Detroit, and that I request they will imme summon all the surrounding Nations to the intended meeting that I may be enabled to return before the bad season of the year sets in—

As Major Gladwin an English Officer is now on his way with a body of Men in order to explore the Lakes & take possession of the French posts evacuated to us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed on their approach

As a proof of my friendship for you, I now present you with some Cloathing & Trinkets, with some cash to buy bread for your Journey home, and expect you will continue by your conduct to merit the favour of your Brethren the English—

gave a belt of 7 Rows

To which Speech their Chief returned the following Answer—

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see and speak with you of whom we have so often heard, we therefore now shake you by the hand as our friend— returning you many thanks for the marks of your friendship, and you may be assured if the wind will permit us we shall be home in a few days, when we shall faithfully deliver your Message to the Chief men of our Castle, who will doubtless dispatch runners to call the other Nations in order to meet you

After which they took their Leave—

Tuesday August 4th

This Day a Seneca Indian (who during the siege of Niagara came with 30 of his People out of the fort) waited on Sir William, on being asked among other questions how the Senecas came to send the message which they did to the Detroit, he answered that it must have been set on foot by some Indians living on the Ohio, who had one of their people killed at, or near Fort Pitt last spring, and others much abused by the English, That lately 5 Delawares were killed near Shamokin, and a Seneca, by the Garrison of Venango; all which together with the ill treatment they generally met with at the Posts induced them to imagine the English purposed to fall upon, & destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the belt amongst the Western Indians. & that Tahaiadoris, one of the Messengers was son to Chabert Joncaire, & that the other was called Kaiaskota

Saturday Augt. 8th

the Senecas came to inform Sr. Wm. that 3 young Indians were arrived

To acquaint him that the Sachems & Chiefs of that Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreable to his call from Oswego, returned back on account of one of their Chiefs named Karajhiang falling sick which agreable to the Ind.n custom prevented their proceed- but that they would be very glad Sir Wm. would deliver what he had to say to Thonajoana a Seneca Chief who with 30. of his People were then at Niagara & who was impowered to hear the same, & acquaint the rest thereof—

Sir William after expressing his surprise at the return of the rest told those present that he would meet, & speak with them in the Afternoon

At a meeting held at Niagara Saturday Aug.t 8th. 1761—

Present—

Sir Willm. Johnson Bart.
Major Walters }
Capt. Etherington } of the Royl. Amn. Regt.
Capt. John Johnson
Guy Johnson act.g as Secretary
DeCouagne Interpreter

Tonajoana, & above 30 other Seneca Indians—

Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren My Sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that I am sent by the General and Commander in chief of his Britannick Majesty's Forces in America to the Detroit in order to call a Council, & assemble all the surrounding Nations, & to establish all matters on the best, & most permanent footing in that quarter, to assure them of his Majestys protection so long as they continue to behave as friends to the English, as also to regulate the trade there, and at every other place where a trade is carried on between us, & the Indians, thereby to convince them of our upright intentions, & resolution to see them done all manner of Justice, whilst they deserve our favour and protection—

Gave a Belt—

Brethren In the prosecution of my Journey hither I had frequent interviews with several of the Six Nations but how great was [illegible] surprise when I was given to under[illegible] from good authority [illegible] the People in whom I had al[illegible] esteemed so much [illegible] whose happiness & true interest [illegible] been my constant [illegible] should without any rea[illegible] for so doing [illegible] disturb the harmony subsisting between the Ind.s & us by [illegible] with a

as

Warbelt to the Detroits in order to prevail on the several Nations of Indians inhabiting that Country to take up the Hatchet, & Join with you against the English, Your Brethren, Your Friends & your Allies, as you have allways termed them, ties which your perfidiousness hath now falsified —

However astonishing this your extraordinary conduct may appear to the English in general, it cannot but affect me in a more particular, and sensible manner in consideration of the place which I hold under his Majesty which appoints me to the Superintendancy of your, & the Six Nations affairs; A people on whom I have so often bestowed his Majestys bounty, who must all be convinced of my constant & indefatigable labour in promoting a good understanding between the English, and you, and in pointing out to you the only means of enjoying peace, and prosperity —

So unjustifiable are your late proceedings as not only to surprize us, but to astonish those very Indians so lately our avowed Enemys who must look upon it as the highest perfidy in you, the long feigned friends of the English, suddenly to throw off the mask at a time when all the Surrounding Nations had just begun to taste the sweets of peace, & to reap the advantages resulting from our friendly intelligences with them, then in violation of the most solemn treatys to lay a scheme which must deprive them of the blessings of peace, & commerce, by endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed in an unnatural, & rebellious war, which if undertaken must have unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian confederacy —

But the conduct of these wise people hath convinced you, as well as us of their just estimation of the happyness which they enjoy and the advantages resulting from our friendship, by their contemptuously rejecting your pernicious proposals tending to a breach of the publick tranquility —

When your Conduct has astonished those Nations, as Yet Strangers [illegible], in what light must you appear to the English who [illegible] hitherto esteemed, & treated you as Friends, and that at [illegible] expence, and what measures can you take to extenuate your evil tho' weak endeavours to promote an unjust War

Let me add as an [illegible] to your Crime, that on my way hither every other Nation of the confederacy with whom I had any Conference utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto and in the warmest terms disapproved of your proceedings.

I now therefore address and require you present who represent the Seneca Nation peremptorily to acquaint me whether the Two Seneca Messengers sent with a belt to incite the Nations about the Detroit to a War against the English, were authorized for that purpose by your Nation or not. If so, what were the motives inducing you thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon, that I am be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief immediately therewith.

Then concluded with chiding them severely for their practice of stealing horses from the Neighbourhood of Fort Pitt &ca.

To all which they promised to prepare an Answer against the next Day.

On the 9th Sir William made a Regulation for the Indian trade at Niagara, specifying the value at which Goods are to be estimated and sold, which he delivered to Major Walters, & sent a Regulation for the trade at Fort Ontario to Major Duncan.

P.M. The Senecas assembled together on their Answer

At a meeting with the Senecas Sunday Augt. 9th

Present as before

Tongajoan as Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you declared to us yesterday has given us much uneasiness especially as we are not only innocent but entirely ignorant of the whole charge against us. No such Message having been ever to our knowledge sent by our Nation, it having been allways our intention to live in strict friendship with the English but we are of opinion that as those Messengers live near Fort Pitt they must have been dispatched by some Indians from that quarter.

We cannot deny but that some of our imprudent young Men have stolen some horses in the Neighbourhood of Pittsburgh without our consent or approbation, but we shall use our endeavours to put a stop thereto for the future as well as to any other cause of complaint and hope thereby, as well as by the rest of our Conduct, to shew our good intentions, & to regain your confidence & esteem

gave a bunch of Wampum

Brother I now speak in the behalf of the Warriors, & principal Women, begging you would consider their poverty, and allow the former some ammunition, to kill game for their support, as also to have pity on our Women, who have scarcely Cloathing to cover their nakedness, and be assured that any favours which they may now receive from you shall be remembered in the most gratefull, and friendly manner by the whole Nation —

gave a bunch of wampum

Then Sir William addressed them,

Brethren I have attended with the utmost surprize to your feigned declarations of ignorance, and innocence with regard to the late Message sent to the Detroit, nor can your frivolous excuses that the Messengers were detached from you have any weight with me being thoroughly convinced that they or any other tribes of your Nation tho' ever so remote would not presume to undertake so dangerous an affair without your concurrence and approbation, as you must be sensible I well know your Customs of consulting each other on affairs of much less moment, nay, matters of the smallest importance are never agreed to without the consent of you all,

This affair so villainous and treacherous in its nature has been fortunately brought to light partly thro' the friendship, and fidelity of the Western Indians who have made public your whole proceedings.

I therefore now tell you plainly that I look upon whatever you may say as an extenuation thereof to be evasive & calculated with design farther to amuse and deceive a people who have too long credited your false protestations of friendship. Nor will all the excuses you can frame with all the Rhetorick you may be Master of in any wise satisfy the General, or convince me of your innocence, unless a Deputation of Your Chiefs attend the meeting which I am now going to call at the Detroit, & there publickly in the name of your People, and in the presence of all the Nations declare your entire innocence, & disapprobation of any thing [illegible]posed [illegible] Messengers last month tending to excite a war against us [illegible] ove as the only step which you can take, to satisfy your [illegible] the English, and to acquit yourselves to the Indians of any [illegible] then transacted

Returned them their own Wampum, to shew he paid no regard to what they had sayed —

They appeared greatly confounded, and after some time spent in Consultation together, the Chief addressed Sir William

Brother Warragheyagey

We are all much concerned to find you so severe upon us after the honest declaration of innocence which we made to you, However, as it has not given you sufficient satisfaction, we shall send ye belt off tomorrow morning to our Nations together with what you have said thereon, and make no doubt but some of your Chief Men will be imediately appointed to attend, or follow you to the Detroit, and there (agreeable to your request) publickly satisfy you, and the World, of our innocence of what we are accused —

Sir William desired they would lose no time in so doing, least the Meeting might be thereby retarded, promised he would give them a little Cloathing the next day. And as to Ammunition, he told them that their want of it, and the little notice taken of them was entirely owing to their own ill behaviour last year in abandoning his Majestys troops after the surrender of Isle Royale. Neither could they with the least justice expect that we should put ammunition into the hands of a people who endeavoured to form a Confederacy against us. However that on their solemn declarations of Innocence, and in expectation that they might hereafter behave themselves as became faithfull Allies he would so far consider their demand, as to allow those of their Nation present as much as should serve them to kill game on their way home —

The Conference then ended

This Night the Boats containing the presents to be delivered at the General Meeting at the Detroit, arrived from Oswego, after a tedious passage of 11 Days

Monday 10th

Some Mohocks, and Oneidas arrived at Niagara in order to attend Sir William to the General Meeting

Tuesday 11th

The Mohocks being desirous to spea[illegible] the Senecas, upon the before mentioned affair on beha[illegible] their Nation, they accordingly called them to the followi[illegible] at which they desired Sir William's presence

(20)

At a Conference of the Mohocks and Oneidas with the Senecas, Tuesday 11th Augt 1761.

Present
Sir Wm Johnson Bart
Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee
with sevl Mohocks, & Oneidas
The Senecas as before
Lieut Guy Johnson actg as Secretary

Nickas Speaker
Brethren of the Seneca Nation,

The late imprudent steps which we are informed you have taken has given our Nation much uneasineſs, and cannot fail of disobliging the whole confederacy, particularly as it hath been without cause, & contrary to our inclinations, And I am to aſsure you in the name of my Nation that they, the Head of the Six Nations are greatly disgusted thereat, and expect that by your sorrow for what you have done, and your future good behaviour, you will make some attonement to the English, and to us whom you have so greatly injured in that we are a part of the Indn Confederacy.

I therefore exhort you to consider well what I have sayed as coming from the Mouths of all our Nation, and likewise to lay aside that mean practise of stealing your Brethrens horses and immediately to return all those which are in your poſseſsion, as also to send some of your Sachems to the Detroit with directions to declare your sentiments in publick, and thereby clear yourselves (if poſsible) to your Brethren the English as well as to all the Western Indians of the plot with which you are charged.

Brethren Unleſs you agree to what is proposed and laying aside thieving, Drunkenneſs, & Quarrells, live for the future on the most friendly terms with the English, you may be aſsured that a publick rupture must ensue on which occasion you must expect no favour from us, as we are determined to look upon no Indians as our friends, who are Enemys to them.

gave three strings of Wampum

The Senecas thereupon after again denying their knowledge of, or concern in, the plot, returned them thanks for their advice which they promised faithfully to report to their Nation, with whom they made no doubt it would have the desired effect, as it must be of great weight with them.

Then the Conference was diſsolved

On the 19th of August Sir William Johnson left little Niagara & on the 3d of September he arrived at the Detroit

On the 4th The principal Sachems, & Warriors of the Delawares Shawanese, Mohickans, Wiandots, & Six Nations residing over the Lakes, or on the Ohio, & its branches Waited on Sir William, to acquaint him that agreable to his summons they were come to attend the Conference.

Next came the Sachems, & Warriors of the Wiandots living near Detroit, as also those of the Powtewatamies, Ottawas, & Chipeweighs who were received, and dismissed after the usual Ceremony

Mr Croghan Depy Agent for Indian affairs delivered Sir William Minutes of Conferences held by the Delawares, with the other Nations previous to his arrival, of which the following is a Copy

Detroit Augt 20th 1761

The Delawares called the other Nations to a Council, & condoled with them, and went thro' all the usual ceremonys on these occasions Then told the Indians to meet the next day that they had something to say to them before Sir Wm Johnson's arrival

On the 21st when the Indians were all assembled, the Delawares sent for Capt. Campbell, & Mr Croghan to be present, and proceeded as follows

First addressing the Wiandots

Uncles the Wiandots

As we are come with our Brethren the English to your Council fire we have something to say to you from all the tribes of the Delawares, and other Nations to the Sun setting, and we desire you will hear it

gave a belt

You sent us word sometime ago that you were determined to be at peace with all Nations, we are glad to hear it and as we have now travelled the Road you have made, & seen your Council fire, we find your Road good, & believe you are sincerely desirous of propagating a lasting peace which we are glad to see

gave a belt

When we heard what you had done, we set off to help you to make the Road of peace, and as far as we [illegible] come we have thrown such logs as you did not see, off it, so that [illegible] smooth, & pleasant to travel, and by this belt we desire it may [illegible] made clear & pleasant to the very place where the Sun goes down [illegible] all Nations.

Ader, and our Brethren the English may travail in peace to visit Brethren, and they us, that our Children unborn may enjoy the go of this peace. —

A Belt

By this Belt I clean out your Council House, and throw everyt that is evil from your thoughts, that you may for the fut[illegible] believ no false reports from any Nations that will disturb this peace which now to be made between us, and our Brethren. —

A Belt

We have brought with us a Spunk of the first Council fire which we kindled to the sun rising, which was a fire of peace, we now kindle it your Council House, that all Nations to the sun setting may see th it is a fire of peace, and come to it, to confirm the peace with us, and o Brethren the English.

A Belt

Uncles the Wiandots

Every thing is now done on our part to strengthen the peac we desire you to be strong on your part, and not to listen to any idl reports, we tell you, we are determined to hold fast by it and our Breth we desire you to do the same and all other Nations to the sun setting that our Children may enjoy the blessing of this peace. —

A Belt —

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas, & gave them as many Belts, as also to the Chipeweighs and Powtewatamies.

On the 25th of Augt The Wiandots had a meeting with the Delawares when they repeated all that had been sayed to them, and assured th they were well pleased with what they had sayed, & would make it their study to preserve the peace, and returned a belt for every one which they had received, as did the other Nations."

Sunday Septr 8th

Sir William Johnson gave Notice to all the Indians that he would [illegible] the Conference by making a Speech to them tomorr and desired [illegible]y might all be ready to attend.

At

(22)

At a Meeting held at the Detroit by Sir Wm. Johnso Baronet with the Sachems, and Warriors of the several Nations there assembled

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
George Croghan Esqr. Depy. Agt. for Indn. affairs
Capt. Campbell, comdt. at Detroit
Capt. Balfour } of the 80th Regt.
Capt. McCloud }
Lieut. Lesley } R. Americans
Lieut. McDonnell }
Lieut. Williams }
Campbell } 80th Regt.
Ensigns King }
Moorsdale }
With sevd. other Gentlemen,
Lieut. Guy Johnson actg. as Secretary
Mons. LeBute Ottawa Interpreter
Monsr. St. Martin Huron Interpreter

The Sachems, and Warriors of the sevl. following Nations

Namely

Wiandots, Shaganase, Ottawas, Chipeweighs
Powtewatamis, Kickapoos, Twightwees, Delawares
Shawanese, Mohiccons, Mohocks, Oneidas & Senecas.

Sir William opened the Conference with the following Speech

Brethren of the several Nations here Assembled, Sachems, Chieftains & Warriors,

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many Nations Assembled here on my Summons, and as I am come a long journey to see and talk with you on matters relative to your interest, in order to prepare you to hear the same, I do agreeable to the Custom of our Ancestors wipe away those tears from your eyes which were shed for the losses you sustained during the War in which you were imprudently engaged against the English, that you may clearly discern your present interest, and look with a Chearful, and friendly countenance when you speak with or are spoke to by your Brethren the English.

three Strings of Wampum

Brethren Having cleared your Sight, I do in the [illegible] open the passage to your heart, that you may at this meeting [illegible]

And not from the Lips as some unthinking, and evil minded Nations have lately done —

gave three Strings,

Brethren Several of your people being killed in the War in which you were engaged against us, I now therefore wipe away the Blood, which was shed, that the sight thereof may no more offend or grieve you —

Gave three Strings

Brethren, I do also pluck out of your heads, the Hatchet with which we were obliged to strike you, & apply a healing Salve to the Wound —

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren, As the Bones of those People which you have lost do now require interment, I do with this belt of Wampum gather them all together, bury them deep & level the graves with the ground so that they may no more be seen

A black belt of 15 Rows

Brethren The great King George my Master being graciously pleased some years ago to appoint me to the sole management and care of all his Indian allies in the Northern parts of North America, directed me to light up a large Council fire at my House in the Mohocks Country for all Nations of Indians in Amity with his Subjects, or who were inclined to put themselves under his Royal protection to come thereto and receive the benefit thereof. This fire yields such a friendly warmth that many Nations have since assembled thereto, & daily partake of its influence. I have therefore now brought a brand thereof with me to this place with which I hear kindle up a large Council fire, made of such Woods as shall burn bright, & be unextinguishable, whose kindly warmth shall be felt in, & shall extend to the most remote Nations, and shall induce all Indians even from the Setting of the Sun, to come hither & partake thereof

A Belt of 9 Rows

Brethren With this belt I clean out and purge your Council Chamber from all rubbish in order to prepare it for our future reception so that we may meet and deliberate therein for the time to come without any manner of impediment

A belt of 6 Rows

[illegible] With Satisfaction I inform you that his Excellency General Amherst is ~~so well pleased~~ to hear of your friendly behaviour towards his Majesty's Troops, at their taking possession of this place last year, as well as of the promises you made us of becoming our friends & Allies, & of renewing [illegible] chain at the Meeting then held here, in presence of [illegible] Deputy, as also of your late Wisdom in rejecting the belt

Sent

[illegible] you by some Indians with intent to stir you up without any just cause against your Brethren the English, which had you agreed must have not only terminated in your destruction but that of all those concerned. And I have the pleasure to observe that all the Ind.ⁿ Nations thro' which I passed on my way hither were so well convinced of the consequences that they publickly disavowed their knowledge or approbation thereof. I therefore take this opportunity of addressing each Nation here assembled desiring to be informed who were the people who sent that belt hither, and what were the motives alledged to induce them to so unjustifiable a proceeding.

Brethren

A belt of 12 Rows

With this Belt, in the name of his Britannick Majesty I strengthen and renew the antient Cov.ᵗ Chain formerly subsisting between us, that it may remain bright and lasting to the latest ages, earnestly recommending it to you to do the same and to hold fast thereby as the only means by which you may expect to become a happy, and flourishing people

Gave the belt of the Cov.ᵗ Chain containing 20 Rows

Brethren, The just war which his Britannick Majesty undertook for the defence of his lawfull claims and the Territories which he was bound to protect for his Indian allies in America, being well known to all here present, it will therefore be judged needless to recapitulate the times at that period or to acquaint you with the great success with which his Arms hath been blessed by the entire reduction of Canada & all its dependencies.

The happy period being now arrived which has freed you from the calamities of War and enabled you to enjoy your long desired tranquility. His Majesty allways attentive to the Wellfare of his Subjects and allies, is now resolved to shew you the mild use which he purposes to make of his Victorys by cultivating the arts of peace repairing the ruins & devastations usually attendant on War, and establishing harmony and concord throughout all his Dominions

For these purposes am I sent by the General & Com.ʳ in Chief of the Army in America to renew in his Majesty's name the friendship formerly subsisting between you and us, to give assurances of his Clemency, and [illegible]our to all such Nations [illegible]dians as are desiro to come under [illegible] Royal protection, as al[illegible] to acquaint you th his Majesty w[illegible]omote to the utmost, a[illegible] plentiful Comm

On the most equitable terms, between his Subjects and all Indians who are willing to entitle themselves thereto, and to partake of his Royal Clemency by entering into an Offensive & Defensive Alliance with the British Crown —

Brethren,

A Belt of 15 Rows

I can with Confidence assure you that it is not at present, neither hath it ever been his Majestys intentions to deprive any Nation of Indians of their Just property by taking possession of any Lands to which they have a lawful Claim farther than for the establishing of some necessary posts for our mutual security and defence, as well as to preserve the Communications into your several Countrys for the better promoting of an extensive commerce, for the security and protection of which, and for the occupying of such posts as have been surrendered to us by the capitulation of Canada, Troops are now on their way. I therefore expect that you will consider, and treat them as Brethren, & continue to live on terms of the strictest friendship with them. And as I now declare these his Majestys favourable intentions to do you Justice I expect in return, that nothing shall on your parts be wanting to testify the just sense which you all conceive of his Majestys favour and of your earnest desire to live with the British subjects on the terms of friendship and alliance —

Brethren

A belt of 7 Rows

I have heard with great satisfaction from Mr. Croghan, that agreeable to my desire made to the several Nations two years ago of delivering up what English prisoners remained amongst you or were still in your possession you have in Consequence thereof given up a Considerable Number, and as we are now to be united by alliance & become one people I expect you will likewise discharge any who may yet remain with you agreeable to the promises then made —

A belt of 7 Rows

[illegible]thren

It gives me great concern to hear daily complaints from your Brethren the English against you on acct. of your stealing his Majestys horses, and [illegible]se of the [illegible]ders who bring goods to dispose of amongst you — [illegible] behavio[illegible] of this kind so unlike that of brethren may if not immediately [illegible]nted [illegible]oductive of any fatal consequences, I therefore by this [illegible] [illegible]t to you all to desist for the future from a practice so [illegible] & unbecoming the character of Men, who claim the title [illegible] British Allies. And I hope that what I have now [illegible] to say on that head, will sufficiently [illegible] prevent me from being obliged to consider you as a People inca relishing the Benefit of friendly admonition, or advice.

Brethren of the Delawares. A belt of 8 Rows

This sensible, and friendly manner in which you delivered your Sentiments on several interesting points at the Conference held between you & the Nations inhabiting these parts before my arrival here, as appears by the Minutes of that conference now before me, gives me the highest idea of your wisdom, as well as of your friendship for us, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary ends when attended to, and seconded by the rest of the Nations of the Confederacy, And therefore as a proof of my intentions to promote so necessary a work I do by this belt of wampum offer my assistance to make the road of peace even, broad, and easy for travelling as far as to the setting of the Sun, assuring you that whenever it may happen to be any ways obstructed or out of order I shall use all my endeavours towards the repairing of the same, and thereby keep open a friendly intercourse with our Allies to the latest ages.

A belt of 9 Rows

Brethren, of the several Nations here assembled.

Tho' the management of your affairs is the Province allotted to me by his Majesty, I am no less bound by inclination than by duty to serve you, and so long as you shall pay a strict adherence to every part of the present treaty I shall esteem all your Nations as our true and Natural Allies, treat with you independant of any other Nation or Nations of Indians whatsoever, and use the utmost exertions of my abilities in the promoting of your interest & Wellfare.

Let me then recommend to you unanimity in preserving inviolably & without the least infringement every part thereof to the latest posterity. Let me exhort you to remember that you are now furnished with the Means of becom[illegible] a great & flourishing pe[illegible] & to consider the due observance of the [illegible]ent union as the basi[illegible]ich your freedom & happyness mu[illegible] ever depend.

A bel[illegible] Rows

Sir Willia[illegible]on having ended his [illegible] addressed [illegible] Indians as follo [illegible] Tiyagonis Speaker

Brethren of the Hurons & Ottawa Confederacy

I am now on the part of my Nations to wipe your Eyes that you may see us clearly and discover us to be your Brethren, and I now likewise clear your birthes from any rubbish which may be therein

gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brethren

With this Belt I levell the graves of all those Indians of your Nations, who were slain during the war, so that the sight thereof may no more grieve you, or give offence to those yet unborn —

A Belt —

Brethren

I now Clear away, and dispel those dark Clouds which your late father the french threw over the Earth by plucking the Sun out of the firmament, so that all your Nations were in darkness, and consequently could not see your Friends the English, and us, neither could you attend to your own interest therefore with this belt, I now clear away and remove the Clouds and put the Sun in its proper place so that you may again behold your Brethren, & friends — and be enabled to pay attention to your own interest —

A belt —

Brethren

I am sent here by my Nation to acquaint you all of our disposition & resolutions to remain steadfast friends and Brethren to the English as we ~~[illegible]~~ always have been, and we earnestly recommend it to you to follow our Example so essential to your own interest. As our Brother, ~~the English~~ is now come to settle all matters on the most amicable footing, and renew the Covt. chain of friendship, we hope you'll embrace this favourable opportunity, and hold each other fast by the Arm, so firm that nothing may ever Seperate us till our deaths —

A belt —

Brethren

We are the Door of the Six Nations as we live next to our brethren the English, we must therefore of course be first acquainted with whatever [illegible] may be stirring, I must therefore beg & request you will [illegible] listen, or pay the least regard to any evil reports which [illegible] happen to be brought to you by, or from any of the [illegible] such as that from the Senecas the other day) Since [illegible] is intended against us you may ~~depen~~ on seeing [illegible]ere —

A belt

Brethren

You will now see your friend and Brother who is come into your Country for your benefit, and that of all Indians whatsoever, he has made the Lakes, hither smooth, and the Roads even & good, So that they may be passed without any interruption; I have accompanied him, & contributed my small assistance towards the completion of so good a work, I now therefore beg to recommend the same to you, and that you may strictly attend towards the same for the future, so that our intercourse may forever be free and uninterrupted—

A belt —

Brethren

Your Brother having taken so much pains to establish tranquillity, As a means for preserving the same I must recommend it to your Sachems to put an immediate stop to your young Mens practice of stealing horses— either belonging to the King of England — to the Traders or any other persons, who are your brethren, as a continuance in so doing must not only prove to your prejudice in preventing the Traders from coming amongst you, but must as your Brother has allready heard be immediately productive of a Quarrel, as well as overset that good work of peace which your Brother has been at so much pains to Establish—

A belt

He having finished his Speech, The Assembly was dissolved for this day— The Indians retiring to consider on an Answer—

At a Meeting held at the Detroit Sept.r 10th 1764 before Sir Wm Johnson Bart.

Present as Yesterday.

Anaiasa Chief of the Hurons addressed Sir William as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

By this Belt we return you our sincerest acknowledgments for your compliance with the custom of our forefathers in drying up those tears which were shed for our losses in the War which we were imprudently led into against the English; as also for clearing our sights so that we may now see our interest—

A belt

Brother

We return you hearty thanks for your good [illegible] in clearing, & opening the passage to our hearts, so as to enable u[illegible] our minds freely together, and we [illegible] greatly rejoiced, & return [illegible] the Great Being above for preserving & c[illegible]ting you hither for [illegible] purpose, which [illegible]

Are certain must afford great satisfaction to all Indians [illegible]

Brother

A belt

We are likewise very sensible of your goodness in wiping away the Blood which was shed so that the sight thereof might not give us any farther cause of grief

A belt

Brother

Your taking the Hatchet out of our heads with which you were obliged to strike us, and your applying a remedy to our Wounds, claims also our most gratefull acknowledgments.

A belt

Brother

Your goodness in collecting the bones of our Slain which required interment, and in burying them & levelling the graves so that they may no more be seen, we heartily return you thanks for, as we do likewise for your clearing the Sky, and dispelling the darkness under which we have lived, by bringing us peace

Brother

A belt

The choice which the great King of England made of you for the Superintendency of our affairs affords us all much satisfaction, we allready feel the good effects of your Council fire in that you bring us the agreable news of peace; We likewise heartily thank you for the Council fire which you have kindled at this place and which it shall be our constant study to renew and keep it continually up so that we may allways partake thereof

A belt

Brother

The care you have shown in cleansing out our Council Chamber so that nothing may prevent our proceeding on business we take very kindly, and shall for the times to come keep it in such good order that it may allways be prepared for our mutual reception

Brother

A belt

We are very happy in finding that our behaviour last year on the taking possession of this place by the English has merited the Generals, & your approbation, and we hope that all the steps which we have since taken will be considered as so many proofs of our firm intentions to keep the Cov.t chain bright & lasting, & so to hand it down to posterity

We are now to answer your demand concerning the belt sent to us, the motives [illegible] in so doing who were the cause thereof, we know not, but [illegible] present who was one of the Messengers, he best can inform [illegible] our proceedings thereon with which you are well [illegible] convince you of our disapprobation thereof

A belt

Brother We thank you for renewing the old Covt. Chain subsisting between our Ancestors, and you, and we on our parts heartily concur with you therein and with this belt we now renew, and strengthen it, and shall hold fast by it forever —

A belt

Brother We are heartily obliged to the great King for his good intentions towards us And to the General for sending you to us to promote the good work of peace, and to heal our Wounds which were still running. And it is with pleasure we tell you that we now begin to see with our own eyes, and can perceive the pains you have to dispel the darkness which so long hung over us, and to make the way smooth between our Brethren & us, We therefore with pleasure embrace this union & now joyn ourselves together with our Brethren with a strong chain which can never be broken, and we hope that on your parts you will do the same, & that you will never forget the Words which you have now made use of, but that you will send us a plenty of goods, & that at a cheaper rate, than we have hitherto been able to procure them.

A belt.

Brother It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the King has no intentions to deprive us of our lands (of which we were once very apprehensive) And as to the Troops who are now going to the distant posts, we are well pleased therewith, and hope they will look upon, and treat us as Brethren, in which light they shall always be esteemed by us, as we are determined to live on the best terms with them. —

A belt

Brother We are greatly concerned to find you have had any occasion to speak to us concerning the Stealing of Horses which be assured has never been done with either our approbation or consent — but has proceeded from some of our idle young men who you know are very difficulty to restrain. — However we shall for the future exert ourselves, and do all in our power to put a stop to that, or any thing else which may give you uneasiness. And we believe that what you have sayed to them at this Meeting will make them ashamed, and prevent their so doing for the future —

A belt

Brother You have spoke to us concerning the English prisoners, which we deliver'd up, and desired if [illegible] remained yet amongst [illegible] that we might imediately set them free —

It

[illegible] two years since we were spoke to at that [illegible] Du Quesne by our Brethren who desired that we might deliver all such prisoners as were amongst us, who were willing to return home, All which we have complyed with; but we must observe that they are no Slaves with us, being at their free liberty to go any where, or act as they please neither is it our custom to exercise any authority over them, they having the same priviledges with ourselves — we beg you will not suppose that we ever illtreated any, or detained them a moment longer than they chose to stay, And now assure you that we have not one remaining amongst us having delivered over Six, which were the last we had to Mr. Croghan, some days ago —

A belt

Brother Many of our Peoples having been frequently ill used, as well by the Soldiers as Inhabitants of this place. we therefore entreat you to take the same into your considerations, & prevent them from so doing for the future — —

There is but one thing more which we have to say to you. before we make an end. That is, to remind you of your promises concerning trade, of which, and of the dearness of goods, and scarcity of ammunition we could say a great deal. The traders selling their goods so dear that we are scarcely able to purchase them; besides many articles are very scarce, and in particular powder is sold us sparingly, and is so hard to be got that we are all apprehensive we must shortly be obliged to leave off hunting entirely. as our young Men cannot procure sufficient to cloath themselves, or provide for their Wives & Children. All which Brother we beg you will seriously consider on and let us have your goods cheaper, and a sufficiency of powder for our hunting, so that we may be enabled to trade as formerly —

A belt —

Then Macatepilesis Speaker for the Ottawas &c. arose, & after going thro' all the Ceremony of Condolance as the Hurons had done, he proceeded as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

Hearken to your Brethren the Ottawas, and all that Confederacy here [illegible]ent —

[illegible] were ca[illegible] Fort Du Quesne at the time of the War between you, and [illegible]ch [illegible]mediately attended your summons. where we found Mr. [illegible] to us by order of the General, that we might acquaint

All the Nations of his intentions to live at peace with them, and to

them to do the same, and act as friends, and Allies to the English, since which time we have begun to look upon you as Friends, and not in the li in which you had been represented to us by the French

A Belt

Brother

I speak on the part of all our confederacy here present who are charmed with the Speech which you made to them yesterday, and determined to act for the future agreeable thereto, and to make all Nations of Ind.^s acquainted therewith even to the setting of the sun, and with the great work which you have now executed, whereby you have established tranquillity thro' out the land, and made the roads, and the Waters of our Lakes, smooth & passable which were before rough, & dangerous.

A Belt

Brother

You have wisely recommended to us to pay no regard for the future to any evil reports which may be spread, and you desire to know the people who sent the bad bird lately amongst us to stir up among our brethren. 'Tis certain such bad birds have been amongst us, but we should look upon ourselves as a very unhappy people if we payed any attention to such disturbers of peace, whom we shall always despise for attempting to put such evil thoughts into our ears, who are all determined as one Man to hold fast by the Cov.^t chain for ever, but if you would know who the bad bird is cast your eyes to Kayashota and you will see him

A Belt

(The Speaker having finished what he had to say in behalf of that Confederacy) Anaiasa Speaker for the Hurons &c.^a stood up, & after performing the ceremony of Condolance, addressed the Mohocks as follows

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you many thanks for your good works in assisting your Brother to clear the sky, and dispell the Clouds which hung over us, and we in return now clear away your Cabins from any rubbish, so that your Chiefs may meet & deliberate therein, and also renew your fire, making it of such wood as shall burn for ever bright.

Gave three Strings

Brethren

It is with much pleasure we now see you here employed in so good a work, and we are very sensible of your Nations wisdom in sending you here, for which we return them thanks, and you may assure them that we are unanimously resolved to keep the Cov.^t Chain bright, & to hold each other fa

By

15 p.

By the Arm that nothing can seperate us, and we beg you'll consider that this alliance which you have made is not any inconsiderable one, being made with all the Nations of the North, and West.

A belt 17 Rows

Brethren

We are extremely obliged to you for your friendly admonition, concerning any evil reports which may be spread amongst us, you may be assured we will do as you have recommended, and should any bad news come amongst us, or amongst any of the Nations, we shall immediately rise, and come to you, and our eyes shall be upon you, and ears open to hear news from you only.

A belt 8. Rows

Brethren

We return you many thanks for your goodness in assisting our Brother to make the Roads even & to smooth the Lakes hither, we shall with pleasure give all the assistance in our power towards finishing them & keeping them in good order for ever, unto the setting of the Sun.

A belt 17 Rows

Brethren

We have listened attentively to your good advice, and cautions to us not to steal any of our Brethrens horses for the future, but to deliver all those up which we have. We are very sorry that some of our Young people have given occasion to complain, but we shall for the future prevent it, and comply entirely with your desires, being convinced that we should do wrong to our Brethren, and injury to ourselves if we persisted in such a practice

A White String

Having finished what he had to say
The Ottawas &ca. delivered in their Answer to the following purpose after first performing the ceremony of Condolance with a White belt.

Nacatipelise Speaker

Brethren of the Mohocks,

We are well pleased and approve much of what you have said to us and be assured we are now so united that we will not permit any Nations to hurt you, but that we will give you & our Brethren the English our friendly arm should any Nation rise up agst. you

B[illegible]

We are all unanimously resolved to abide by, and follow whatever has [illegible] shall be proposed at this Meeting, and no person shall be able to [illegible] our Re[illegible]litions

B[illegible] now [illegible] that we have linked ourselves with a Chain of Iron to our Brethren the English, and to you, and we hope that no persons shall be able to break that Chain or dissolve our union. We Observe the conduct of our Brethren the English who have allready begun to Spread peace amongst us, & hope therefore that you who are so nearly allied to us will not be wanting in aiding, & promoting the same, and that you will not forget what now has been sayed. On our parts here, we most solemnly assure you that we shall allways remember, & abide by the same.

We are now Brethren all together, and united, and have nothing more to do but to offer our hands to each other whenever we shall meet on the Lakes, Rivers, or in the woods, with either the English, French, or Indians.

A bunch of black & white Wampum

Then the Speaker of the Hurons addressed the Mohocks, as follows

Brethren of the Mohocks

We have it not in our power to make a Silver Chain, it is you that can make such. Therefore we beg you may make it so strong that nothing can break it, and you may be assured we will hold fast thereby to the latest Ages. And this we desire Brethren you will make known to all the Nations your way, as we shall do in these parts, That from the rising to the setting of the Sun the good work of peace, and the Union, here now made & settled, may be forever known, and observed.

A belt of 6 Rows

Wabbicommicott a Chief of the Chipeweighs, then addressed them on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy

Brethren of the Mohocks

Altho' we are a numerous Nation, we are but an ignorant People, so that we shall not say much at present, but hope we shall within a short time meet and say a good deal to our Brother Waraghiyagey, who has now brought peace to our Country, which was in a Tremor, and has fixed our Hearts in their proper place which before his arrival were fluttering & knew not where to settle. We now take him by the hand, as all the Nations have done, with a Certainty that nothing can seperate us, We give him now this bunch of green Wampum which has a power to dispell all darkness by Night, or by Day, and will lead him through any part of our Country, without stumbling, or hurting his feet. And this pipe which is known by all the Nations here. I give to you Brethren of the Mohocks, to smoke out of it in your Councells with your Brothr. Waragh

The Smoke of which shall be seen, and shall reach to the most remote Nations

Delivered a Calumet of peace &

A Bunch of green Wampum to Sir Wm Johnson

On Wabbicommicott's ending his Speech, Kayashota (the Seneca Messenger who had accompanied the Messengers who came with the War axe to the Hurons) stood up, and made use of many words to exculpate himself from the imputation laid to his charge. Observing with much vehemence That he being as far as Chenussio on his way to Fort Johnson, was met by Tahaiadoris the other Messenger, who earnestly requested he would accompany him to the Detroit, which he was at length persuaded to do, and on his arrival there, was greatly astonished at hearing the proposal made by his Companion to the Wiandots of which he before had not received the least intimation.

Sir Wm then addressed Kayashota & told him, he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so treacherous an Affair. but as it was of much consequence, he should the first opportunity insist upon his Nations declaring all the particulars thereof, when he hoped that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended to be.

Then turning to the rest told them that the next Day he purposed to deliver out the present to them, he dismissed the Meeting.

Friday 11th

The present having been divided into parcels early this morning, About 12 the Indians assembled when the Delawares & Shawanese addressed Sir Willm in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments which you expressed at the Meeting, in favour of our late proceedings. And as we hope that every thing on your parts will be strictly adhered to, You may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on ours to shew the sense which we have thereof, and the satisfaction which an Union with you affords us.

Sir William then spoke to all the Nations as follows

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my fr and for the approbation & acceptance which all my proposals met with. [illegible] recommend it to you to continue in, & to cherish your

pres

Present Sentiments, the good effects of which, yourselves will every day, be sensible of —

It gives me concern to hear that you should have met with any ill Usage from either the Soldiers, or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behaviour of some of your People when in liquor. However I have spoke to Capt. Campbell thereon who seems very well disposed towards you all, and will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaints made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment, and see Justice done you for the future. —

Brethren I am much pleased with your free & Candid Declaration of the party — concerned in sending the belt lately amongst you, and hope that you will consider them, or any people who may attempt the like for the future, as enemys to your Country disturbers of the public tranquillity, & Violators of the solemn Union entered into between the English, and you. —

Brethren

A belt

Having brought you some Cloathing, Ammunition &ca. of which I judged you might stand in need, I desire you will make an equal distribution thereof amongst you, and consider it as a proof, of his Majesty's bounty, & esteem for his Indian Allies, and I earnestly recommend it to you to shew by your future conduct your just sense of such favours, and of the blessings which you enjoy from the Royal clemency, & protection. —

Then the presents, being in — Parcells for the Number of Nations present, were by them divided amongst one another, after which Sir Wm. ordered an Ox to be roasted, as a feast for them. —

Saturday 12th.

In the morning many of the Ottawas, Chipeweighs, &ca. waited on Sir William, & all of them expressed their great satisfaction at what he had sayed to them — promising to adhere inviolably to the same, as did the Delawares, Shawanese, &ca. who spoke severl. belts to the like purpose. —

Sir William sent for the white Mingo at Kanaghsragait, & the Seneca who accompanied Tahaiadoris to the Detroit, named Kayashota, to whom he spoke much concerning the message laid to his charge, & after expatiating on the folly of undertaking any enterprize ga[illegible] so powerfull a people as the English, represented to them, that with[illegible] ourselves much trouble, we might easily have persuaded many [illegible] Western and other Nat. to fall upon them, [illegible] our quarrells, they [illegible] to [illegible] against

The Senecas very little affecting that Nation, and entirely disapproving of their late scheme — That on his return home he would call a meeting of the Six Nations, when the whole affair should be thoroughly canvassed, and if they seemed heartily sorry for their attempt, he hoped he might still be able to make up the breach between the English, and them —

Then Sir William condoled the death of the young Senecas then lately killed at Venango, by covering his grave (after the Indn custom) with a black Stroud &ca.

Sunday 13th

Several of the Chipeweighs waited on Sir Wm this morning, & addressed him by their chief as follows —

Brother We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living hereafter on the most friendly terms with the English, and of observing punctually every thing recommended by your Speech which gave us great satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment, which has convinced all the Nations here, of your esteem for them — Your presence has made the Sky, and Sun bright, & clear, the Earth smooth, and level, the roads even & pleasant, & the Lakes gentle & safe. We beg you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us and we shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, & that you will let us have a plentifull & fair trade on reasonable terms —

gave 2 large bunches of Wampum

Sir William thanked them for what they had said, & begged they would allways continue in those sentiments, as they might be assured of our adherence to whatever we had promised them so long as they remained our friends, after which they took their leave.

Monday 15th

Sir William had the three Huron chiefs with him together with St Marti the Interpreter, when He thanked them for their conduct in the affair of the Belt which was sent to them; strongly recommended to them a stedy & uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them, & that as he loo upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy, for which reason he had kindled up a Council fire at the Detroit, he therefore desired they would ta care to keep it in good order, and not to neglect their friends, and Allies, the Nations [illegible] notwithstanding his repeated admonitions. Cauti against [illegible] to evil minded people, or their wicked schemes, & laid the danger [illegible] quarrelling with the English —

The

They returned him many thanks for his advice, promising to pay the strictest attention thereto. ——

Wednesday 16th

The Hurons, Ottawas, Powtewatamies, Chipeweighs &ca. came to Sir William and made him speeches on sevl. belts chiefly representing their gratitude for his usage to them, and for the union which was made.

Sir William delivered the following Instructions for the Officers going to the out Garrisons to Capt. Campbell, —— [illegible]

Instructions for the Comd. Officers at Misilimackinac, La Baye, St. Joseph, & the Miamis relative to their Conduct with regard to the Indians.

Detroit Septr. 16th 1761

"The Officer to keep up a good understanding with all the Indians who live near his post, and with those who may resort thither on business, & to see that no injustice is done them in trade or otherwise.

To prevent his Garrison from having much intercourse with the Indians, or rambling abroad among them, as that often creates disputes & Quarrels between Soldiers & Indians for want of understanding each other.

As it will be necessary to have an Interpreter at each of the posts, the Officer will after he arrives at a knowledge of the French Inhabitants, choose one of the honestest & best qualified of them to serve as Interpreter when called upon and not otherwise, who will be paid yearly what the Officer agrees with him for, which cannot be much, as it will not prevent him following his other business.

To keep up a correspondence as often as possible with the Officers of the next posts, also with the Comdt. of Detroit which will enable him, & them to act uniformly and have good intelligence, & knowledge of the disposition of those Nations of Indians in whose neighbourhood they are posted.

In order to prevent as much as possible abuses in trade, the Officer is to see that all traders strictly adhere to the regulations made for that purpose, on pain of being banished, & no person is to be allowed trading with, or carrying goods to any Nations or places to the Northward, or Westward of the Detroit, except where there is a Garrison, & an Officer comds., who is at every such post to see that such Trader shall before he is permitted to trade, produce his passport for that purpose from Sir Wm. Johnson his Majesty's sole Agent, & Superintendent of Ind. affairs, or his Deputy, & sealed with his seal of Office

On the Officers arrival at his post if the Indians make applications to have their arms &ca mended, and that he judges it necessary to comply therewith, He is to order any Smith residing there to repair the same agreeing on the most reasonable terms with him, which Smith is annually to present an attested Acct. to the Commanding Officer of the work done by him, in order to its being transmitted to Sir Wm Johnson, who will discharge the same" —

This day Sir William delivered likewise to Capt. Campbell, Regulations for the Indian Trade at the before mentioned posts, & to Mr. Croghan a Regulation for the Trade at Pittsburgh —

Thursday 17th —

Sir Wm Johnson left the Detroit, and having something farther to say to the Hurons, Ottawas &ca he crossed the River to the Huron Town — where he found all the Indians assembled in their Council Room

At a Meeting held at the Huron Village near the Detroit Thursday September 17th 1761 —

Present —
Sir William Johnson Bart —
Geo: Croghan Esqr. Depy. Agt.
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut. Guy Johnson acting as Secretary
Mons. St. Martin Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Hurons, Ottawas, Powtewatamies &c.

Anaiasa; Speaker for the Hurons addressed Sir William

All the Nations living about this Detroit have attended with great satisfaction to what you have sayed to them, and will with pleasure observe whatever you have recommended, so I am now in their names to speak to you on an article of the utmost consequence to us namely that of trade, and of the exchanging of our furs for merchandices which is not at present on the best terms for us, and which Capt. Campbell allways told us you would regulate on your arrival here —

gave 7 Strings of Wampum.

Brother

We were allways told before the reduction of this Country, that whenever you became Masters of it, we should be very well used, find the same treatment which we had met with from the french, and get from you such necessarys as we wanted, for which reason, we now beg you will allow us a Credit, when the Autumn

Comes in, for what we shall want, as the French were used to do formerly, and all the Nations in these parts hope you'll agree thereto —

Brother

You know that the greater part of our Warriors agreeable to the request made to them last year by Mr Croghan, are gone to war against the Cherokees, for which reason we beg you'll take pity on them, as when they return home, they will be quite naked; We likewise pray that you will not omit any thing for our service, & that the great Man who governs all will not forget us. That you will order our Guns & Hatchets to be mended for us, as also procure some Hoes for our Corn of which we stand in as much need as of any thing else, This is the earnest request of all the Nations hereabouts, and we beg that as we shall ~~for the~~ future deserve it we may meet with the same favours & indulgences as those Nations of Indians who live in your Neighbourhood, to whose good usage we are not strangers —

gave 6 Strings

Brother

These three belts which we now deliver you are in return for three belts which you delivered us when you sent to recommend peace to all our Nations whereby you exhorted us to be allways well disposed towards the English; We have given one of these belts to the Shawanese to desire that they may likewise remain friends & well disposed as you have recommended to us which we shall allways observe —

Delivered Three Belts

Brother

All the Nations inhabiting about the Detroit are charmed with your discourse to them in which they could not find the least cause of exception, they beg therefore that all the English may be informed of the peace we have now made, & our good intentions towards them, as we shall make all our young people acquainted therewith — We likewise return Genl. Amherst many thanks for his care of us in sending you hither, & accompanying such agreeable news with a handsome present; and you may depend upon it that all we have said is the truth, and from our Hearts. We entreat you will on your parts consider what hath passed, and keep peaceably with us, & recommend tranquillity to both the Troops & Inhabitants of this place, whereby we shall look upon them as true brothers, & have one Heart, & one body together & that when any trifling crime may be committed contrary to the present agreement, by any ignorant, illdisposed & ungovernable person, we beg you not to look upon it as an Act authorized or approved of by any of our Nations, or as a thing agreeable to us in general, but that we may together enjoy the blessings of the present peace, & union without any difference or interruption whatsoever

a large belt

Having finished what he had to say, Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Hurons, & others here assembled

I was unwilling to let slip the opportunity of visiting you at your Castle before I left this country, especially as I was desirous to bid you farewell, & to hear, & answer whatever you might have farther to say to me.

The resolutions which you have made of abiding by what I recommended to you give me great satisfaction; and you may also be assured, of every things being inviolably preserved on our sides whilst you act as Friends and Allies towards us, & pay a due attention to the solemn alliance into which you have now entered —

In order to satisfy you on the subject of trade, and to convince you of our desire to let you have all indulgences which we can reasonably afford you. I have made & left regulations for the trade at the Detroit, Missilimackinac & other posts, and have fixed the prices therein so low, that I am apprehensive the Traders will scarcely be enabled to afford trading with you, or bringing goods amongst you on such reasonable terms —

A Belt

Brethren With regard to the credit which you desire of the traders it is absolutely out of my power to satisfy you, as all English subjects are free, and cannot be compelled to sell their goods without receiving value for the same, unless they themselves chuse it, so that it must entirely depend on their inclinations.

I am pleased to hear that many of your people are gone to war against the Cherokees your antient enemys, which I never pretended to solicit you to, knowing you to be principals therein, and I heartily wish they may return with good success, which is at all events sufficient recompence, and at the same time I hope you will consider our distance, & the difficultys of complying with, or assisting you in your demands, And as to the having your Arms repaired, I shall give orders to Mr. Croghan to send a Smith from Pittsburgh for that purpose, and shall send you some Hoes in the Spring —

A Belt

Brethren I return you thanks for your sending one of the belts which you received to the Shawanese, & for your exhortation thereon to them, as well as to the other Nations, and for recommending it to them to make their young men acquainted with all that has passed at the meeting. The assurances of remaining our firm friends, and your approbation of this and of the present which I delivered you, are very agreeable to me, and I

Shall on my return home acquaint His Majesty & the General therewith, and with all that hath been transacted in Council between us with which I apprehend they will be well satisfied. As I have recommended it to the Comm.g Officer at the Detroit to prevent any of the Soldiers, or Inhabitants from using you ill, I expect in return, you will endeavour all you can to prevent any differences on the parts of your young Men who are frequently very imprudent in their conduct, and guilty of many irregularities.

Brethren

I give you thanks for all the assurances you have made of remaining firm in your resolutions, and of abiding by the present Treaty, & promising to communicate your intentions to all the other Nations. As also for your presenting the Calumet of peace and the String of Wampum, as proofs of the truth of what you had sayed; And I sincerely wish that the chain of friendship together with these your resolutions may remain entire & unbroken for ever on your parts, which I am confident it must, whilst you regard your own peace, welfare, & the friendship of the English; so long therefore as you pay a strict attention thereto you may depend on our preserving the Chain entire, bright, & unsullied; and that We shall afford you all the Protection, friendship & reasonable indulgences to which your conduct shall entitle you

Then the Conference was dissolved

Friday 10th

In the morning Sir Wm. Johnson delivered out the following Instructions to Mr. Croghan Dep.y Agent.

Detroit Sept.r 10th 1761.

Sir

YOU are required imediately to proceed to Sandousky (together with Capt. Montour whom you are to dispose of, as you shall judge best for the Service) and from thence to the Ohio where you will collect all the English prisoners who may yet be found amongst the Indians, or in their Towns, & send them forthwith to their respective former places of abode. After having effected this service you will return to Fort Pitt, and there agree with a Smith on the most reasonable terms who is to repair to Detroit, there to remain for one Year in order to mend the Arms &c.a of any Indians in amity with the English, who may apply to him for that purpose by order of the commanding Officer

As I have promised to the Indians living in the Neighbourhood of Detroit a parcel of Hoes for weeding their Cornfields, You will order a couple of hundred of the middling sort to be imediatly made and sent thither by the first conveyance, with directions for the distribution of them as equal as possible.

You are next to proceed to Philadelphia and wait on Major Genl. Monckton, before whom you are to lay the accounts relative to the Indian expences which have lately accrued.

And lastly you are to give me notice of the success which you have had in getting the Prisoners out of the Indians hands, as also to inform me of any other matters relative to the Department of Indian affairs.

I am &c.

To Geo. Croghan Esqr.
Depy. Agt. for Indn. affairs

The Hurons &ca. waited on Sir Willm. and after repeating what he had sayed to them, returned their hearty thanks for the same, & gave a bunch of Wampum.

Then told him they were very glad to hear he would represent what had passed, and been sayed by them, to his Majesty, & to the General, & hoped their conduct would be pleasing to the King, and him, as they were determined to remain his Freinds, & Allies, and to live in strict Amity with the Mohocks, and all his Subjects in America, by preserving the Covenant Chain for ever entire.

Thanked Sir William for having spent a Night at their Castle, and wished him a pleasant Journey, and safe Arrival at home.

After which Sir William took his leave of them, and embarked in his Boat returning back from having discharged his business by the South side of Lake Erie, without having met with any thing remarkable on his way home.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Minutes of the several Conferences held by Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. with the Indians, on his way to, and at the Detroit.

Guy Johnson Lieut. of his Majestys
Indept. Company, acting as Secretary

The following Answers were delivered by Mess.rs LeBate & St. Martin to certain questions demanded of them by Sr. Wm. Johnson relative to the State of the Indians and of the Country about the Detroit &c.a

To the 1st. Quest.

The Hurons are 200 fighting Ind.s and upwards —
The Ottawas are 220
The Powtewatamis, 160, and those called les Sauteurs
du Detroit are 200. Those of Seguinan, and of
Wachitanont are 400

Making in all 1180, who all depend on, and live about the Detroit & are united in an offensive & defensive Alliance.

Their Allies are the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Wawiaghtanos, — Maskoutins, Quicapous, & all the Nations of the North —

To the next Quest.

In the times of the French, the Garrison of Detroit consisted but of 20 Soldiers at the Miamis, Wawiaghtas, & St. Joseph 10. or 12. —

The Indians never shewed any dislike to such garrisons, but frequently desired the Generals not to augment their number, And were very desirous to have many traders amongst them —

The Ind.ns did not like their new establishing, or building of forts, as it gave great cause of suspicion —

To the next Quest.

The french had a Vessell on Lake Superior, & another on Lake Huron, but they never answered the purpose —

Lake Superior is the most practicable for navigation, from the many little Harbours or places of Shelter, where the Vessells can lye secured from Storms The navigation thereof begins about the 10th or 15th of June, and ends about the end of September — Lake Huron is more difficult for Navigation —

Lake Michigan, and Lake Erie, are very shallow

The navigation of the Lakes Michigan, & Huron commences about the 20th or 25th of May, and ends about the end of October —

In Lake Erie the navigation commences about the 15th or the latter end of April, and ends about the end of November

The posts the most considerable for Trade are La Baye La pointe de Chagouamigon, Le Nipigon, & Kamanitygouya

cl.d in Sir Williams
the 6 12th Decem.r 761.

Minutes
Of the sev.l Conferences
held by Sir W.m Johnson
with the Indians on his
way to, and at the Detroit
1761.

Fort Pitt ye 6th June 1761

The following Speeches sent by a Six Nation Chief, Named Ukhilththonengush and Delivered by the White Mingoe

Brethren

When I was last at your Council house I gave attention to all you said with respect of your Horses being dayly Stole. When I arrived here I remembered your words. I have received Two Strings of wampum that impowers me to take care of these two towns and that I shall endeavour to Redreſs your wrongs.

Brethren

Listen to my words, you are here to Transact buſineſs for your great King with the different Nations, Clear your Ears that you may listen with attention to all that is said by the several Nations, And let your hearts be pure. that all your words & actions may be good, and that nothing is evil or bad may remain in your Breasts. Be carefull of all the Chiefs that may come to your Councils and receive them as Brethren & friends in order that we may Suppreſs the Evils that lately happined and prevent future evils.

Brethren

I shall come up to you in ten days, and will bring all your horses that I can find this way; by that time I expect the arrival of our principal Chief who went sometime ago to the several Nations and you may prepare, to Counsel with us.

gave a String of white wampum

Brethren

I have met with a very great Loſs since I was last with you, my Canoe split and I have lost all my powder & lead, I have not a single load left, and it is not me alone that suffers, but Eight other of my people; we have lost three Keggs of powder and in Lead a quantity equal to our powder with a quantity of goods which we have received for two years past in presents from you. We must starve Brethren unleſs you help us with a little powder and lead. Be Strong Brethren and assist us in our Distreſs.

gave a String of black & white wampum

Speech of a Six
Nation Indian

1761
June

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to Genl Amherst
Dated Fort Johnson 7th June 1761

Sir,

Agreeable to your Excellency's desire I have considered of, and made out a list of what I think necessary to take along for the use of the Indians, or rather as presents to be given to such Nations of the Western and other tribes as may prove deserving of them. The amount of which will perhaps appear much to your Excellency, but let me assure you nothing less will be doing anything.

I send you also an account of pay due to the Officers of my department, and as there is no remittance coming to me, about £500 currency, and a little to have in hand to carry on the business, I should be glad to have your warrant for a £1000, being desirous of clearing them debts before I leave home.

If your Excellency approves the former, I shall lose no time in ordering the things to be bought, and made ready.

I hope this will find your Excellency perfectly recovered of your late indisposition, and am with the greatest sincerity and respect

Your Excellency's &c.

Copy of General Amherst's Letter, dated Albany 11th
June

Sir,

I am to thank you for your Letter of the 7th instant, which I had the favour of receiving on the 9th, enclosing a list of goods that you judge necessary as presents to be given to the Western and other tribes of the Indian Nations about the Detroit; as also an account of pay due to the Officers in your Department.

I am, in the first place to observe, that the Amount of the goods supposed necessary for the Indians is really a large sum;

but as you are the best judge of what is necessary to give them, I must only desire you will confine it to such only as are absolutely requisite, that no Expence may be incurred that can be avoided and I must beg the favour of you to prepare accordingly of that List what you think absolutely necessary. — I should think the Strowds may be taken off, which is a very heavy article, and the other things are sufficient to please them, for it is not my intention ever to attempt to gain the friendship of Indians by presents. — As to Gunpowder, Lead, & Flints, the Indians will be furnished with them from the several posts: Arms they have in abundance and I would not increase the Number. —

I greatly fear time will not permit me to make the tour to the Detroit, as I intended; the tardiness of the Governments, in sending the Provincial Troops to their Rendezvous here, and the time Approaching in which some material Operations are to be carried on, that makes my presence necessary this way, will debar me having the pleasure of your Company in the tour which I intended, And I think it of so much Consequence to settle all affairs upon a good footing with those upper Indians, that I must desire you will be prepared for making a visit to the Detroit, and that you will let me know, when you can conveniently go; when you will have the goods ready, and what Batteaus you will require to take them to Oswego. —

I have already acquainted you I am building two Vessells on Lake Erie, and I purpose immediately sending a Detachmt. of about 300 Men to help forwarding the building of the Vessells, and afterwards to proceed with the same to the Detroit, to assist Capt. Campbell the Commanding Officer there in relieving the several advanced posts, which could not be effected in the Winter (in case Captn. Campbell should not already have done it) and for Exploring Lakes Huron, Michigan and the Country round about —

If these Vessells should not be ready by the time You arrive at Lake

(36)

1761
June

Lake Erie, I shall nevertheless put the Officer under your Command, to obey such orders as he shall receive from you, and to proceed with you to visit the Posts & Stations from Niagara to the Detroit, and I judge the sooner this can take place, will be the better for the publick good—

As you were in want of a thousand Pounds, I enclose you [illegible] for that sum [illegible] of you to have your accomplishment Including the things which [illegible] purchase for the Indians, that a warrant [illegible] allowance may be granted, according to the [illegible] that now granted you—

I have yesterday received here twenty one Children, that General Gage has collected in Canada; there are still remaining there, [illegible] to what [illegible], amongst these I find [illegible] taken on the Mohawks River in 1756, his parents dead, [illegible] his cousin taken at the same place, [illegible] Miller of the German Flats, taken there in 1759.

I beg the favour of you to acquaint the Relations of the above Children that [illegible] and if they will come & receive them [illegible]

I [illegible] and Time, with the greatest Regard,

Sir &c.

Sir William Johnson's Letter in answer to the foregoing dated;
Castle Cumberland June 12th 1761.

Sir

I am honoured with yours of [illegible] day by Capt [illegible], inclosing a warrant for £1000 [illegible] for paying the Officers &c in the Indian [illegible]

When I was at [illegible] present to be given to the Chiefs and the Principal Indians who will attend a Meeting at Detroit. [illegible] which I judge [illegible] thereby would [illegible] your Excellency in my letter, that things

that

(36)

1761
June.

Lake Erie, I shall nevertheleſs put the Officer under your Command, to obey such orders as he shall receive from you, and to proceed with you in the Boats & Batteaus from Niagara to the Detroit, and I judge the sooner this can take place, will be the better for the publick good.

As you desire a warrant of a thousand Pounds, I enclose you one for that sum, and beg the favour of you to have your accompt made out, including the things which you will purchase for the Indians, that a warrant for the balance may be granted, according to the sum you received in February last and that now granted you.

I have yesterday received a list of twenty one Children, that Genl. Gage has collected in Canada, who were still remaining there, picked up by the inhabitants; amongst these I find one Daniel [illegible] taken on the Mohawk River in 1756; his parents dead. [illegible] his cousin taken at the same place; Jacob Miller of the German Flats, taken there in 1759.

I beg the favour of you to acquaint the Relations of the above Children, that they are safe, and if they will come & receive them they shall be delivered to them.

I send Capt. [illegible] with this, and I am, with the greatest regard,

Sir &c.

Sir William Johnson's Letter in answer to the foregoing dated: Castle Cumberland June 12th 1761.

Sir,

I am honoured with yours of yesterday by Capt. [illegible], inclosing that warrant for £1000 Sterling for paying the Officers &c. in the Indian Service.

When I made out the list of goods for a present to be given to the Western and other Nations of Indians who will attend a Meeting at Detroit, I do assure you, Sir, I used all the frugality which I judged the good of the service, and the end intended thereby would admit of, as I observed to your Excellency in my letter at that time, that taking it so would be doing nothing. I cant help being of the same opinion still, and as to Powder it is the main article next the ammunition (I have nothing in view thereby, nor more at heart than his Majesty's interest and my own credit by rendering him what service I can) I would choose by all means to go in such a manner as will best answer that end; and I flatter myself if I am properly supported, and allowed what is necessary, I shall be able to settle matters with all the Nations of Indians that way, to your Excellency's satisfaction, and the interest of the government; but this I am to observe to you, Sir, and you may depend upon it, that unless all our old, as well as new Friends have [illegible] ammunition for their livelihood, or hunting; all treaties held & the presents made to them, will never secure their friendship, for they will in such case ever be jealous of us, as I find they are a good deal so already by reason of their not being able to get or purchase any from us.

I therefore think it will be absolutely necessary to have it in my power to give them what I may see requisite; they may at present do with what arms they have, but should they request Smith's among them, to repair and keep in order what they have, as well as their working utensils, I should have it in my power to allow such, if I find them requisite, which when among them I shall be only able to judge.

I expect to have every thing necessary for my Journey ready in about a fortnight; when I shall use all the dispatch I possibly can to get there. I think it [illegible] for a Cargo [illegible] well manned— [illegible] for myself.

I doubt not Sir, but you will furnish me with such orders, as will prevent any delay, or my being at a loss at any of the posts along the way, for provisions for my party, Boats, Canoes, or any necessary assistance I may have occasion for, you may depend upon it Sir, I shall abuse no power you may think proper to invest me with.

As

1761
June

the [illegible] not have [illegible] [illegible], accept have all been without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] indeed [illegible] in a few days. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] return [illegible] way —

The [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] Dependants would be very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] company [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] &c

Copy of General Amherst's Letter date Albany 24th June 1761

Sir

I am to own the receipt of your Letter of the 16th Instant, which I should have immediately acknowledged but as I had [illegible] you [illegible] from [illegible] there was nothing that required a particular answer.

I am to night favoured with your letter of the 21st inst Enclosing a Letter from Mr. [illegible] giving an account of one of the Inhabitants being killed by an Indian; I am extremely sorry for this Affair and [illegible] that [illegible] absolutely [illegible] [illegible] the Nation to whom the [illegible] belongs should be instantly obliged to give the Murderer up that Justice may be done. — Had any of the Inhabitants Committed a Murder on one of the Indians, I should expect to agree that Inhabitant to Justice in like manner. — There is no other way in which [illegible] [illegible] after. —

The great [illegible] of the Provincials arriving here and the [illegible] that have been called to my presence obliges me entirely to give over the thoughts of accompanying you as I should have been glad to have done; but I will try to make every thing as convenient and agreeable to you in the [illegible] service you are going on as is in my power.

When

Sir

I wrote you lately very fully of all my proceedings at this place, — Since that time I have been a little allarmed by reports of the discontent & bad designs of the of the Indian Nations which as they carried some appearance of truth, put me upon my guard & made me at pains to find out the true cause of their discontent, at first it was told me it proceeded from the Northern Indians but I now find it comes from the Six Nations, and for your information I give you the intelligence I had from my Indian interpreters & several other people of Character whom I can depend upon.

The Six Nations have sent deputies & large belts of Wampum, to all the Indians from the Bay of Gaspie to the Illinois, inviting them to take up the Hatchet against the English two of their deputies Seneca Chiefs came here two days agoe to propose it to the Nations here & to invite them them to a grand Council at the little Lake, with the Delawars and Shawanies, whose chiefs are already there amongst whom is the Beaver, as I have so good information of everything that passes I hope to be able to prevent the Indians here from taking any concerning [illegible]

The Scheme laid, is that the Indians in general, shall at one time cut of all the Com=munications & stop the roads, at Niagara Fort Pitt & here, and at the same time Seese upon all the Goods & Horses of the traders at Sanduskey, in order to prevent their taking the advantage of the powder & Indian goods at Sanduskey, I have sent Mr Rambacht this Night with about fifty of the traders Servants armed & five Batteaux, to bring all the traders & goods here, which will certainly be a great disappoyntment to their project.

I have sent this Express by Presquisle that you may have the intelligence as soon as possible, the truth of which is not to be doubted, as it came in Confidence from the Senecas themselves, who with the rest of the Six Nations are to assemble at the head of French Creek about twenty five leagues from Presquisle

I have wrote to the General & to Major Walters by Niagara but in case of any accident should be glad you would give information of it, to the Genl. & to the Officers at the different posts how far the Indians will be able to put their whole plan in execution, I do not know

but it is certain they have very bad designs
& will do some Mischiff

So far as I can learn they propose to begin
in fifteen days after this

I expect Ens.n Gorrel w.t the Batteaux from Ni
=agara every day, if he was here with the
provisions, I should not be uneasy about my
post, as the inhabitants seem well disposed
to support me, I am with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your most obed.t
& Humble Servant
Donald Campbell

Detroit 16th June
1761

The Delewars & Shawaneis are certainly
greatly concern'd in the plot

Letter from Capt. Campbell
Detroit 13th June
Receiv'd the 28th Do

Dr Sir

Since I wrote my last I have
obtain'd intelligence, that the Delawares
the Shawnese, and a Part of the Six
Nations, have undertaken to
Surprise Fort Pitt. they say they will have
noe Difficulty in it as they are allow-
ed to goe in to the fort at all times
they are first to begin to intercept
the Convoys, so I beg you will
inform Colonel Bouquet of this
without loss of time, and take
great Precaution when you
send to Fort Pitt, there is noe
time to loose. I am Dr Sir
Yours &c
Detroit Juin 1763 Donald Campbell

To

Capt Cochran or
Officer commanding his
Majestys forces at
Presqu'isle

From Gov. Thomas Boone

P[ERTH] AMBOY [N. J.] June 17th 1761

Sir

I write by the Bearer M^r Waag, to M^r Kennedy the Collector of your Port, to desire that the Proceedings against Vaudriles Boat & goods may be finished as soon as Possible, & as his Majesty's Service is really Concerned in this my Request, I beg the favour of you to Use your Influence with the Collector, & other Officers of the Customs for that Purpose I am Sir with great Regard Your most Obed^t

& most Hum^{ble} Serv^t
THO: BOONE

From Sir William Johnson

FORT JOHNSON 18th June 1761

Sir

I am honoured with yours of the 2^d Inst. by Captain Farrel, whom I am sorry my recommendation could not Serve, as I am certain it would be more for the good of the Service, and that of the Inhabitants of the County than either of the two You mention, He is an Honest Man, he is an Englishman, and one who would act verry impartially which was my only motive for recommending him, but as it is, we must Submit to those of greater Consequence & Interest and have things go on in the Old Dutch Channel, which I flattered myself would not have been the case now.

I cant realy see why that Affair of mine concerning the Land which I have a Deed of gift for, from y^e whole Castle of Conajohare Men & Women could be attended with so much difficulty in Council, as you are pleased to observe, that you & M^r Banyar were of opinion it would. There is no fraud in it, it was the Unanimous & Voluntary Act of them All, which I beleive fulfils his Majestys Intentions, all to the want of a Lycence which I applied for, as soon as the Indians made known their resolution.

I dont think that any Person haveing a Lycence for Said Tract got, or obtained when it was known I had a Deed for it, should debar me, or retard my getting a Pattent for it, as the Indians are determined never to sell it to any one, after executing so formal & firm a Deed to me. This being the case, I dont see what it will avail them Gentlemⁿ to contend, unless they do it to give me trouble, wʰ I beleive will be more their Interest to let alone.

A gentleman employed by Major Rogers & associates to attend the Survey of some Lands proposed to be laid out for them about Lake George, came to me the 16 Insᵗ, and shewed me a Couple of Lycences granted to Captⁿ James Rogers, & Hazzens, for purchaseing Lands above Fort Edward on the West side of Hudsons River, on which I sent for the Cheifs of the Mohawks to come to my House, in order that I might assist this gentleman who is unacquainted with such affairs. They all came yᵉ next day, and after letting them know, that a Number of gentlemen, wanted to purchase such Tracts, they made answer, that until they had Justice done them with regard to some Lands they alledge, & have for a long time complained to have been defrauded of, They were unanimously resolved not to dispose of any more of their Lands, that what they had left, was rather too little for their Hunting, or Livelihood and as for the other Tract, for wʰ there is a Warrant of Survey, they one and all protested against it, and desired that nothing rash might be done in it, at least until you were acquainted with what they now say, which is, that all the Lands on the West side Hudsons River, Lake George, and Lake Champlain as far as to a Rock therein called by them Rogioghne belongs to them, except what was sold, that it was so settled between their Forefathers & the Indians inhabitting the Country of Canada, wʰ never was disputed by their Bretheren, or others before. that within them limits are their best hunting grounds, which they say, they cannot apprehend his Majesty would (after the many Assureances given them from time to time of his resolution to protect them & their Lands) encourage or at any rate allow, their Lands to be now taken from them without their consent. That, if such was permitted (meaning y^{e} survey at Lake George or such) they could then have no further dependance on anything has been promised them heretofore, and must look upon themselves from that time, in danger of being made Slaves, and haveing their Lands taken from them at pleasure which, they added, would confirm what the French have often told the Six Nations, that should our Bretheren begin with us in that Manner, who have at the risque of everry thing Joined them in the defence of their & our Country, and now thought to sett down in peace. What must our freinds the Six Nations say or think? They certainly cannot expect more favour if so much as we therefore must be in a verry uneasy Scituation. when they come to hear it. This and a great deal more too tedious now to trouble you with, was spoke by them yesterday at my House in presence of the before mentioned gentleman, who asked my opinion what was best to be done, I told him, I thought it best to prevent the Surveyor going on the ground as he intended, until he had acquainted the gentlemen concerned with what had passed, & received their Answer. He was also of the same opinion, and told me he would immediately write them. I cannot Sir consistent with the Duty I owe his Majesty, and the good of the Service, I am by him employed in avoid acquainting you, I am verry apprehensive that pressing the Indians so much to dispose of their Lands, & that in such great quantitys contrary to their inclination at present, will give them great Umbrage and alarm all the Nations, and probably produce consequences which may be verry prejudicial, to his Majestys Interest, and stop the Settleing of the Country, both which, are now in a prosperous way, and may by a proper conduct towards them, be continued so. but should it unhappily fall out otherwise, I am certain it will not be in my power, nor in that of any other (without violent measures, which I beleive any man of reason would be for avoiding if possible) to bring them back to so good a state. This Sir, I Submit to

You, in whose power it is to prevent it, and doubt not in the least your doing everry thing which may tend to his Majestys and the Publick good. I must beg leave to refer you to a letter I did myself the honour of writing you the 19th of March last, as there are two Articles of Said letter (one for liberty to build a Church at Conajohare the other a request of ye Mohawks concerning the Land which Mr Barclay has & wh they would be glad to have made a glebe, or Parsonage) I should be glad of an answer to. I am Sir with perfect Esteem

Your most obedient & most Humble Servant

Wm **Johnson**

The Honrble
Cadwallader Colden Esqr

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

Albany [illegible]st June 1761.

Sir,

The Post of this day, brings me the favor of Your Letter of the 18th Instant, by which I find You are returned from Your Tour, which I hope, will have been of benefit to Your Health.

I am obliged to You for the Steps You have taken in regard to the Frenchmen; Such Measures will Effectually prevent the Mischiefs, which Might otherwise Arise from their being too well Acquainted with the State of New York.

I am glad to find that You imagine all the New York Provincials, will be Set out by the End of this last Week; I am Convinced that Colonels Thody & Brewerton must have been of more Service in forwarding the Enlistments And Sending the Men from New York than their presence could have been of, here.

I Enclose You a List of What have Arrived here and what has been Mustered of the Companies of this place & Schenectady; which are all sent forward to Oswego.

I Have nothing further at present to add; but to Repeat to You my thanks for the Regard You have been

295

I had the honour to write you 16th Instant by an Expreſs Expreſsly which I hope is come to hand as I assured Capt.n Cochran to send it with all poſsible dispatch & precaution.

What I then wrote you of the bad intentions of the Six Nations appears to be but too true.

I had the good fortune of having intelligence time early to aſsemble the Nations here before the deputys from the Six Nations had an opportunity to hold their Council with them — I then told them I was informed of the bad designs of the Six Nations & of their deputys being at that time in the Wiandot Village.

They owned the deputys was then in the Village, & said they believed they came with no good intentions, they had not then heard them but would next day & let me know what they said.

Two days after they returned & told me what had paſsed in their Councils the purport of which as given me by the Interpreters, I send you in French as perhaps it might loose its force by my translation and which if you think proper may forward to the Genl. The same accounts of the Council was given me by a French Man from Michilimackinak who at my desire sent one of the Indians who came here with him to attend the Council, this I did as I would not trust intirely to the Intelligence of the Indians here.

In case of any Accident to the Express I sent by Presquisle, I have sent Aroye the Mohawk who is now a Hunting, to pass by the Little Lake and the Delaware Towns, that he may be able to inform you of what is passing there, I am more Anxious that you Should be Informed of this Affair, as one part of their Scheme is to endeavour to surprize Fort Pitt, this is to be Attempted by a Part of the Six Nations the Delawars, & Shawanese, whilst the remainder of the Six Nations were to Assemble at the head of French Creek & attempt something against Niagara with the Assistance of the Northern Indians, whom they have been endeavouring to bring in to their Scheme by means of the Missisagues,

The disappointment from the Nations here & the bringing away the Indian goods from Sandusky will be a great means to disappoint their Schemes if they have not already begun hostilitys

I have sent an Express to the General by Niagara, but in case of any Accident should be glad you communicated this intelligence to him & Genl. Monckton of the State & Command of the Southern District

Ensn. Gorrel returned last Night from Niagara with the 6 Batteaus which makes me intirely easy as to my post

I Wrote to Major Walters to send me some Ammu=nition by Mr. Gorrel his Answer was he could give me none without Orders from Genl. Amherst, by his refusal which I own surprized me much — I am obledged to take some from the traders till a supply is sent me as it is absolutely Necessary to give a little to the Indians at present.

The Carpenters only arrived here yesterday a farther Supply of Materials for building Batteaus is absolutely Necessary

I have prepared Wood for Ten Batteaus they have only brought me two small Kegs of Pitch which is not enough to repair the Batteaus that are here

I send of this Express in such a hurry that I have not time to make out the Returns, shall send them by next opportunity, at the same time I have the pleasure to acquaint you there is no alteration since last return & not one sick men in the Garrison

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect & Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Donald Campbell

Detroit 21st June
1764

To Colonel Bouquet
Commanding at Fort Pitt

Honoured Sir [illegible] 21st [illegible]

297

I received your favour and am Much indebted to your honour for the trouble you have taken in getting the Indian satisfied to get the Horses from who I have here in [illegible] Contented of Me.

Captt Callender will inform your honour of my Conduct at this Place: Indeed [illegible] pretty well as yet and I have no reason to complain as yet but I [illegible] and I could get off Cleanly from My Present Station, as I should like to be Commanded with Capt Callender who is willing to agree with it if I can get off my Present Charge. I must be very Much obliged to your honour for your [illegible] in this Cause [illegible]

I am Sir

your honours

Most humble & Most obedient Servant

J. Macarthy

Lambach

1761
June

As I have not time to make my account [illegible] you without delay [illegible] Capt. Lieut. [illegible] will done and sent down in a few days. If the [illegible] Gen.l Jeffery Amherst Canada [illegible] my [illegible] they [illegible] hurted [illegible] very worse than [illegible]. If you think proper to [illegible] them [illegible] shall think it [illegible] taken away.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] dependants would be very [illegible] of your Excellency [illegible].

I am the [illegible] &c.

Copy of General Amherst's Letter dated Albany 24th June 1761

Sir

I am to own the receipt of your Letter of the 16th Instant, which I should have immediately acknowledged but as I had transmitted you a warrant for the thousand pounds sterl. there was nothing that required a particular answer.

I am this night favored with your letter of the 21st inst. Enclosing a Letter from one Herkheimer giving an account of one of the Inhabitants being killed by an Indian; I am extremely sorry for the affair and cant but think it is absolutely right that the Nation to whom the Indian belongs should be instantly obliged to give the Murderer up, that Justice may be done. Had one of the Inhabitants Committed a Murder on one of the Indians, I should insist on bringing that Inhabitant to Justice in like manner. This is my way of thinking in which I shall never alter.

The great slowness of the Provincials arriving here, and other services that will soon call for my presence, oblige me entirely to give over the thoughts of accompanying you as I should have been glad to have done; but I will try to make every thing as convenient and agreeable to you in the essential service you are going on, as is in my power.

When I had the pleasure of seeing you here, I acquainted you I should order three hundred men of Gage's under the Command of Major Gladwin, to explore the upper lakes, and to assist Capt. Campbell in the relief of the outposts, in case the latter part is not already effected. These orders are sent to Major Gladwin, and I enclose you paragraphs of them that you may be fully informed of what I have done thereon —

I have since the 30 Cwt. of powder with the Horsemens tents you desired, to be delivered to Messrs Kennedy and Lyle that they might forward them to you. and as I find it is likely you will be ready the latter end of this week, I send orders to Capt. Walters, who was directed to take up some artillery to Oswego, to quit that service and to be ready to attend you; a Copy of the orders to him is enclosed. —

When you arrive at Oswego, you will be pleased to continue him with his Detachment with you, or to take any others in his room, as you shall judge proper, for which I enclose you a Letter for Major Duncan —

I am sorry to find that you are apprehensive, that the Indians are brewing some thing privately amongst them: if it is mischief, it will fall on their own heads with a powerfull and heavy hand: and I am hopefull they are not so blind as not to see the protection they enjoy from the King, that they are sure of being used well, so long as they behave well, and I trust you will take every necessary measure for convincing them of this: and of setting any thing right wherein they may have been Misinformed, that they may not contrive their own ruin —

I enclose you a Copy of a paper I have received from Genl. Gage, by which you will see the unwarrantable and scandalous behavior of Monsieur de Beaujeu; for Michillimackinak as well as Detroit and every post dependent on those places, are included in the Capitulation of Canada, and Monsr. de Vaudreuil's Letter to Monsieur Beaujeu was very explicit on that head —

I also enclose you a Copy of part of the orders which were given to Major Rogers; and paragraphs of Letters I have wrote to Capt. Campbell

with

1761
June

with all such other papers as I judge can give you any useful intelligence; that you may be informed of the full state of every thing that has been done regarding those posts. I also think it necessary that you should be furnished with the Letters the Commanding Officers at the posts have [illegible].

I shall not attempt to prescribe to you the manner that you are to take with the several Indian Nations, your long Knowledge that you have of them, with the Zeal for His Majesty's service which you have so often manifested for His Majesty's service, will best guide you in doing every thing that may be conducive thereto, and you will please to give to Capt. Campbell, the officer commanding at the Detroit, all such orders and Instructions as you judge necessary, for permitting and continuing a free and open trade with the Indian Nations, for tho' these posts were in the hands of the French the King's rights, and [illegible] in the King's name, [illegible]) the commerce is now open, and will continue so, until His Majesty's pleasure is known thereon.

I must likewise desire you will give Capt. Campbell such orders as you shall judge necessary for securing a quiet possession of the Detroit, Michilimakinak, and all the outposts, which are for the Defence & protection of the Indians, as well as for keeping the whole Country in a proper subjection to the King.

I have nothing further to add, but to wish you a pleasant & successfull Tour to the Detroit. I shall be glad to hear from you when any occasions may offer; and when you have effected the necessary you go on, you will please to return when you judge proper.

I am, with much truth and regard &c.

Sir William Johnson's Letter to General Amherst, dated Fort Johnson 29th June 1761, in answer to the foregoing

Sir,

Yours of the 24th inst. with the several enclosures, I received last

Sir

I had the favor of Yours with General Amhersts Dispatches

I have sent you an Expreſs with a very Important piece of Intelligence, I have had the good fortune to discover, I have been lately alarm'd with Reports of the bad Designs of the Indian nations against this place and the English in General, I can now Inform You for certain it comes from the six nations and that they have sent belts of wampum and Deputys to all the nations from nova Scotia to the Illinois to take up the Hatchet against the English and have employ'd the Meſsagues to send belts of wampum, to the northern nations, there are now two chiefs of the senecas in the Wyandot town privately to Invite the nations here to a Council at the Little Lake or Sandusky, I had a full Information of all their Designs before they had time to hold a Council with the nations and have prevented it so far that I called the nations to a council this day and told of the bad Intention of the senaca nation against us which I hope will have a good Effect as they promised to have no concern with them— their project is as follows the six Nations at —

Least the Senecas are to assemble at the head of french Creek within five and twenty Leagues of Presqu Isle, part of the Six nations the Delawars and Shawnees are to assemble on the Ohio, and all at the Same time about the Latter End of this month to surprise niagara and fort Pitt and cut of the Communication Every where I hope this will come time Enough to put You on Your Guard and to send to oswego and all the posts on that Communication they Expect to be Joyned by the nations that are come from the north by Toronto You have certainly a great many of them at present at niagara You cannot use to much precaution against them, I hope when they find the whole plot is Discovered they will desist from their attempt —

I have sent an Express to fort Pitt by Presqu Isle it would be proper you send one likewise in case any accident should have happend to my Express, I have put my fort in the best posture of Defence I can & shall take all methods to prevent a surprise I have a good many Indian nations here at present but I hope there is nothing to fear from them, I have sent Enclosed a Letter to General Amherst which You will be pleased to forward with the greatest Diligence —

Detroit June 17th 1761
two O'Clock in the morning

I am Sir with the greatest Respect
Your most obedient humble servant
Donald Campbell —

True Copy Wm Walters major
Commanding at Fort Niagara turn over

If You think it is proper that Sir William Johnson should know of it You may communicate this Intelligence to him but I hope he knows it before this time — &c

True Copy Niagara 25th June 1761
Wm Walters Major

Copy of Captain
Campbells Intelligence
dated Niagara 25th
June

Received 2d July

Presqu' Isle June 25th 1761
the evening

Dear Sir

Inclosed is a letter I received from Capt Campbell by Monsr Babie this moment, I received Another at the same time from him & of the same date; there is nothing in it but that Mr Babie would be able probably to inform me by the time he got here more particularly. Babie tells me he called at Sandusky on purpose & there met some Hurons & asked them what made them quarrel with the English; that the occasion of their meeting there was already known & they were disappointed in their design; they said there was A Council Appointed there but they did not know on what Account, & that some Shawnese were already come who were so very drunk they could not be Spoke to. by An Indian who pass'd my two battoes in their return from Niagara they will I expect be in to morrow or at least next day; I suppose the returns come by them & I shall then do myself the pleasure of Answering the particulars of yours by Mr McIntosh; I did not think I could delay sending this till then. I am, Dear Sir,

Your very obedt & most humble Servt

Gavin Cochrane

To

Colonel Bouquet

Pittsburg